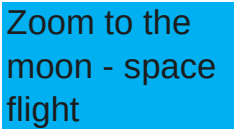
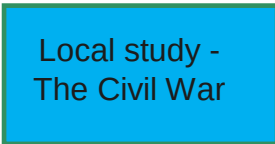


Dunham-on-Trent

History Medium Term Planning

(Showing substantive knowledge and components of learning)

History Overview of learning Themes.

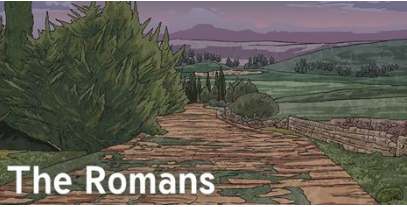
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1 and 2 Cycle A	 The Great Fire of London		 Up, Up and Away.		Toys	
Year 1 and 2 Cycle B	 Zoom to the moon - space flight		 Significant Explorers		Kings and Queens	
Year 3 and 4 Cycle A	 Stone Age to Iron Age		 Local study - The Civil War		Castles	
Year 3 and 4 Cycle B	 The Romans		 The Romans		 Ancient Egypt	
Year 5 and 6 Cycle A	 Anglo-Saxons and Scots		 Ancient Greece		The Pilgrim Fathers	
Year 5 and 6 Cycle B	 Vikings and Anglo-Saxons		 Maya Civilisation		 World War II	

<p>Year 1 and 2</p> <p>Cycle A</p>			
<p>Key Concepts</p>	<p>Building, city, commemoration, ruler (king), technology.</p>	<p>Exploration, knowledge, technology, trade, transport, travel.</p>	<p>Society, technology, trade, transport, travel.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary/ Components of learning</p>	<p>Bakery, diary, fire engine, firebreak, firefighter, rebuilt, River Thames, St Paul's Cathedral, 17th century.</p>	<p>airship, aeroplane, Amelia Earhart, Concorde, hot air balloon, jet, Montgolfier, transport, travel. Wright brothers</p>	<p>doll, marbles, now, past, present, spinning top, then, Victorian</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Great Fire of London started on Sunday 2nd September 1666. It was put out on Thursday 6th September. - The fire started in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. - People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put it out - Buildings were close together and often made of wood, meaning that the fire spread quickly. Strong winds also helped spread the flames. - Samuel Pepys wrote a diary about it. - King Charles 2nd ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading. - For many years after the fire, buildings were rebuilt further apart and made with stone. - Sir Christopher Wren created a new design for St Paul's Cathedral, which was then rebuilt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The hot air balloon was invented by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783 - The first passengers in a hot air balloon were a sheep, a duck and a cockerel. - The Wright Brothers created the first aeroplane, which flew in 1903. - Amelia Earhart was the first female pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. - Airships opened up travel in the 1930's. - The Hindenburg disaster occurred in 1937. - Jet engines were developed in the 1930s and 1940's opening up travel/ Importance in WW2 - Concorde was the first plane to travel faster than the speed of sound. Its maiden flight was in 1969 	<p>Children have always played with toys.</p> <p>Some toys have changed and other toys have stayed the same.</p> <p>Some toys now use batteries and power to work.</p> <p>In the past, the richer you were the more toys you had.</p> <p>Poor children in Victorian times had very few toys.</p>

<p>Year 1 and 2</p> <p>Cycle B</p>	<p>Zoom to the Moon</p>		<p>Kings and Queens</p>
<p>Key Concepts</p>	<p>Commemoration, discrimination (including racism and sexism), exploration, technology, travel.</p>	<p>Commemoration, discrimination (including racism and sexism), exploration, technology, travel.</p>	<p>The church, Commemoration, government:parliament, nation, country, peace, ruler, technology, travel, war.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary/ Components of learning</p>	<p>Achievement, astronaut, equipment, expedition, Space station,</p>	<p>Achievement, equipment, expedition, explorer, North and South Pole, polar, significant.</p>	<p>Family tree, King Henry 8th, monarch, Queen Elizabeth 1st, Queen Victoria, Tudor, Victorians.</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>In the 1960's there was a space race between USA and Russia to be the first to land on the Moon.</p> <p>1st human in space was a Russian called Yuri Gagarin in 1961.</p> <p>In 1969, the NASA team helped Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first people to land on the moon in Apollo 11.</p> <p>The first British woman in space was Helen Sharman in 1991.</p> <p>Tim Peake spent 6 months on the space station</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ibn Battuta was an explorer who travelled to learn about different places. He explored for nearly 30 years. - Matthew Henson was one of the first explorers to reach the North Pole. - Felicity Aston is the first woman to ski across Antarctica on her own. - - Significant people are people who society believes have achieved something important. They are often remembered with monuments and plaques. 	<p>King Henry 8th ruled by 48 years and had 6 wives.</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth (Henry's daughter) ruled England for 45 years. She never married.</p> <p>Queen Victoria ruled England for 63 years. She was married to Prince Albert.</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth 2nd ruled for 70 years, She was married to Prince Phillip.</p> <p>Know that daily life changed a lot between these monarchies.</p>

Year 3 and 4 Cycle A		Local History Study- The Civil War and Oliver Cromwell	Castles
Key Concepts	Building, economy (money), farming, migration, settlement, technology, tribe.	City, civilisation, culture, economy (money), power, religion, ruler (King), technology, trade, transport, war (battle, conflict, invasion, army)	Building, city, civilisation, culture, power, religion, ruler (King), technology, trade, transport, war (battle, conflict, invasion, army)
Key Vocabulary/ Components of learning	Agriculture, archaeologist, hunter-gatherer, migration, monument, prehistoric, settlement, technology, tribe.	English Civil War, King Charles 1, Oliver Cromwell, parliament, roundheads and cavaliers,	attack, battlements, curtain wall, defence, drawbridge, Medieval, moat, Motte and Bailey, ramparts, siege, towers,
Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the Stone Age, tools and weapons were made of stone. The Stone Age is split into the Palaeolithic (Old) Stone Age, Mesolithic (Middle) Stone Age and Neolithic (New) Stone Age. - The major change that happened later in the Stone Age was that people started to settle in communities and farm the land. - People migrated around Europe during this period of history. From the later Stone Age onwards, they brought farming and craft techniques with them. - In the Bronze Age, people developed the technology to make bronze. This was used to make bronze tools, containers and jewellery. 	<p>The English Civil War was a series of battles fought between 1642 and 1651</p> <p>The supporters of King Charles 1 fought against the supporters of Parliament (led by Oliver Cromwell)</p> <p>The supporters of Parliament were known as Roundheads.</p> <p>Cavaliers were the supporters of the King.</p> <p>After the Civil War and the execution of Charles 1 England had no monarchy for 11 years and was ruled by Oliver Cromwell.</p> <p>Newark was besieged three times- it was a Royalist town and surrendered finally in 1646 at the order of Charles 1 who had surrendered.</p>	<p>Castles are strong buildings to protect people inside from attack.</p> <p>A castle was often built on hilltops and surrounded by water to make them easier to defend.</p> <p>Biggest castle in England is Windsor Castle built by William 1</p> <p>Stone castles replaced Motte and Bailey castles.</p> <p>Know the external parts of a castle- the Keep, Bailey, Gate house, moat, curtain wall..</p> <p>Know the features of a castle's defence- battlements, ramparts, curtain walls, moat..</p>

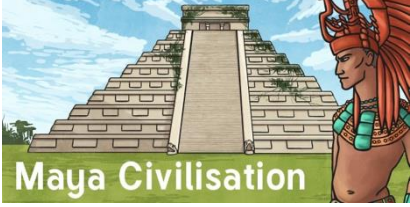
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stonehenge is a historic site that developed throughout this period. Lots of people added to it over many years.- During the Iron Age, people began to make tools and weapons from iron.- Hillforts developed during the Iron Age. Communities lived on hills for protection.		Know castles were also a home- know main rooms in a castle- kitchen, Great Hall chapel..
--	---	--	--

<p>Year 3 and 4</p> <p>Cycle B</p>	 <p>The Romans</p>	 <p>The Romans</p>	 <p>Ancient Egypt</p>
<p>Key Concepts</p>	<p>city, civilisation, conquest, culture, empire, enslavement, entertainment, farming, occupation , power, religion, ruler (emperor), settlement, trade, transport, tribe, war (invasion).</p>	<p>city, civilisation, conquest, culture, empire, enslavement, entertainment, farming, occupation , power, religion, ruler (emperor), settlement, trade, transport, tribe, war (invasion).</p>	<p>City, civilisation, culture, economy (barter), empire, enslavement, farming, kingdom, knowledge, leisure, power, religion, ruler (pharaoh), technology, trade, transport</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary/ Components of learning</p>	<p>Citizen, Celts, conquest, emperor, empire, invasion, legion, rebellion, Roman Empire,</p>		<p>Ancient, civilisation, Egypt, hieroglyphics, irrigation, the Nile, pharaoh, tomb.</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The city of Rome was founded in 753 BC. The Romans built a large empire in Europe. They invaded Britain for the first time in 55 BC. - In AD 43 the Roman conquest of Britain began - They built new roads and towns in Britain. This increased trade from the rest of the empire and increased diversity in towns. Some of these roads and towns survive today- Great North Road/ Fosse Way. - The Celtic Queen Boudicca (Iceni tribe) led a revolt against the Romans in AD 60/61. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Britain, there were many Roman villas in the countryside (often decorated with mosaics) and they included a heating system called a hypocaust. - Romans introduced many fruits and vegetables to our diet- asparagus, turnips, garlic, cherries, plums, - . The Romans brought Christianity, architecture, language, government and law - The Romans' legacy can be seen in many places around Britain today . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ancient Egypt was an empire built by King Menes who united two Egyptian kingdoms. - Life revolved around the Nile, which supported farming, craft and was used for trade. - The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids. - When pharaohs died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called mummification. They were then placed in tombs (often under pyramids) with precious possessions. - The ancient Egyptians wrote in hieroglyphics on papyrus. - The ancient Egyptians worshipped gods who were responsible for different aspects of life.

Substantive Knowledge	<p>- In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian decided that a northern border wall should be built to help the Romans control and protect their territory in Britain. It was manned by troops from across the Empire and became known as Hadrian's Wall.</p>		
------------------------------	---	--	--

Year 5 and 6 Cycle A	 <p>Anglo-Saxons and Scots</p>	 <p>Ancient Greece</p>	<p>The Pilgrim Fathers</p>
Key Concepts	Building, the church, conquest, culture, enslavement, farming, kingdom, migration, religion, ruler (king), settlement, trade, tribe, war (invasion, conflict).	Building, city (city state), civilisation, culture, democracy, empire, enslavement, farming, leisure, religion, ruler (king), settlement, technology, trade, war (invasion, conflict).	Building, the church, conquest, culture, farming, kingdom, migration, religion, ruler (king), settlement, trade, tribe, war (invasion, conflict).
Key Vocabulary/ Components of learning	Angles, Christianity, invaders, kingdom, Pagan, Picts, Saxons, Scots.	Ancient, city state, civilisation, democracy, empire, legacies, myth.	Colonists, colony, Mayflower, Native Americans, Plymouth, Puritans
Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Anglo-Saxons and the Scots invaded Britain after the Romans left. Most of Britain at the time was divided into seven Anglo- Saxon kingdoms. - Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. - Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages rather than towns like the Romans did. - The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was Paganism. They worshipped many gods. - At the end of this period, Christianity became the main religion in Britain. - Many places of worship were built, including Canterbury Cathedral. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ancient Greece was made up of city states, such as Athens, Corinth and Sparta. They often fought each other but also fought together to defend themselves from other threats. - Towards the end of the period, Ancient Greece became an empire. Alexander the Great helped the empire expand and after he died, the Romans slowly took over parts of it. - Many objects produced in Ancient Greece were made by enslaved people. - The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight whereas the Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. - Ancient Athens is where democracy began. - The Olympics were first held in Ancient Greece. The idea for the marathon also originates from this time. 	<p>The Pilgrim Fathers were English settlers who went to North America</p> <p>They set sailed from Plymouth on a ship called the Mayflower on 16th September 1620 with 102 passengers and 30 crew.</p> <p>They were looking for religious Freedom (Puritans) or a new start and came from Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire</p> <p>Arrived in an area where Native Americans lived that had been badly affected by travelers brining western disease.</p> <p>Began to make treaties with Native Americans who taught them to farm and grow corn.</p>

Substantive Knowledge		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Ancient Greeks worshipped many gods and goddesses. Festivals and ceremonies were held to please them.- There are lots of myths that originate from this time, including the Trojan War.	<p>More ships arrived bringing more colonists meaning more wanted to build homes etc making tensions grow</p> <p>By 1630's the Native Americans were in the minority in their lands</p> <p>Eventually in 1675, King Philip's war destroyed any lasting peace, it lasted for 14 months and the colonist army won destroying most of the native Americans.</p>
------------------------------	--	--	--

<p>Year 5 and 6</p> <p>Cycle B</p>			
<p>Key Concepts</p>	<p>Building, the church, conquest, culture, farming, kingdom, migration, religion, ruler (king, monarchy), settlement, trade, tribe, war (invasion, conflict).</p>	<p>Building, city, civilisation, conquest, culture, exploration, farming, knowledge, religion.</p>	<p>Commemoration, nation, occupation (of territory), peace, power, propaganda, society, war (army, battle, conflict, invasion).</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary/ Components of learning</p>	<p>Danegeld, exile, kingdom, outlawed, Pagan, pillaged, raid.</p>	<p>Cacao beans, civilisation, codices, drought, jaguar, maize, scribes.</p>	<p>Allies, atomic bomb, Axis Powers, evacuation, Nazi party, persecution, rationing.</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Vikings came from the area where Scandinavian countries are today. They explored, traded and raided other lands. They raided parts of Britain – including monasteries for their valuable possessions – and also traded in Britain. - The Vikings invaded and settled in Scotland. They eventually invaded and settled in England too. - King Alfred was the first Anglo-Saxon ruler to successfully protect his kingdom from the Vikings. Eventually, he kept the west of England and the Vikings were given the east, known as Danelaw. - Anglo-Saxon kings made continuous attempts to regain land from the Vikings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ancient Maya developed an advanced number system for their time. This included the concept of zero as a placeholder. - The Maya had a writing system and professional scribes wrote books called codices which included information about astronomy, gods, war and history. They used syllabograms. - The Maya believed in many gods. Each could help or hurt them. The Maya would dance, sing and make offerings to the gods as a sign of respect. They believed Earth was the Middleworld and was large and flat. Above was the Upperworld and below was the Underworld. - The Maya built cities, pyramids and ornate sculptures in the rainforest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Second World War (1939-1945) began because Hitler, the leader of Nazi Germany, invaded Poland. Britain and France had promised to protect Poland if this happened. There were many significant battles during the war, including the Battle of Britain, the Normandy Landings on D-Day, and The Battle of the Bulge. - At the start of the war, the Allies were Britain, France and Poland. The Axis Powers were Germany, Japan and Italy. - Many children were evacuated from cities to the countryside where it was safer. Cities were likely to be bombed during the Blitz. - Food supplies from other countries were disrupted. Rationing was introduced to ensure Britain didn't run out of food and to make sure that everyone was healthy.

<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Danegeld was a system where Anglo-Saxon kings would pay the Vikings to make sure they did not attack their kingdoms. - In 1066, at the Battle of Hastings, the last Anglo-Saxon king (King Harold) was defeated by William the Conqueror who became the first Norman King of England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Maya people mainly ate maize or corn. Maize was very important to them as they believed that the first humans were made from maize dough by the gods. They also drank cacao and the cacao beans were eventually used as a form of currency in the Maya civilisation. - The cities of the Maya civilisation fell into ruin when Spanish explorers arrived in the 16th century. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many men fought in the Second World War and women often took on jobs to help the war effort. Some women joined the armed forces too. - The Holocaust was a time during the Second World War when millions of people were persecuted and killed in Europe. It is commemorated on Holocaust Memorial Day on 27th January each year.
-------------------------------------	--	--	--