



History Knowledge Builder

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EYFS		<p>How have we changed in our lifetime?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am different now than I was when I was a baby. The past has already happened. 	<p>Do people live in castles today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people lived in a castle a long time ago. The way people lived in the past is different to how they lived today. <p>What was seaside entertainment and clothing like in the past?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seaside towns were different in the past.
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 75,000 miles 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 700 BCE 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"> The Ancient Egyptian civilisation existed at the same time as Bronze Age Britain. The Great Pyramids of Giza were built at the same time as Stonehenge. We know a lot about Ancient Egypt because they could use hieroglyphics to write, which we can translate using the Rosetta Stone. The Nile was important for farming, trade and transport. Ancient Egyptian life involved medicine, education, politics, science and religion.

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Year 4	<p>The Roman Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emperor Claudius invaded and conquered Iron Age Britain in 43CE After the death of the last Pharaoh, Cleopatra, the Romans conquered Ancient Egypt in 30BCE The Roman Empire expanded quickly due to their strong, well-organised army. The Romans brought their way of life to Britain, including Latin, Roman building techniques, the military and roads. 		<p>Greeks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Greek civilisation existed from 1200BCE until 323BCE which coincided with Bronze Age Britain. Ancient Greece was organised into city states; the most powerful were Athens and Sparta. Ancient Greek civilisation continues to have a large influence on the western world including democracy, architecture, science, language and the Olympics.
Year 5	<p>Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 410CE, Roman settlers returned home because the Empire was collapsing. This left the country undefended. Angles, Saxons and Jutes arrived from neighbouring lands and settled as Anglo-Saxons, in four Kingdoms. Scots came from Ireland and this area became Scotland. Vikings raided the four Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms, conquering three of them, leaving only Wessex. King Alfred became the King of Wessex, and beat the Vikings back to Northumbria. A series of Anglo-Saxon Kings kept the Vikings at bay. King Alfred's grandson became the first King of England. The last Anglo-Saxon King was Edward the Confessor, who died in 1066. 	<p>The Mayans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mayan civilisation emerged in Central America at the same time as Bronze Age Britain and existed until defeated by the Spanish in the 16th century. The Mayans were an advanced civilisation remembered for writing, the invention of zero, the calendar, art and human sacrifice. 	
Year 6	<p>World War 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following World War I, Hitler rose to power and wanted to expand Germany; he invaded Poland. To protect Poland, Britain and France declared war on Germany in September 1939. During the war, there were changes to life in Britain including, women's roles, rationing, evacuation and air raids. Under Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the allies declared victory in Europe in May 1945. 		<p>William the Conqueror</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> William the Conqueror (1066) led the Norman Conquest, building castles that can still be seen today to subdue the Anglo-Saxons. Power passed through many medieval monarchs including King John, who signed the Magna Carta. From 1558 Queen Elizabeth ruled through the "Golden Age" of the Tudor period, during which the British Empire began to expand.