

St Ann's Heath Junior School – History knowledge progression

Curriculum Intent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instil a curiosity and understanding of events, places and people in a variety of times and environments. Develop an interest in the past and an appreciation of human achievements and aspirations. Develop an appreciation of how events in history impact the modern world in both a positive and sometimes controversial way. Encourage children to have a secure chronological understanding of the periods in history covered. Understand how the past was different from the present and that people of other times and places may have had different values and attitudes from ours. Understand the nature of evidence by emphasising the process of enquiry and by developing the range of skills required to interpret primary and secondary source materials. Provide learning opportunities that allow the children to question, interpret and analyse a range of historical evidence to inform their judgements about the past. Give children the ability to ask and answer historically valid questions drawing upon their extensive base of historical knowledge, skills and vocabulary.
--------------------------	--

Year 3	<p>Ancient Egypt (Spring Term)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil - this means that people settled near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems. The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport. We know about Ancient Egyptian life because of artefacts found and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls. 		
---------------	--	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egyptian society was very hierarchical. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society. • Mummification was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife. • The bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in these pyramids, which were built as tombs. • Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists – they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. 		
<p>Year 4</p>	<p><u>Stone Age to Iron Age</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone Age – When the first humans began to live in Europe. They used stones as tools. • Bronze Age - In this era, metals were used to make hunting tools. Humans also began to farm land. • Iron Age - Humans now used iron to make tools, and farmed land instead of hunting. They lived in communities. • Skara Brae is an archaeological site in Orkney, Scotland. It is a Stone Age village. There are 8 houses made of stone. There is only one room in each house. It is famous because it has been well preserved and has taught us a lot about life in the Stone Age. • Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the 	<p><u>The Romans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman empire started in Rome, Italy. • Roman Empire spread across modern day Italy to countries in Europe, Africa and Asia. • Rome became so powerful because of the strength of its army. Soldiers were well trained: they had the best weapons and the best armour. • Julius Caesar first invaded Britain in 55BC. He took 10,000 men with him. It took more than one attempt to successfully invade Britain. • The Celts did not want to live under Roman rule and fought hard to defend their land and properties. • The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals. 	

	<p>Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the Iron Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as hillforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boudicca lived in Britain around the time of the Roman invasion. She attempted to defy the Romans, who seized her property. • Emperor Hadrian built a wall on the Scottish border. It was designed to stop tribes in Scotland attacking England. • Romans built new forts, new settlements and roads. They built aqueducts to supply towns with water from springs, lakes or rivers. They spread their culture, language and laws. • Romans gave us new towns, plants, animals and ways of reading and counting. Even the word 'Britain' came from the Romans. • The Romans stayed in Britain from 43 AD to 410 AD (367 years). 	
<p>Year 5</p>	<p><u>The Titanic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.M.S Titanic was built by the White Star Line and was the world's largest passenger liner at the time. • J. Bruce Ismay owned White Star Line and therefore was the owner of the Titanic. • Construction of the Titanic started on 31st March 1909 at the Harland and Wolff Shipyard in Belfast. It took over 3 years to build. • The maiden voyage began on 10th April 1912. • The Titanic sailed from Southampton, heading for New York City. 	<p><u>The Tudors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Tudor rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to the Battle of Bosworth, also known as the Wars of the Roses, against Richard III. He joined the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster to create the Tudor Rose. ✓ King Henry VIII had six wives ✓ King Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church in Rome. He made his own church so he could divorce his fourth wife. ✓ The Tudors had terrifying punishments for criminals such as beheadings, the ducking stool or burnt at the stake. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.J Smith was the Captain of the ship on its maiden voyage. • There were three classes of people on board the RMS Titanic. First, second and third class. • Titanic actually carried more lifeboats than she needed to by law. • 14th April 1912— The Titanic collided with an iceberg whist in the Atlantic Ocean. • 15th April 1912—The Titanic sank, killing 1506 passengers and crew. 705 people survived. • 1985—The wreck of the Titanic was discovered at the bottom of the ocean. • There were three different classes of passengers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First Class were the richest passengers and they enjoyed the most luxurious facilities. ➤ Second Class passengers stayed in cabins that were not as luxurious as first class. ➤ Third class passengers slept in bunk beds and had much smaller cabins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Food was seen as a sign of wealth. Bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat were usually on the menu along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats.). Meat could include beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon. Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull. Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe. People, including children, would drink weak ale instead. ✓ Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels. Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes. 	
<p>Year 6</p>	<p><u>The World Wars</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War is a conflict between people or nations. • WWII was a battle between two groups of countries- The Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. The major allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the USA. 	<p><u>The Vikings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anglo-Saxons were a group of farmer warriors who lived in Britain. Made up of three tribes who came over from Europe, they were called the Angle, Saxon and Jute tribes. The two largest were the Angles and Saxons which is why we call it the Anglo-Saxon period. They conquered the 	

	<p>The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the Nazi party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on the 1st Sep 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany- WWII had begun. • The bombing of London, known as the blitz lasted for 57 consecutive nights. Hitler wanted to quash the British spirits so they would surrender. • Hitler terrorised those who opposed him or who were different, including gypsies, political opponents and the disabled, by having them tortured, imprisoned or killed. The mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis is called the Holocaust. • Both the allies and the axis powers used propaganda posters to boost the moral at people at home and those fighting. It was also used to decrease the moral of the enemy. • Propaganda is information (accurate or inaccurate) that a political organisation publishes to influence people and persuade people to think and/or act in a certain way. • War changed the daily lives and roles of British men (most became soldiers), 	<p>Romanised Britons who came before them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vikings were largely from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Over a period of around 100 years the Vikings invaded large parts of northern England but there were large areas in the south (Wessex) that they never managed to invade. By 884AD an agreement was signed so that the Vikings could rule over "Danelaw" in the north of England. • To make the journey from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the Vikings had to make a treacherous journey across the North Sea. They were expert boat builders. We know what their boats looked like from examples that archaeologists have discovered. • The name 'Viking' comes from a language called 'Old Norse' and means 'a pirate raid'. People who went off raiding in ships were said to be 'going Viking'. But not all the Vikings were bloodthirsty warriors. There were farmers, who kept animals and grew crops, and skilful craft workers, who made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings. Everyone lived together in a large home called a longhouse. • The Vikings also brought with them their way of life and beliefs. The Norse people worshipped many gods and loved to tell stories of magic and monsters. 	
--	--	--	--

	<p>women (working in factories or on the land etc), and children (working and/or evacuated).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In AD793 the Vikings famously attacked a monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria, north-east England The Vikings were pagans, not Christians like most people living in Britain at the time. They did not think twice about raiding a monastery.	
--	--	--	--