History Long Term Overview

	Autumn1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer2
Nursery Reception	**Incredible me**	Sparkle and shine	Once upon a time	Out and about	Let it grow	My world your world
Year 1		*Changes within living memory* **Transport Through Time** George Stephenson (LH) Wright Brothers			*Lives of significant individuals* **Monarchs** Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth	
Year 2		*Events beyond living memory* Great Fire of London vs Great fire of Newcastle			*Lives of significant individuals* **Civil Rights** Rosa Parks Emily Davison (LH)	
Year 3		Stone Age and Iron Age			Egyptians	
Year 4		**Local history study** The Legacy of the Romans in our region- Hadrian's Wall			Anglo Saxons	
Year 5		Ancient Greeks			**Local history study** The Legacy of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings in our region- Lindisfarne	
Year 6		**Breadth Study** Crime and Punishment through time			Early Islamic Civilisation	

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	Ways of Life	Beliefs	Geographical significance	Hierarchy/ Power	Trade	Achievements/ legacy
Year 1	**Transport Through Time** George Stephenson (LH) Wright Brothers **Monarchs** Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth		**Monarchs** Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth	**Transport Through Time** George Stephenson (LH) Wright Brothers	**Transport Through Time** George Stephenson (LH) Wright Brothers **Monarchs** Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth	**Transport Through Time** George Stephenson (LH) Wright Brothers **Monarchs** Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth
Year 2	<u>Civil Rights</u> Rosa Parks Emily Davison (LH) Great Fire of London vs Great fire of Newcastle	<u>Civil Rights</u> Rosa Parks Emily Davison (LH) Great Fire of London vs Great fire of Newcastle	<u>Civil Rights</u> Rosa Parks Emily Davison (LH)		Great Fire of London vs Great fire of Newcastle	<u>Civil Rights</u> Rosa Parks Emily Davison (LH) Great Fire of London vs Great fire of Newcastle
Year 3	Stone Age and Iron Age Egyptians	Stone Age Egyptians	Egyptians	Egyptians	Stone Age	Egyptians
Year 4	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Romans in our region- Hadrian's Wall Anglo-Saxon Invaders	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Romans in our region- Hadrian's Wall Anglo-Saxon Invaders	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Romans in our region- Hadrian's Wall	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Romans in our region- Hadrian's Wall	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Romans in our region- Hadrian's Wall Anglo-Saxon Invaders	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Romans in our region- Hadrian's Wall Anglo-Saxon Invaders
Year 5	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings in our region- Lindisfarne Ancient Greeks	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings in our region- Lindisfarne Ancient Greeks	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings in our region- Lindisfarne	Ancient Greeks	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings in our region- Lindisfarne	**Local history study** The Legacy of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings in our region- Lindisfarne Ancient Greeks
Year 6	**Breadth Study** Crime and Punishment through time Early Islamic Civilisation	**Breadth Study** Crime and Punishment through time Early Islamic Civilisation	**Breadth Study** Crime and Punishment through time Early Islamic Civilisation	Early Islamic Civilisation	Early Islamic Civilisation	**Breadth Study** Crime and Punishment through time Early Islamic Civilisation

Key Theme

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Key Knowledge

Autumn 1: Incredible Me	Nursery	Reception
History	• ..... is in my family • ..... is my friend • My teacher is	• My family are.....(name immediate family and grandparents) • I am growing.

Autumn 2 Sparkle and Shine	Nursery	Reception
History	• I went to..... with.... • At Christmas I ... •	• I have a birthday every year and I get one year older. • Christmas is a time of celebration

Spring 1 Once upon a Time	Nursery	Reception
History	• During Chinese New Year people clean their houses • During Chinese New Year celebrations, they have a dragon dance	NA

Spring 2 Out and About	Nursery	Reception
History	NA	NA

Summer Term 1 Let it Grow	Nursery	Reception
History	• Yesterday I..... Today I	NA

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Summer 2 My World Your World	Nursery	Reception
History		NA

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	Year 1	Year 2
Transport Through Time	George Stephenson: • The way people travel has changed over time. • The Wright brothers invented the airplane. • George Stephenson invented the locomotive train. • Train travel changed how people could travel and how we transported goods. • George Stephenson was born in Northumberland. • We use timelines to put events in order of how they happened.	
Monarchs	Elizabeth I: • Queen Elizabeth I reigned over 400 years ago. • Queen Elizabeth I encouraged global exploration. • Queen Elizabeth's army defeated the Spanish Armada. • During the reign of Elizabeth I, she never married so she could keep her role as Queen. Queen Elizabeth II: • Queen Elizabeth II was the longest reigning monarch. • Queen Elizabeth II became Queen as the King did not have a son to take over. She made a law that the oldest child can become monarch, not just boys.	
Great Fire of London vs Great Fire of Newcastle		Great Fire of London: • The Great Fire of London happened in 1666. • The Great Fire of London started in a bakery on Pudding Lane. • The fire started from a spark in the bakery oven. • The fire spread really quickly because the houses were made of wood and were close together. • In 1666, firefighters used buckets, fire hooks and water squirts. • As a result of the fire, houses were then built using stone and streets were made wider. • Firefighting and fire equipment improved. • Samuel Pepys wrote a diary about the fire. Great Fire of Newcastle and Gateshead: • The Great Fire of Newcastle and Gateshead happened in 1854. • The Great Fire of Newcastle and Gateshead started in a Gateshead warehouse. • An explosion made the fire spread to Newcastle. • As a result of firefighting and fire equipment improved.
Civil Rights		Emily Davison: • Emily Davison lived over 100 years ago in Britain.

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		• Emily Davison was part of a group called the suffragettes – they fought for women's rights, particularly the right to vote. • Emily Davison is remembered for standing up for what she believed in. • Emily Davison is buried in Morpeth. Rosa Parks: • Rosa Parks lived in Alabama, USA and is known for an event that happened 70 years ago. • Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus because she thought it was unfair that she had to move because of the color of her skin. • Rosa's actions led to conversations about what was fair and in 1963 segregation ended in Alabama.

	Year 3	Year 4
Stone Age & Iron Age	• There are 3 different periods in the Stone and Iron Ages • Pre-history is what happened before history was recorded • Paleolithic were nomads who lived in caves • Mesolithic had teepee houses that were moveable • Neolithic started building communities and settled in one place • People in the Stone Age were hunter – gatherers • People in the Neolithic were the first farmers in Britain • In the Stone Age, tools were made of stone. • In the Iron Age, tools were made of iron.	N/A
Egyptians	• Egypt is in North East Africa • Ancient Egypt is about 5000 years old. • The Egyptians wrote in Hieroglyphics. • The Ancient Egyptians created lots of things like papyrus, pyramids and perfumes. • The Ancient Egyptians believed in lots of different gods. • The Ancient Egyptians were ruled by a leader called a Pharaoh.	N/A
Local History Study: The Legacy of the Romans – Hadrian's Wall		• The Roman Empire began in Rome, Italy • The Roman Empire invaded and conquered lots of countries across Europe • The Roman Empire in Britain lasted around 400 years • The Roman Empire built loads of straight roads • The Romans created towns connected by straight roads making trade easier • The Romans built Hadrian's Wall to control movement of people and defence.

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		The Romans changed the way of life across Britain how?
Local History Study : Anglo Saxons - Lindisfarne		• The Anglo Saxons invaded by sea when the Romans left. • Anglo Saxons is the name for Angles, Saxons and Jutes • Anglo Saxon Britain was made up of 7 kingdoms. • Anglo Saxons built settlements near a water source with fertile land to grow crops.

	Year 5	Year 6
Viking Invaders	• Vikings are known as savage warriors, but there are many myths surrounding them. Many were peaceful farmers and traders. • Vikings invaded Britain using longships which were specifically designed to sail in both deep and shallow waters so that they could get close to the shore. • The Vikings invaded during Anglo-Saxon rule. The land that the Vikings occupied was known as Danelaw. • Alfred The Great (an Anglo-Saxon king) defeated the Vikings, becoming the first king of England. • The Vikings invaded Lindisfarne as Pagans in 793 AD, they raided and pillaged the monastery, killing many monks in the process. The monastery was where St. Cuthbert's body was. The surviving monks took Cuthberts body to Durham Cathedral. • In AD954, the Anglo-Saxons drove out the last Viking king of Jorvik. Later, when he was killed in battle, the Vikings agreed to be ruled by England's king. The Anglo-Saxons now ruled Britain as kings of England.	
Ancient Greeks	• 500BC to 323BC marked the height of the Ancient Greek civilization. • It is believed that Ancient Greece established the world's first democracy which still influences any governments around the world today. • The ancient Olympics was a religious festival, held every four years, made to honour Zeus where only male Greek ctizens were allowed to participate. • The modern Olympics were inspired by the ancient games, however both men and women can now participate. • Athenians were raised to be scholars and the Spartans were raised to be warriors. • Only male citizens over the age of 20 could vote. • Alexander the Great helped connect different parts of the world and spread Greek ideas of art and language.	

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Crime & Punishment through Time		– In Saxon Kingdoms there was a Saxon Lord (leader) who would maintain control. Saxon lords would keep control by rewarding loyalty mainly with gifts of money, land or power. If a criminal was caught and needed to be brought to justice then they would be brought before the local lord and members of the local community who knew the accused, at a kind of court known as a '**folkmoot**'. – Because of resistance from the people following the Anglo-Saxon legacy, William I used brutal methods to force the people to submit and to unite England under his control. His ruthless decisions show that his power as king was without limits. – **Early Prisons** - In the early 16th Century prisons were used as a holding place for criminals while they awaited trial. – **Transportation** - Prisoners would be transported in chains to the east coast of North America where they would have to work for a fixed period of time- 7 years for lesser sentences, 14 years for those who were transported instead of executed. – The creation of a police force whose job it was to catch criminals and prevent crime was a major change during the industrialisation era. There was a change in attitude towards punishments as previous punishments were viewed as inhumane therefore this led to the creation of new punishments. – Factors that affect crime today are economy, technology, government, war and beliefs.
Early Islamic Civilisation		• In AD762, Caliph Al-Mansur built Baghdad as the new capital of the Islamic empire. • During the Golden Age, Baghdad was the largest city in the world with a population of 1 million. • While the Islamic civilisation was having the Golden Age, Europe was experiencing the Dark Ages. • Baghdad was the centre of culture, learning, peace and trade and led the way in science, hugely impacting the world. • The House of Wisdom (built in Baghdad) contained a library with the largest selection of books in the world. • In the House of Wisdom, scholars from all over the world studied and many new developments were made: this knowledge was very advanced for its time. • In AD 1258, Mongols from Asia attacked Islamic lands, destroying the House of Wisdom, burning Baghdad and killing thousands.