



History Knowledge Builder

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EYFS		<p>How have we changed in our lifetime?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to explain how they have changed since they were a baby. 	<p>Do people live in castles today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know the past has already happened. Some people lived in a castle a long time ago. Name 1 feature of a castle. <p>What was seaside entertainment and clothing like in the past?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about some similarities and differences between a similar situation now and in the past (seaside).
Year 1		<p>Toys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was born <i>after</i> my grandparents The Victorian era was from 1837 – 1901 Victorian children played with wooden toys, soldiers and train sets My grandparents played with different toys to me I know about toys from the past because of talking to my grandparents, museums and photographs 	<p>Explorers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A significant person is someone who is important Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon in 1969 Ibn Battuta travelled 75,000miles in 30 years in 1304, wrote a famous journal called Rihla. Matthew Henson 1909 reached the North Pole Felicity Aston walked alone across Antarctica in 2012
Year 2	<p>Guy Fawkes - Religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gunpowder Plot was in 1605. Guy Fawkes wanted to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill the King. The key people in the Gunpowder plot are - Guy Fawkes, Thomas Percy, King James 1 and Robert Catesby. We celebrate the failure of the gunpowder plot annually – 5th November with Bonfire Night. All of the plotters were Catholic and they thought the King was being unfair to Catholics. The Gunpowder Plot failed. Name 1 similarity and 1 difference between London 1605 and modern day. 	<p>Great Fire of London – Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great fire of London: 2nd September 1666. Started in a Baker’s shop in Pudding Lane. London is the capital of the UK Difficult to control the fire because of the wooden houses being built so close together. Samuel Pepys diary is the main source of information about the Great Fire of London Fire fighting equipment has changed since 1666 	
Year 3	<p>Stone Age - Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stone Age began more than 10,000 years ago when humans started using stone tools. Around 4000 years ago, the Bronze Age began when people learned how to make tools from Bronze. By 700BCE people were living in villages defending themselves with hillforts and farming plants and animals. We call this the Iron Age. 		<p>Egyptians -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient civilisation began in 3100 BCE and lasted 3000 years. Egyptians were one of the most advanced and powerful civilisations in the world at the time, Britain was not. The River Nile was essential for providing good farming land, food, essential items (clothes, paper, bricks) and trade. Pyramids were seen as monuments to house the tombs of the pharaoh. Mummification: the special process of treating a dead body. The ancient Egyptians mummified their dead because they believed that the physical body would be important in the next life. The Israelites had been in Egypt for generations. They became slaves to the Pharaoh because he feared they would turn against him.

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Year 4	<p>Romans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julius Caesar was a Roman general who became dictator of the Roman Empire. The term 'Celts' was used as shorthand for the pre-Roman peoples of western Europe. Hadrian's Wall was built by the Roman Army as a defence barrier to control people moving in and out of Britain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Came to England to make their empire as big and as powerful as possible. The Roman Empire was one of the greatest and most influential civilisations in the world and lasted for over 1000 years. The Romans their homes in Italy were being attacked by fierce tribes and every soldier was needed back in Rome. Impact on Britain - new towns, plants, animals, a new religion and ways of reading, counting, the word 'Britain' came from the Romans and 10,000 miles of roads. 		<p>Greeks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate Greece on a map and describe where it is in the world. Greece was an advanced civilisation - trade, vast cultures and large populations Spartans and Athenians battled for supremacy Greeks believed in a number of Gods The Greeks were responsible for the start of the Olympics in 776BCE Ancient Greeks were responsible for the birth of democracy.
Year 5	<p>Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings came to Britain because they were in search for better land, there was not enough land to share and Britain was wealthy The Vikings travelled across seas in Longships Battle of Hastings 1066 The Anglo-Saxons were migrants from northern Europe who settled in England in the fifth and sixth centuries. 425 – 1066 Anglo Saxons They invaded Britain after the Romans left 	<p>The Mayans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mayans are an indigenous people of Mexico and Central America. The Mayan era was from A.D 250-900. The Mayans were an advanced civilisation – astronomy, maths, calendars, pyramids. The Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman Britain and Anglo Saxon Britain was happening in Britain when the Mayans were most powerful Mayan pyramids were different to Egyptian pyramids because they were smaller and steeper A number of potential reasons for the downfall of Maya civilization in the southern lowlands, including overpopulation, environmental degradation, warfare, shifting trade routes and extended drought. 	
Year 6	<p>World War 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WW II 1st September 1939 – 2nd September 1945. Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany Winston Churchill was prime minister (1940–45) during most of World War II, he rallied the British people and led the country from the brink of defeat to victory France and Poland supported Britain during WW2 Adolf Hitler, the leader of Germany's Nazi Party. The Blitz, (September 7, 1940–May 11, 1941), intense bombing campaign undertaken by Nazi Germany against the United Kingdom. Huge impact on everyday lives of people in Britain – rationing, evacuation, Beveridge report 		<p>New Medieval Unit</p>