

Year A	Gunpowder Plot	Travel and Transport	Famous People Significant Explorers Ibn Battuta, Matthew Henson, Neil Armstrong, Felicity Aston
	<u>Concepts</u> City, the church, commemoration, government (parliament), religion, ruler (king). <u>Knowledge</u> The plot happened in 1605. The plotters were Catholic and felt they were being treated unfairly by the King, who was Protestant. King James I was the King of England. The Gunpowder Plot was a plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament on 5th November 1605. The plot failed. On the 5th of November each year, people burn bonfires and light fireworks to commemorate the failure of the plot. Link with Geography Topic Our School significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.	<u>Concepts</u> Exploration, technology, trade, transport, travel. <u>Knowledge</u> The Vikings travelled in longships. They travelled to explore and trade. The Model T was a car invented by Henry Ford in 1908 and made in a factory. This was the first time cars had been made in factories. The first trains were steam engines. The first passenger train journey was in 1830. The Wright Brothers created the first aeroplane, which flew in 1903.	<u>Concepts</u> Commemoration, discrimination (including racism and sexism), exploration, technology, travel. <u>Knowledge</u> Ibn Battuta was an explorer who travelled to learn about different places. He explored for nearly 30 years. Matthew Henson was one of the first explorers to reach the North Pole. Felicity Aston is the first woman to ski across Antarctica on her own. In 1969, the NASA team helped Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first people to land on the moon. Significant people are people who society believes have achieved something important. They are often remembered with monuments and plaques.

Year B	War and Remembrance	Great Fire Of London	Kings and Queens Timelines
	<u>Concepts</u> Army, commemoration, nation/country, peace, society, war (battle, conflict). <u>Knowledge</u> The First World War took place between 1914 and 1918. People who fought in wars, like Walter Tull, are remembered for their bravery. People are remembered in different ways, such as on monuments or plaques and by symbols such as poppies. Soldiers in the First World War often fought in trenches. Many women took on men's jobs during the First World War. Remembrance Day, on 11th November each year, is a time when people remember those who fought in wars. significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.	<u>Concepts</u> Building, city, commemoration, ruler (king), technology. <u>Knowledge</u> The Great Fire of London happened in 1666. The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane. Buildings were close together and often made of wood, meaning that the fire spread quickly. For many years after the fire, buildings were rebuilt further apart and made with stone. Sir Christopher Wren created a new design for St Paul's Cathedral, which was then rebuilt.	<u>Concepts</u> Building, the church, city, monument, nation/country Peace, ruler: king war: battle, conflict Reign, royal, rule, monarch, parliament, succession, crown, power <u>Knowledge</u> King Charles III is our current monarch. King Charles III became king after Queen Elizabeth II (his mother) died in 2022. Queen Victoria was queen for almost 64 years. This time was called the Victorian period. Cars and trains were invented during this time. Henry was desperate for a son, so when his wife Katherine of Aragon gave birth to a baby girl, he divorced her. In doing so, he split England from the Catholic Church and created the Church of England. Henry had a total of six wives. He divorced two and beheaded two! Queen Elizabeth II was the longest reigning monarch. She reigned for 70 years. Richard III is often remembered for being a cruel and unkind king. Some people think he killed his nephews to become king. He is also famous because nobody knew where he was buried until his skeleton was discovered in a car park in 2012. Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII. She never married, although she said she was married to her country.

Historical Enquiry:

Historical Interpretations. Children can:

start to compare two versions of past events; start to understand that there can be different versions of the same event from the past; observe and use pictures, photographs and artefacts to find out about the past; start to use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction;

Historical Investigations. Children can:

observe or handle evidence to ask simple questions about the past; observe or handle evidence to find answers to simple questions about the past on the basis of simple observations; use evidence to explain the key features of events;

Chronology Children can:

sequence artefacts and events that are close together in time; order dates from earliest to latest on simple timelines; sequence pictures from different periods; describe memories and changes that have happened in their own lives; use words and phrases (such as old, new, earliest, latest, past, present, future, century, new, newest, old, oldest, modern, before and after) to show the passing of time

Knowledge and Understanding of the past Children can:

know and recount episodes from stories and significant events in history; understand that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did; describe significant individuals from the past.

Presenting, organising and communicating Children can:

talk, write and draw about things from the past; use historical vocabulary to retell simple stories about the past.