



History Progression Of Knowledge Overview

EYFS	Nursery	Reception	ELG
<p>Understanding the world</p>	<p>Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history.</p>	<p>Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p>	<p>Talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society. Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p>
<p>Year 1</p> <p>Changes within Living Memory</p>	<p>Their Own personal History</p> <p>Be able to know about grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, parents, siblings</p> <p>Be able to identify key changes from birth, toddler to young child</p> <p>Identify how the toys they have played with themselves have changed in the past 5 years. How have toys in general changed in their lifetime.</p> <p>Discuss things that happened to them before the present day – family events, traditions, festivals etc. Be familiar with the words – past, present, then, now, before, after</p> <p>Be able to sequence events or photographs of their life in chronological order on a timeline</p> <p>How COVID has changed life in the past few years. The impact of COVID on their own life and the life of others.</p> <p>Greta Thunberg and Climate Change</p>		
<p>Events beyond Living memory</p>	<p>Transport – The First Flight</p> <p>The Wright Brothers</p> <p>Orville and Wilbur Wright were two brothers born in Ohio in the United States of America. Wilbur was born in 1867 and Orville was born in 1871. As children, the Wright brothers were given a toy helicopter by their father which worked by pulling an elastic band. This first started their interest in flying. When they became adults, they set up their own shop repairing and selling bicycles. The Wright brothers used the money from their shop to design and make their own gliders. During 1902 and 1903, Wilbur and Orville designed a light engine that was strong enough to power a small aeroplane. On 17th December 1903, Wilbur Wright became the first person to successfully fly a plane. The plane flew for 57 seconds. This happened in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina</p> <p>Amy Johnson</p> <p>Amy Johnson was born on 1st July 1903 in Hull, England. As an adult, she moved to London where she worked as a secretary. She had an interest in flying and joined the London Aeroplane Club where she took flying lessons. She also learnt how to fix planes. Amy Johnson wanted to prove that women could also fly planes not just men. Her father gave her the money so that she could buy her own aeroplane. On 5th May 1930, Amy Johnson flew from Croydon in England to Darwin, Australia.</p>		

The lives of significant individuals from the past in different periods

Nurturing Nurses

Mary Seacole

Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881. Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the Crimean War, but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was the daughter of an upper-class couple. She longed to be a nurse, but her father wouldn't allow it as it was not a job that a lady would have. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853. Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. She treated soldiers during the Crimean War; here she became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.

Edith Cavell

Edith Cavell was born 4th December 1865 in Norfolk, England. She trained as a nurse in 1896. In 1907, she was asked to be in charge of a nursing training school in Brussels, Belgium. During WWI, Edith nursed and saved soldiers from both sides of the war. She also hid over 200 allied soldiers from the Germans. She was arrested. She died 12 October 1915.

Year 2

The lives of significant individuals from the past in different periods

Coco Chanel, Charles Worth & Mary Quant

Charles Worth

Worth worked as an apprentice and clerk for two London textile merchants. He moved to Paris in 1845. He opened a small dressmaking department, his first position as a professional dressmaker. He had prize-winning designs displayed in the Great Exhibition in London (1851). When Napoleon III married Empress Eugénie her tastes set the style at court. The empress' patronage ensured Worth's success as a popular dressmaker from the 1860s onward. Worth's designs are notable for his use of lavish fabrics and trimmings, his incorporation of elements of historic dress, and his attention to fit. He is especially known for preparing a variety of designs that were shown on live models at the House of Worth. Clients made their selections and had garments tailor-made in Worth's workshop. Many clients travelled to Paris to purchase entire wardrobes from the House of Worth. For the wealthy woman, a complete wardrobe would consist of morning, afternoon, and evening dresses and lavish "undress" items such as tea gowns and nightgowns, which were worn only in the privacy of one's home. Women also looked to Worth to supply gowns for special occasions, including weddings and ornate masquerade balls.

Coco Chanel

Chanel began to design hats. Her boutique was called Chanel Modes and the hats quickly became favourites of famous French actresses. It wasn't long before her hats were being worn all over Paris. Chanel introduced a selection of sportswear made from the loose jersey material traditionally used to manufacture men's underwear. Choosing this material was the first of many innovative ideas she would introduce to the fashion world. She launched the iconic Breton striped shirt and boating trousers combination. In 1925, the first Chanel tweed suit made its appearance. Women were wearing corsets and long skirts for quite some time and these items were not only uncomfortable but incredibly restrictive and not at all practical for the roles women were now beginning to have. By the mid-1930s, Chanel employed over 4000 people and owned five boutiques in the heart of Paris alone. Chanel went on to launch another first for the fashion industry; the 'little black dress'. In February 1955, Chanel introduced her first bag. She also designed a new shoe style: the slingback.

	<p>Mary Quant Born in 1930 in London, England. She is an English fashion designer responsible in the 1960s for the “Chelsea look” of England and the widespread popularity of the miniskirt and “hot pants.” Mary Quant was the most iconic fashion designer of the 1960s. Finding it difficult to purchase the type of garments she wished to sell, Mary Quant began to design clothes herself. A design pioneer, she made super-high hemlines and other bold looks that were important to the development of the 'Swinging Sixties'. In 1963, she won the Sunday Times International Fashion Award, and was chosen as Woman of the Year.</p>					
	<p>The Great Fire Of London</p>					
<p>A significant historical event & person in the local area</p> <p>Event beyond living memory that is significant nationally</p>	<p>Monarchy, Leaders & famous people</p> <p>Thomas Farriner Samuel Pepys King Charles II</p>	<p>Empires, Wars & Invasions</p>	<p>Everyday Life including food & clothes</p> <p>No organised fire brigade Tudor clothing Horse & carts</p>	<p>Homes</p> <p>Built from wood and built close together Fronts of the houses overhung towards the street</p>	<p>Buildings and monuments</p> <p>Bakery – Pudding Lane St Paul’s Cathedral River Thames</p>	<p>Diversity</p>
	<p>Monarchy & Leaders & famous people</p>	<p>Empire, Wars & Invasions</p>	<p>Everyday Life including food & clothes</p>	<p>Homes</p>	<p>Buildings & Monuments</p>	<p>Diversity</p>
<p>Year 3</p> <p>Changes in Britain: Stone Age to Iron Age</p>	<p>One of the most notable tribes to have lived during the Iron Age were the Celts. They lived in Britain and Ireland from 750 BC until 43 AD. The Celts came from all over Europe and settled in Britain, creating their own hill-forts. Each Celtic tribe had their very own king or queen. Boudica is a very famous Celtic queen</p>		<p>Tools: Dead animals proved to be useful resources because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools. Food: Initially they were hunter gatherers and had to find their own food. They would have used axes, spears and rocks to hunt. To cook they made simple fires. They hunted mammoths, deer, fish and hares. They ate seeds, nuts, roots, nettles. They also ate snails, insects and caterpillars. Clothes: Stone Age - Skins from dead animals were used once the meat had been removed. Leather is hard wearing and protects from the cold. Fur also kept them warm. Initially skins were worn like blankets that were wrapped around the body and held in place by leather strips used like straps Later the</p>	<p>Homes: Stone Age - They slept in tents or caves. We know this because cave paintings have been discovered in many parts of Europe, Later, they learned how to farm and started to build houses and settle in villages. Stone age houses were made of wattle and daub, with one room and a fire in the centre. Iron Age - called roundhouses. These homes had a pointed roof, attached to circular walls. Inside there was space for storing food, beds made from straw and animal skins, and a small kiln. In the centre, you'd cook over an open fire.</p>	<p>Skara Brae is one of the biggest Neolithic settlements anywhere in the world. It is located on the Orkney Islands, which lie off the North-East coast of Scotland. It was built and occupied between about 3200 BC and 2200 BC.</p>	<p>‘Cheddar Man’ - DNA shows that he had black skin, because early Homo Sapiens originated in Africa.</p>

			<p>needle and thread were invented. Jewellery was made from animal bones. Tunics were made from flax plants. Iron Age - organic local materials like wool, linen and animal skins and were dyed bright colours, like blue, yellow and red, using natural vegetable dyes made from plants and berries.</p>			
<p>The Roman Empire & its impact on Britain</p>	<p>Rome was founded in Italy by Romulus in 753 BC following a fight with his twin brother Remus. Julius Caesar led an unsuccessful invasion of Britain in 55BC Emperor Claudius commanded a second invasion in 43AD Rebellion led by Boudicca, queen of the Iceni</p>	<p>The Romans were keen to invade Britain because of the fertile lands, the valuable natural resources and to increase their power. Julius Caesar led an unsuccessful invasion of Britain in 55BC Emperor Claudius commanded a second invasion in 43AD Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 to 410AD In 60BC, Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni tribe, led a rebellion against Roman rule The Romans built Hadrian's Wall to keep the Scottish tribes out of England</p>	<p>Religion: Under the Romans, Britain moved away from polytheistic paganism towards Christianity. Engineering: The Romans introduced the use of bricks and concrete. This enabled them to build Britain's first towns and linked them by a network of roads. They introduced the hypocaust system, sewers, aqueducts and toilets and public baths. Language, numbers and laws: The Romans introduced a written legal system. Many of our words, such as some days of the week and months of the year, come from Latin. Culture: The Romans introduced amphitheatres and public baths Food : Breakfast was bread, dates & honey. Lunch was a light meal – fish, bread, fruit and vegetables. Dinner was vegetables and porridge for the poor. A feast and wine for the rich – lying on cushions on the floor. Clothes: Men: short tunics & cloaks, togas Women: long tunic and stola with brooches. Soldiers: body armour, helmet (cassis) shield (scutum) sandals (caligae)</p>	<p>People mainly lived in small villages of wooden houses with thatched roofs, much as they had before the Romans arrived. However, some wealthy Romans lived in villas and palaces.</p>	<p>Hadrian's wall Roads Aqueducts Roman Baths</p>	<p>Boudicca – strong female leader. Black British History: There was a significant African-Roman settlement in York, under the rule of Emperor Septimus Severus.</p>

Britains Settlement by: Anglo Saxons

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Britains Settlement by: Anglo Saxons</h2>	<p>Bede - A monk who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain. Gildas - A monk who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection against the Picts and Scots. King Alfred The Great - The King of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England. King Ethelbert - The King of Kent who converted to Christianity. St Augustine - A monk who helped spread the word about Christianity..</p>	<p>With the Romans gone, the Britons were very vulnerable to attack. The Anglo-Saxons were a group of farmer-warriors. They were fierce people, who fought many battles during their rule of Britain – often fighting each other.</p>	<p>Religion: They believed in many gods who were in charge of different parts of life. They believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic as they thought that these things could influence what happened in different aspects of their lives. Anglo Saxons made sacrifices to their Gods Food: Anglo-Saxons had to grow food or hunt animals. The Anglo-Saxons were farmers. They grew; wheat and rye for bread, barley for brewing, vegetables such as carrots, parsnip, cabbages, peas, beans and onions. Meat was cooked on the fire and they ate bread, drank beer and sang songs long into the night! They kept pigs, sheep and cattle for meat, wool and milk. Clothes: Anglo Saxon men wore a knee-length tunic, made either from wool or linen. They would then have woollen trousers underneath this, but some Saxons couldn't even afford those! Those with a little more money would have leather belts to hold their trousers up, which would hold their tools. Shoes were handmade with leather, tied up with laces. women wore a linen tunic as a base layer, to be worn underneath their other clothes. Over the top of this, they would wear a full-length pinafore, called a "peplos" and this would be held up by a brooch on either shoulder. Crime & punishment: The leader of the village used the laws written by the King to decide on punishments. The church & local lords decided punishments. There were no prisons. Most people found guilty of crimes were</p>	<p>Most Anglo-Saxons kept clear of Roman towns, wanting to build their own houses, leading to most Roman buildings becoming ruins. This meant that Britain regressed as the sewage systems, roads and buildings were left to rot. Anglo-Saxons usually had their homes near forests so they had a good source of wood and water. Their houses were made from wood with thatched roofs and had only 1 room where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends. Viking families lived together in a longhouse, which were also made of wood and had a thatched roof. There would be a central fire in the room used for heating and cooking</p>	<p>Sutton Hoo There were five important AngloSaxon Kingdoms. Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex and Wessex. Sometimes they got along, sometimes they went to war. Many shires established by the Anglo-Saxons are still used as boundaries today.</p>	<p>Push and Pull Factors Link the Anglo Saxons leaving their homes to come to Britain with children who have come from other countries Also link to modern refugees</p>
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			punished with fines. Weregild was a system of fines. There was the option of 'trial by ordeal.			
	Monarchy Leaders & famous people	Empires, Wars & Invasions	Everyday Life including food & clothes	Homes	Buildings & Monuments	Diversity
Year 4 The achievements of the earliest civilization: Ancient Egyptians	Pharaohs Hatshepsut First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh. Tutankhamun Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left). Ramses II Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other! Cleopatra VII Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar Tutankhamun Tutankhamun was Known as the 'boy king' as he became pharaoh aged only 9 . His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922. The Tomb contained over 3000 treasures		Hieroglyphics Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to go to a special school to learn how to write. Almost who were men. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals for taxes The Importance of the River Nile The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Papyrus plants were used to make paper. Mud was used for houses. Mummification Wash the body. 2. Pull out the brain through the nostrils with a hook and fill the skull with sawdust. 3. Remove all internal organs except the heart. Put them into canopic jars. 4. Cover the body in natron salt and leave it to dry for 40 days. 5. Remove the natron salt and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen. 6. Apply makeup and fake eyes. 7. Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the	Early homes were made out of mud and papyrus leaves. They then started to use the mud to make bricks. They mixed mud with straw and baked them in the sun. The floors were raised and the windows were high to keep sand out. Houses had flat rooves and people often slept on the roof. Most people lived in villages, clustered along the banks of the River Nile. Village houses were built close together, for strength and security	Pyramids Sphinx Tombs in the valley Of The Kings	Ancient Egyptians: The black Nubia Kings of Kush ruled Ancient Egypt 690-664 BC, as well as ruling Ethiopia. Queens of Ancient Egypt - Cleopatra, Nefertiti and Hatshepsut.

			<p>Dead. 8. Place the mummy in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin)</p> <p>Everyday Life</p> <p>Gods: Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses. These were called deities. Amun – God of all gods Ra – sun god Anubis – god of mummification Thoth – God of knowledge Isis – God of healing Osiris – God of the afterlife</p> <p>Clothes: The Ancient Egyptians made their clothes from linen cloth - long dresses with shoulder straps for women. Men would have worn kilt-like skirts. They often went barefoot. Footwear was a luxury item. Ancient Egyptians loved decorating their outfits. Men and women wore necklaces, bracelets, and earrings. Both would use eye make-up called kohl, painting thick, striking lines around their eyes.</p> <p>Food: Bread was the most important food. Crops of wheat, barley and corn grew near the Nile. They ate lots of fruit and vegetables. The Nile had lots of different types of fish in it. Only the wealthiest people ate meat. They also ate ducks, geese, swans and pigeons. Most people drank beer. The Egyptians also drank wine. They also drank milk and fruit juices.</p>			
<p>The struggle for the Kingdom of</p>	<p>King Guthrum King Alfred King Sweyn Forkbeard King Canute William the conqueror</p>	<p>The Viking period began in AD 793 with a raid on Lindisfarne. It lasted for just over 200 years. From 793-865, many more Viking raids took place on Britain. They started out as short trips to steal treasure and take slaves. In time, Vikings</p>	<p>Pagans - Vikings arrived as pagans but eventually converted to Christianity.</p> <p>Sagas - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters. They didn't write much.</p> <p>Food - The Vikings grew, hunted or</p>	<p>Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls. Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.</p>	<p>Longships Rune stones</p>	<p>Famous female Viking warrior Freydis Eiriksdottir</p>

<p>England: Vikings</p>		<p>made their home in Britain They drove the Saxons out of part of Britain and took it for themselves. In 865, the Great Heathen Army, led by King Guthrum, landed in East Anglia. In 866, the Great Heathen Army conquered York, which became the main Viking city. Opposition to King Guthrum was led by Alfred, Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex. In 878 the two armies met at the Battle of Eddington. King Alfred won, but was not strong enough to make the Vikings leave Britain. In 886 the Danelaw was agreed: the Vikings would rule over the North and East and the King Alfred would rule over the South and West.</p>	<p>caught everything they ate. The Vikings kept animals such as chickens, sheep and pigs. Meat, eggs, milk and cheese were produced by these animals. The Vikings also ate fish, such as herring and cod, and cured meat like bacon. Honey was collected from bees to use in food and drink. Porridge and bread were made using grains. Stews were popular dishes because of the ingredients that were available. Meat and fish could be kept for longer by smoking or salting them. The Vikings drank weak ale (beer) and mead. They drank fresh water. Clothes - They were handmade out of materials available at the time such as, wool, linen, leather and silk. Clothes had to be practical to keep people warm and dry, and to enable them to do their work. Wealthy Vikings wore fine clothes and expensive jewelry to show how rich and powerful they were. Viking Gods Odin, Thor, Loki, Freyja, Frigg</p>			
<p>British history that extends knowledge beyond 1066: Tudors</p>	<p>The Tudor rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to the Wars of the Roses (between two royal groups – the House of Lancaster and the House of York). Henry VIII Became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his heir to the throne. He was famous for his size and his six wives. Edward VI was King from aged 9 to 15 years old. Jane became Queen for just nine days. Mary I nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' became queen. Elizabeth I reigned for nearly 45 years She never married or had any children</p> <p>Explorers</p>	<p>The battle of the Roses was won by Henry VII.</p> <p>The Spanish Armada Philip II of Spain sent the Spanish Armada to England in 1588. 130 ships, 30 000 troops and 2500 guns were sent to attack England but they were quickly defeated by the English navy.</p>	<p>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. Men wore doublets (jackets) with rounded fronts and slashed trunks. Women wore kirtles (overskirts) over wooden frames (farthingales) and high collars. 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. Tudors also made breads. Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe. People would drink weak ale. They would preserve meat by rubbing salt on it.</p>	<p>Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub (sticks and twigs mixed with clay and dung) attached between the frame. The wattle and daub was painted white leaving the beams exposed. In poor Tudor houses, chimneys were just a hole in the roof. Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks in a symmetrical formation. Chimneys were tall and ornate. Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible.</p>	<p>The Globe theatre Hampton Court Palace</p>	<p>John Blake – worked as a court trumpeter for Kings Henry VII in 1507, performed at Henry VIII's coronation in 1509</p>

	<p>Sir Francis Drake: the first person to sail around the world in his famous ship, the Golden Hind.</p> <p>Sir Walter Raleigh: he travelled to the 'New World' (America) and established England's first colony there.</p> <p>Shakespeare William Shakespeare was a famous poet, playwright and actor of the Tudor times. He wrote many plays including Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Dream which were performed at the Globe Theatre in London.</p>		<p>They did not eat with a knife and fork. The meal could take up to 3 hours!</p>			
	<p>Monarchy, Leaders & special people</p>	<p>Empire, Wars & Invasions</p>	<p>Everyday Life including food and clothes</p>	<p>Homes</p>	<p>Buildings & monuments</p>	<p>Diversity</p>
<p>Year 5</p> <p>A study of life and achievements and effects on the Western World: Ancient Greeks</p>	<p>Famous Ancient Greeks Homer, Aesop, Pythagoras, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Alexander the great</p>	<p>City States & Battles Greece was divided into citystates (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta. In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society. Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain. In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle.</p>	<p>Legacy The sculptures, architecture, philosophy, arts, politics and the scientific & mathematical ideas of ancient Greece had a significant impact on culture today.</p> <p>The Olympics The first Olympic games were held in 776 in Olympia. The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. Some of the evidence about the Games comes from paintings discovered on pottery.</p> <p>Religion Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology. Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.</p>	<p>Homes Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house, including work rooms and bedrooms.</p>	<p>Buildings & Places The Acropolis, The Parthenon, Mount Olympus, Knossos palace</p>	<p>Agnodice of Athens – first ever female midwife.</p>

			<p>Animal sacrifice was an important part of ancient Greek worship. It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus. Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus</p> <p>Myths</p> <p>The Trojan War is a very famous ancient Greek myth. The odyssey is an epic poem in 24 books by the Greek poet Homer. The poem is the story of Odysseus, king of Ithaca, who wanders for 10 years trying to get home after the Trojan War.</p> <p>Food</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions, such as festivals. Watered down wine was the main drink. Many food festivals were for men only!</p> <p>Clothes</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a 'chiton' – worn by both men and women. These were fastened together at different places, and a belt was also normally worn at the waist. Chitons came in many sizes and colours. The rich could afford linen and silk chitons. The rich could afford linen and silk chitons.</p>			
<p>A study of an aspect in British history that extends knowledge beyond 1066: Victorians</p>	<p>Queen Victoria 1837 to 1901 was the Victorian Era. Queen Victoria born 24th May 1819. She became queen when King George VI died in June, 1837. Married Albert in 1840. Queen Victoria had 4 sons and 5 daughters. She was the longest reigning monarch until Elizabeth II.</p> <p>Famous Victorians Alexander Bell, Charles Dickens, Dr Barnardo, Florence Nightingale, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Lewis Carroll, Mary</p>	<p>Victoria was the ruler of a huge Empire. – New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and India. Jamaica and Barbados were in the British Empire too. Victoria was queen of the biggest empire in history!</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution Period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900. Before, Britain was a rural country, most people lived off the land. Coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the Industrial Revolution began. Huge factories were built and towns expanded. People would migrate to towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories. Houses for workers were built closer to the factories. Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods</p>	<p>Houses Millions of Victorian houses were built to provide cheap, efficient homes for workers and their families. Most houses in Victorian times were terraced housing or detached buildings. Most were Two-up two-down layout. They had sash windows. Inside - They often had tiled floors in halls and kitchens, with wooden floorboards in the other rooms, and iron fireplaces in every room. By the end of</p>	<p>Workhouses Huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work. Whole families would move in - men, women and children were all kept separate. Jobs for men included working the field, breaking stones and chopping wood. Jobs for women included laundry, sewing and scrubbing the floors. Food was very basic including bread, porridge (gruel), watered down milk and occasionally meat and potatoes. Children had to have 3 hours of reading, writing, arithmetic and Christian religion lessons. Girls' education was learning to sew, knit and how to be a servant. In</p>	<p>Ignatius Sancho (1729-80) born on a slave ship bound for England, became a famous composer and literary celebrity.</p> <p>Sara Forbes Bonetta, perhaps the most celebrated black British Victorian Captured aged five by slave raiders in west Africa, Forbes Bonetta was rescued by Captain Frederick E Forbes, then presented as a "gift" to Queen Victoria. Forbes, who rechristened the child after his ship, the</p>

	Seacole, William Morris		<p>quickly and cheaply all across the country</p> <p>Victorian Inventions Steam boat, bicycle, telephone, motor car, rubber tyres, Penny post, tarmac, photography, electric light bulb</p> <p>Schools In 1893, the law changed to allow all children to go to school for free not just rich children. Victorian school was strict with lots of rules. Naughty children had harsh punishments - writing lines or wearing a dunces' cap. Sometimes, children would be beaten with a cane. Teachers used a blackboard with chalk. Young children would write on mini blackboards called slate. Older children used ink and paper. For Maths, children would use an abacus. Sometimes, there would be over 100 children in the same room! Children had to be silent all the time and were not allowed to ask questions.</p> <p>Clothes Rich Victorians would wear elaborate clothes. Women wore dresses with corsets underneath. <u>Modesty</u> was a very important feature - dresses that covered the arms and went right down to the ankles, Skirts were held out by a crinoline at the start of the era. Wealthy men wore suits, often with waistcoats underneath. Men often wore top hats, bow ties and had pocket watches. Both rich men and women would often gloves when in public. Women would wear a cap or bonnet and men wore a hat. Poor Victorians wore simple clothes that would last a long time. Clothes were often mended and passed down through families. Boys were often dressed the same as girls until 5 years old. Children were dressed like mini adults. By 1907, clothing was increasingly factory-made and often sold in large, fixed price <u>department stores</u>. New machinery and materials developed clothing in many ways.</p>	the Victorian era, they had hot water. Gas powered lighting developed quickly. Toilets were just a small outdoor shed with a hole over either a pit or a bucket	1930, workhouses were closed for good.	Bonetta
	Monarchy, Leaerd &	Empires, Wars & Invasions	Everyday Life including food &	Homes	Buildings & monuments	Diversity

	famous people		clothing			
<p>Year 6</p> <p>A Local History study Holly Park in WW2</p>		<p>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz</p> <p>These were military campaigns of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) defended the United Kingdom (UK) against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitler sent his Luftwaffe bombers to attack British ports and RAF airfields. 2. During the Blitz – From September 7th the city of London was heavily bombed. 3. Night Bombing – With the failure of daylight bombing raids Hitler began a series of nightly bombing raids on London and other important industrial cities. People kept safe by using air raid sirens, shelters and blackout curtains. 	<p>Evacuation:</p> <p>Many children living in urban areas were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in rural areas of Britain. The British evacuation began on Friday 1 September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them.</p>			
<p>A non-European society that contrasts with Britain: Maya Civilization</p>	<p>Social Class</p> <p>There were 5 social classes. These were Rulers, followed by nobles and priest, then craftsmen, peasants and finally the slaves. Each city had a ruler. Priests were actually the most powerful people in Maya society. The peasants were generally the farmers who lived outside of the city.</p>		<p>Religion</p> <p>The Maya different gods. The Maya would dance, sing and sometimes make offerings of blood to the gods. Priests were very important in Maya society. They would perform different rituals during festivals or special ceremonies to appeal to the gods. The Maya believed that the earth was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature, such as a turtle or crocodile. On the Middleworld grew a tree whose branches reached up into the heavens (the Upperworld) and whose roots grew down into Xibalba (the Underworld), which was guarded by gods of death who looked like jaguars. Ordinary Maya people believed that, after they died, their souls would travel through a series of caves and tunnels to Xibalba. Rulers and noblemen believed that they had a chance of getting to the Upperworld.</p> <p>Writing & Numbers</p> <p>The Maya writing system was made up of over 800 symbols called glyphs.</p>	<p>Homes</p> <p>The average Maya lived in small stone or mud walled, thatched homes. Every house contained some type of pottery. The palaces and temples in the cities were decorated with beautiful murals and sculptures. The Maya people built sewer systems and there was even running water in the wealthiest people's homes.</p>	<p>Pyramids</p> <p>They built spectacular monuments and stepped pyramids – some (e.g. Chichen Itza) have become world tourist destinations in the modern day.</p>	<p>Olmec Head</p> <p>Are the Olmecs from Africa? While historians have speculated that the facial features of some monumental carved heads indicate an African origin of these people, most scholars believe that the Olmec, like other native Americans, descended from Asian ancestors who entered North America during the Great Ice Age. The Olmecs were the earliest known major Mesoamerican civilization. Following a progressive development in Soconusco, they occupied the tropical lowlands of the modern-day Mexican states of Veracruz and Tabasco.</p>

		<p>They were carved onto stone buildings and monuments and painted onto pottery. Maya scribes also wrote books, called codices, made from the bark of fig trees. Only priests and noblemen would know the whole written language. The Maya developed a complex number and counting system. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero. The Maya people used just three symbols in their number system. These are thought to represent items that the Maya people might have first used to count with, such as pebbles, sticks and shells. The Maya used a base 20 number system, so after number 19, multiples of 20 were written above the bottom number.</p> <p>Food</p> <p>Maize was a very important crop that formed up to 80% of the Maya people's diets. They believed that the first humans were made from maize dough by the gods. The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from cacao beans that was enjoyed by the rich and used for medicines and in ceremonies. The beans were highly valued and even used as a form of money.</p> <p>Calendar</p> <p>The Maya used what is now known as the calendar round which is made up of 3 interlocking cycles. A cycle of 20 names, a cycle of 13 numbers (which forms the 260-day sacred calendar) and a 365 days solar year. 52 years will pass until the three cycles line up again</p> <p>Clothes</p> <p>Headdresses were a large part of Mayan culture. It was believed that the larger the headdress that someone wore, the more important they were. Ancient Maya men and women wore their capes and cloaks to just above the knee, draped around their shoulders or tied around their necks. These garments were generally made of woven textiles such as cotton, which could</p>			
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			<p>be dyed or painted various colors and decorated with colorful threads. They had lavish dress for large public events; vibrant dance costumes; protective armour for conflicts and sporting attire.</p>			
<p>British history that extends knowledge beyond 1066: WW2</p>	<p>Neville Chamberlain Winston Churchill Franklin D Roosevelt Adolf Hitler Joseph Stalin</p>	<p>After the loss of WWI in 1918, Germany's economy had suffered. In 1934, the people voted for Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party to lead them after he had offered them hope. Even though he spoke of peace, Hitler and the Nazi Party invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia. Two days after the invasion of Poland, Britain declared war on Nazi Germany. The major Axis powers were Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan. The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, and the United States of America. The Axis had invaded many European countries including Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Poland and France. The United States had hoped to remain neutral during World War II, however, in 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, USA which then meant that the USA turned against the Axis and joined the Allies. In 1942, Nazi forces attempted to invade Russia - however, by doing so, lost an ally. The Nazis were also not prepared for the cold and they suffered heavy defeats. In 1944, the British landed on the French beaches of Normandy after a long planning operation to liberate German-occupied France. This was known as D-Day. The British were successful in liberating France. This alongside the disastrous battles in Russia,</p>	<p>Evacuation: Many children living in urban areas were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in rural areas of Britain. The British evacuation began on Friday 1 September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them.</p> <p>Food: As part of their campaign, Nazi Germans tried to cut off supplies of food and other goods coming to Britain by attacking many of the ships that brought food to Britain. This meant that there was less food for the people - whatever food was grown, produced or managed to enter Britain was rationed - people used the Ration Book during this time. There was a campaign to grow your own vegetables 'Dig for victory' The women's Land Army was formed to work on farms to help with food production.</p> <p>Jobs: Many men fought in the war and so women were tasked to carry out much of the war work. However, some jobs were protected - men who held these jobs were not called up to join the army (e.g. doctors, miners) Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. Jobs undertaken by women during the war included mechanics, ambulance drivers and air raid wardens. After the war, their experiences led them to campaign for equal working rights and pay so that</p>	<p>Homes Blackout curtains were needed so that enemy bombers could not see any lights shining from windows. Windows were also masked taped so that if they shattered, the glass would be less likely to hurt someone. Houses had buckets and stirrup pumps to put out small fires.</p>	<p>Shelters There were 3 kinds. Underground stations in London were used as shelters. Morrison shelters were cages that went underneath strong wooden kitchen tables. Some families had Anderson shelters built in the garden.</p>	<p>World War II: Tuskegee Airmen – all-black American fighter pilot group Evelyn Clarisse Martin-Johnson served in Birmingham in 1945 as a postal clerk</p>

		<p>began the downfall of the Nazis</p> <p>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz</p> <p>These were military campaigns of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) defended the United Kingdom (UK) against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hitler sent his Luftwaffe bombers to attack British ports and RAF airfields.2. During the Blitz – From September 7th the city of London was heavily bombed.3. Night Bombing – With the failure of daylight bombing raids Hitler began a series of nightly bombing raids on London and other important industrial cities. <p>People kept safe by using air raid sirens, shelters and blackout curtains.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>they could carry on leading more independent lives.</p>			
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Earth and Space					describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system - describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth - describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies - use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.	
Evolution and inheritance (note for Year 6 – see Plants; Animals, including humans; Living things and their habitats; and Rocks for how some of these aspects have been covered lower down the school)						recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago - recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents - identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.
Scientists	Chris Packham-Animal Conservationist	Elizabeth Garrett Anderson - First British female physician and surgeon	Mary Anning- Fossil hunter	Aristotle - Sound Waves	Helen Sharman- GB astronaut	Lewis Latimer – links between electric power and political power