



History Key learning

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Rec	<p>I can talk about my life story and my family's history.</p>	<p>I can use the language today, tomorrow, yesterday, now then.</p> <p>Specific key knowledge 1. Ernest Shackleton explored the Antarctic.</p> <p>2. On Remembrance Day we remember soldiers who have died in wars.</p>	<p>I can talk about the lives of people around us including the emergency services and what they do.</p> <p>Specific key knowledge 1. Florence Nightingale was a nurse who lived a long time ago. She helped look after soldiers who were hurt. 2. Neil Armstrong was an astronaut. He was the first person to walk on the moon.</p>	<p>Specific key knowledge 1. Mary Anning found fossils of dinosaurs and other extinct animals.</p>	<p>I can talk about how I have changed. I understand that adults are older than me, so were born before me. I can talk about some similarities and differences between toys in the past and now.</p> <p>Specific key knowledge 1. King Charles III is the king of the United Kingdom. 2. He became king when his mother Queen Elizabeth II died in 2022.</p>	<p>I can talk about some similarities and differences between aeroplanes in the past and now.</p> <p>Specific key knowledge 1. The Wright brothers invented the first aeroplane.</p>



Key Stage 1

2-year cycle	Cycle A Autumn	Spring	Summer	Cycle B Autumn	Spring	Summer
Enquiry Question	How do we know what happened during the Great Fire of London? What changed because of the fire?	How has my local high street changed since the 1950s?	Who was Sarah Forbes Bonetta and why is she remembered?	How has our local area changed over time?	How have explorers changed the world?	How have holidays changed over time?
Y1 & 2 mixed age	<p>1.London was a large city in 1666 with lots of wooden buildings built close together.</p> <p>2.The fire started in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane.</p> <p>3.It had been a long, hot summer so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing which helped the flames to spread.</p> <p>4.People had to evacuate using carts and the boats on the river. The king ordered houses to be pulled down to put the fire out.</p> <p>5.Samuel Pepys wrote a diary all about the events.</p> <p>6.After the fire laws were changed to make houses of brick or stone.</p>	<p>1.In the past people went to different shops to buy different kinds of food e.g. butcher, baker, greengrocer</p> <p>2.When supermarkets opened food need to be packed in different ways to make it easier for people to pick it up.</p> <p>3.In the past people used cash to pay for their shopping. Now we can pay using bank cards or our phones.</p>	<p>1. A significant person is someone who has done something important.</p> <p>2.People are remembered for different reasons.</p> <p>3.Nelson Mandela and Jane Goodall are both significant individuals but they are remembered for different things.</p> <p>4.Sarah Forbes Bonetta was born in Nigeria.</p> <p>5.She was captured as a child and taken to England.</p> <p>6.Queen Victoria looked after her and made sure that she was taught to speak English and play music.</p>	<p>1.200 years ago, Reddish was mostly farmland. Not many people lived here.</p> <p>2.Lots of people came to Reddish to work in the cotton mills. One of the mills was Houldsworth Mill.</p> <p>3.William Houldsworth also had St Elisabeth's church and school built and built houses for his workers.</p> <p>4.Life was very difficult for children working in the Reddish Mills in the 1860s. They had dangerous jobs, worked long hours and were not paid very much.</p> <p>5. From 1880 all children had to go to school.</p> <p>6. 100 years ago children wrote on slates with pencils. Older children</p>	<p>1.Explorers are people who travel to and explore new or unfamiliar areas.</p> <p>2.Ibn Battuta was a Medieval Muslim who travelled around Africa, the Middle East, India and China.</p> <p>3.George Back was an Arctic explorer who was born in Edgeley. On one expedition he ran out of food and had to eat a pair of trousers.</p> <p>4.Matthew Henson was a polar explorer. He was one of the first men to find the North Pole. His achievements were not acknowledged because he was black.</p> <p>6.Felicity Aston is a polar explorer. In 2012 she became the first woman</p>	<p>1. A holiday is a break from school or work. People often travel to different places. Holidays abroad are popular today but lots of people still go to the seaside.</p> <p>2. Seaside holidays became popular during the Victorian period because the invention of the steam train made it easier for people to travel to the coast. People believed that the fresh air would be beneficial to health.</p> <p>3. People who went to the seaside 100 years ago did not sunbathe. Ladies kept their long dresses on. They could sit on deckchairs or go for a walk along the</p>



7. In the past firefighters used leather buckets and wore leather helmets. Today they have safety equipment to protect them and have fire engines to help them get to fires quickly.

used “dipping pens”. School was very strict. 7. Children didn’t use computers in school until the 1980s.

to ski alone across Antarctica. 7. Although we can compare explorers, there are differences in how and where they travelled.

promenade. Children played on the sand and watched Punch and Judy shows. If they wanted to go swimming, they got changed in a special hut called a bathing machine. 4. Our parents and grandparents did some of the things that we can do today: play with fishing nets and buckets and spaces, eat ice-cream and watch Punch and Judy shows. People used to send postcards about their trips. 5. We can find out about seaside holidays in the past from a range of sources: photographs, films, postcards, letters, diaries, paintings, books & first-hand accounts.



Lower Key Stage 2

Inquiry Question	What is the legacy of the Ancient Greek civilisation?	Globetrotters	When and where did the earliest civilisations begin? What were some of the significant achievements for the Ancient Egyptians and what did it help them achieve?	How did Britain change during Prehistory?	Extreme Earth	How did the development of the hat making industry change Stockport?
Y3 & 4 mixed age	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Greece was very mountainous. This meant that Ancient Greece was not one county but a collection of city states who often went to war with one another.2. Many Greeks were poor and life was hard. Lots of people were slaves.3. Women were expected to stay at home and manage the house. They were not allowed to vote.4. Athens was the first democracy in the world. This helped it to become very successful.5. The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses watched over them. They were like humans but		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The ancient civilisations developed on rivers. They overlapped in time and all had a system of writing.2. The River Nile was important for trade, travel and the growing of crops.3. Egyptian society had lots of different groups. Lots of people were very poor. Most men were farmers and women looked after the home. Egypt was ruled by a Pharaoh.3. The Egyptians made lots of improvements in farming such as the ox drawn plough, the sickle and irrigation systems.4. Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prehistory is the earliest stage of human history.2. An archaeologist is someone who looks at ancient sites and objects to learn about the past.2. The Stone Age (800,000 BC – 2100 BC) is the earliest period of human culture. People used stone tools. They were hunter-gatherers and moved from place to place.3. During the Neolithic people began to settle in one place and started farming.4. The Bronze Age (2100 BC – 750 BC) is the time period is when bronze replaced stone as the		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Stockport is a town in North West England. It is famous for making hats.2. Stockport lies on the River Mersey which provided water which is essential to make felt and powered the early mills and factories.3. During the 19th Century, hat making changed from being something people did at home (a cottage industry) to something that happened in factories.4. Lots of people came to Stockport to work in the hat factories. Hat making became the major industry in Stockport.5. Sarah Ward ran a hat shop on her own. Her



	<p>lived forever and were more powerful.</p> <p>6. The ancient Olympics were held to honour the god Zeus. Winners were given a wreath of olives instead of medals. Women were not allowed to compete.</p> <p>7. The Ancient Greeks influenced modern life in lots of ways including language, government and building styles.</p>		<p>had to go to a special school to learn how to write.</p> <p>5. Almost all scribes were men, although there is some evidence of female doctors being able to read hieroglyphs in medical texts.</p> <p>6. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken.</p> <p>7. Tutankhamen was Egyptian Pharaoh. His tomb contained many artefacts which can help us learn about life in Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>8. Lots of Egyptian rulers were mummified and their bodies preserved in the Pyramids or other tombs.</p>	<p>main material for making tools and weapons.</p> <p>5. Stonehenge is a significant prehistoric site in use during the Bronze Age.</p> <p>6. The Amesbury Archer is an early Bronze Age burial of a man. It contains the earliest gold objects found in Britain.</p> <p>6. Around 750BC people began to use iron to make tools and weapons. People built hill forts such as Mellor hill fort.</p>		<p>sons took over and then bought the hat making factory at Wellington Mill which is now the Hat Works.</p> <p>6. Elsie Plant helped her husband manage a business that made hat blocks.</p>
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Upper Key Stage 2

Inquiry Question	How did World War 2 affect people's daily lives in Britain?	What a wonderful world	How did the Roman invasion change life in Britain and what impact can we still see today?	How did England change during the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?	How does the Maya civilisation compare to Britain in AD 900?	How did the Suffragettes change life in Britain?
Y5 & 6 mixed age	<p>1. Britain declared war on Germany in 1939 because Germany had invaded Poland.</p> <p>2. The Allied and Axis powers were the two groups that countries formed during the war.</p> <p>3. Children were evacuated to the countryside from towns and cities to protect them from any bombing raids that might happen.</p> <p>4. Many British towns and cities were bombed during the Blitz.</p> <p>5. People took shelter in air raid shelters. Some people came from Manchester to take shelter in the</p>		<p>1. The Roman Empire spread from Italy across North Africa, Europe and the Middle East.</p> <p>2. Before the Roman invasion, Britain was occupied by several Iron Age tribes each with their own territory and ruler.</p> <p>3. The Romans invaded Britain in AD43. They wanted to access Britain's deposits of precious metals (gold, tin and iron), and its cattle.</p> <p>4. in AD 60 Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, led a revolt against the Romans.</p> <p>5. The Roman army was made up of organised, well</p>	<p>1. Sutton Hoo is an Anglo-Saxon ship burial site.</p> <p>2. The Roman Empire abandoned Britain in AD 410 which left the country vulnerable to attack.</p> <p>3. Anglo Saxon invaders arrived in Britain in AD 449.</p> <p>4. The Anglo Saxons were made of up three groups of people from the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark (the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes).</p> <p>5. There are several reasons why the Anglo Saxons to Britain. Some came to find new land to farm and wanted to make a new life for their families. Others were invited to help defend England against attacks from the Picts and Scots.</p> <p>6. Unlike Roman Britain, Anglo Saxon England was</p>	<p>1. The Maya lived in Mesoamerica, an area of land that includes Mexico and part of Central America.</p> <p>2. There are three main periods of Maya civilisation: Pre-Classic period 2000 BC – AD 250, Classic period 250AD – AD 900 and post-Classic AD 900 – AD1600.</p> <p>3. Maya society had a strict hierarchy. Life for rich and poor was very different.</p> <p>4. The Maya system of writing linked text and glyphs.</p> <p>5. The Maya worshipped a small number of gods who were important to their culture. Some key gods included Itzamna (the creator god), Chac (the god of rain and weather) and Maize god.</p>	<p>1. Suffrage means the right to vote in political elections. In the past in Britain not everyone was allowed to vote.</p> <p>2. At the start of the 20th century women were expected to focus on looking after the home but the Industrial Revolution had created opportunities for women to work in factories and offices. Women were unable to vote and had no voice in political discussions.</p> <p>3. The Suffragists campaigned for women's voting rights using peaceful and lawful methods. Their methods helped to build the campaign for change.</p> <p>4. A suffragette was a member of an activist women's organisation in the early 20th century</p>



<p>Stockport Air Raid Shelters.</p> <p>6. During the war women took on lots of jobs that had previously been done by men including mechanics, engineers, munitions workers, air raid wardens, bus and fire engine drivers.</p> <p>7. Some foods such as butter, bacon, and sugar, were restricted - people could only buy a limited amount to ensure there was enough to go around. This was called rationing.</p> <p>8. The government used propaganda to tell people what they wanted them to know about the war.</p> <p>9. The Nazi's persecuted Jewish people and other minorities because of their beliefs and ways of life.</p>			<p>equipped soldiers who built road networks as their territory expanded as well as forts to defend it.</p> <p>6. Not all people were seen as equal in Roman society. Roman citizens had more rights and privileges than non-citizens.</p> <p>7. The Romans believed in many different gods. People often blended the Roman gods with the existing pre-Roman gods.</p> <p>8. Emperor Hadrian built a wall across Northern England to keep the Scottish Barbarian tribes out.</p> <p>9. The Romans left Britain in AD 410 because the Roman Empire was facing problems elsewhere, including attacks from barbarian tribes, and they couldn't maintain control over Britain.</p>	<p>not a unified county. There were 7 separate kingdoms who fought for control of Britain for over 600 years.</p> <p>6. Life for people in Anglo Saxon society varied depending on their position in society. Some people were very well off but others were very poor and lived as slaves.</p> <p>7. During the Anglo Saxon period many people converted to Christianity.</p> <p>7. The Vikings were a group of people who came from Scandinavia.</p> <p>8. The first recorded Viking raid was at Lindisfarne Priory in Northumberland in AD 793.</p> <p>9. Some Vikings arrived as raiders to steal gold from monasteries but many later settled and began to farm land.</p> <p>10. The Vikings settled in Northern and Eastern England. This area became known as the Danelaw.</p> <p>11. We can find out about life in the Anglo Saxon and Viking periods by</p>	<p>6.c AD 900 many Maya cities were abandoned.</p>	<p>who fought for the right to vote in public elections in the United Kingdom. The Suffragettes used both peaceful protests and militant tactics such as hunger strikes, chaining themselves to buildings and damaging property to draw attention to their cause.</p> <p>5. Emmeline Pankhurst was born in Manchester, She founded the Suffragette movement and wanted women to use "deeds not words" to demand the right to vote.</p> <p>6. Elsie Plant was a Stopfordian businesswoman and Suffragette. As well as helping to run a hatting business she campaigned to improve the lives of local women. She is commemorated in Suffragette square in Stockport. .</p> <p>7. Some people thought the Suffragettes were criminals because of their actions.</p>
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10. Anne Frank was a Jewish girl who hid from the Germans in a house in Amsterdam. She wrote a diary.
11. People held parties to celebrate VE day.
12. The United Nations was founded in 1945 to try and prevent future wars.

10. The Romans brought many inventions to Britain including concrete, roads, Latin, architecture, sewage systems and underfloor heating.

looking at documentary sources, artefacts and monuments such as the Gosforth Cross.
12. The Silverdale Hoard is a collection of silver jewellery and coins found in Lancashire. It is one of the largest Viking hoards ever discovered in Britain.
13. Alfred the Great he was the king of Wessex. He has many significant achievements. He defeated the Vikings and made peace with them, he introduced new laws which had to be obeyed by all and translated many books into Anglo Saxon English.
14. There were considerable differences as well as some similarities between Saxons and Vikings.

7. By 1918 most women over 30 could vote. In 1928 the vote was extended to all women over 21.