

Stretton CE Academy – Key knowledge objectives overview by year group -History

	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
<u>Year 1</u>	<p><u>Discovering history</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History is the story of the past. People who study history are called historians. Historians uses sources to learn about the past. Archaeologists find out about the past through looking at things found in the ground. Things found by archaeologists are called artefacts. 	<p><u>Kings, Queens and leaders</u></p> <p>England has been ruled by Kings and Queens for a long time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> His Royal Highness King Charles III is our current king . King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta by the Barons. Parliament was set up to make decisions for the country. There was a time when there was no King of England. 	<p><u>Parliament and Prime Ministers</u></p> <p>William and Mary signed the Bill of Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament makes decisions about our country. The Prime Minister is the leader of the government. The Prime Minister leads the country. Robert Walpole is considered by historians to have been the first Prime Minister. Adults vote to choose the people who run our country.
<u>Year 2</u>	<p><u>Powerful Voices</u></p> <p>Throughout history there have been significant people who have made big changes in the world. Historians like to study these significant people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi was known for opposing British rule in India and fought peacefully for equality and the right for Indian people to rule their own country Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King were influential people in the Civil Rights movement in the USA Malala Yousafzai fights for all children to have a right to education Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who talks about climate change and is trying to get people to look after the world 	<p><u>The Tudors</u></p> <p>Life was different for the rich and the poor in Tudor England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch. Henry VIII was the son of Henry VII. He made himself Head of the Church of England and had six wives. Edward VI was Henry VIII's only son. He was a Protestant and made religious reforms during his short reign. Mary I was Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon's daughter. She was a Catholic and the first queen to rule without a king. She is sometimes remembered as 'Bloody Mary' because she executed people who refused to be Catholic. Elizabeth I reigned for 44 years. Her reign is sometimes remembered as the Golden Age. 	<p><u>Romans in Britain</u></p> <p>The Romans were an ancient civilisation that built a large empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Romans had well-organised large armies with many soldiers. Romans invaded Britain and Boudicca led a rebellion against the Roman invasion. Romans built towns across Britain. After the fall of the Romans empire, many people and aspects of roman life remained in Britain. Romans created written records which is why we know about their history.
<u>Year 3</u>	<p><u>Stone Age to Iron Age</u></p> <p>To know that the Stone Age is divided into three sections: The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic</p> <p>To know that when the British Isles were joined to Europe, Palaeolithic people sometimes came to Britain to hunt</p> <p>During the Mesolithic/Middle Stone Age, people in Britain were huntergatherers and were usually nomadic</p> <p>To know that farming began in the New Stone Age/Neolithic</p>	<p><u>Ancient Egypt</u></p> <p>To know the ancient Egyptians were an ancient civilization who lived near the Nile in Egypt.</p> <p>To know the River Nile floods, creating fertile land to grow crops</p> <p>To know that ancient Egyptian society was hierarchal and the Pharaoh was the leader at the top</p> <p>To know the Ancient Egyptians used a writing system called hieroglyphics which we have been able to translate and use to find out more about them</p>	<p><u>Ancient Greece</u></p> <p>To know that Ancient Greece was made up of independent city-states</p> <p>To know that Athens is considered to be the birthplace of democracy.</p> <p>To know that the Spartans were fierce warriors and lived very modestly.</p> <p>To know Alexander the Great created a vast empire.</p> <p>To know that Plato, Socrates and Aristotle were Ancient Greek Philosophers.</p>

	<p>To know that the Bronze Age began when people learned how to make objects from Bronze</p> <p>To know that Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument built over 5000 years ago</p> <p>To know that the Iron Age began around 800 BCE when people learned how to make objects from Iron</p>	<p>To know that the ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses and prepared for the afterlife</p> <p>To know the archaeologist, Howard Carter, discovered the tomb of TutankhamUn- a Pharaoh that was mummified.</p>	<p>To know the Ancient Greeks built important buildings with large columns and that this style has been copied around the world.</p> <p>To know the Ancient Olympic Games included competitive sports, including running, javelin and equestrian events.</p>
<u>Year 4</u>	<p><u>Life in Ancient Rome</u></p> <p>Romans believed that Romulus and Remus founded Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Rome was a powerful empire • Rome's location, in the centre of the Mediterranean, gave it a powerful position • Rome began as an absolute monarchy and later became a republic • Roman society varied vastly during the Roman Republic • Pompeii, a wealthy town on the Italian coast, was destroyed by a volcano • Archaeologist used the preserved ruins from Pompeii to learn about life in Ancient Rome • Roman leisure activities included baths, the forum, chariot races and gladiator fights • Romans spoke in Latin and Latin formed the basis of many other European languages • Until the 17th Century, most works of science, religion and politics were written in Latin 	<p><u>Anglo Saxons and Scots</u></p> <p>Anglo Saxons came to England after the Romans left</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo Saxons comprised of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes • During this time, England was divided into kingdoms • The Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland • Many Anglo Saxons were farmers and grew crops and kept animals • Many Anglo Saxons & Vikings, who originally had Pagan beliefs, converted to Christianity 	<p><u>The Vikings</u></p> <p>The Vikings raided, invaded and settled in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Vikings lived on farms, growing crops and looking after animals • Danelaw was an area of England ruled by the Vikings • King Alfred was the Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex • King Alfred defeated the Vikings and made an agreement to trade peacefully • King Canute was a Viking King; he understood the limits of his power • Later, England had an English King called Edward the Confessor, who left no clear heir • The Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066
<u>Year 5</u>	<p><u>Baghdad</u></p> <p>To understand that Baghdad 900 CE is historically significant.</p> <p>To know the Islamic empire spread rapidly after Mohammad's death</p> <p>To know Baghdad is a city that was built a long time ago near the River Tigris by Caliph Al Mansur, leader of the Abbasid Caliphate.</p> <p>To know lots of people came to Baghdad to trade and to study.</p> <p>To know many important books were translated into Arabic by scholars in Baghdad.</p>	<p><u>The Early British Empire</u></p> <p>Great Britain had an empire from the 16th to the 20th century</p> <p>Britain traded with countries all over the world.</p> <p>European trading nations increasingly fought over who controlled trade</p> <p>The Muslim Mughal (or Mogul) Empire ruled most of India and Pakistan in the 16th and 17th centuries.</p> <p>When the Mughal Empire began to collapse in the 18th century, European nations began fighting over control in India</p>	<p><u>The Industrial Revolution</u></p> <p>To know that 'Industrial Revolution' describes the transition from a society based on hand manufacturing and human or animal power, to a society based on machinery.</p> <p>To understand the Industrial Revolution had an enormous impact on British society, changing many people's way of life.</p> <p>To understand the significance of cotton spinning moving from being a hand craft, to being mechanised.</p>

	<p>To know that Baghdad was invaded in 1258 and much of the city was destroyed.</p>	<p>Britain was victorious during the Seven Years War and gained a lot of new territory, particularly from France Britain gained land in North America, Africa, the Philippines and India.</p>	<p>To understand why coal and iron were so important for the Industrial Revolution. To know that there was a surge in child labour during the industrial revolution</p>
<p><u>Year 6</u></p>	<p><u>World War I</u> Prior to 1914, tension was mounting in Europe with secret alliances between countries The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand resulted in Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia. Britain declared war on Germany on 4th August 1914 after Germany invaded Belgium WWI was fought on land, at sea and in the air On the Western Front, World War I was fought from trenches. Soldiers, who came from all over the world, faced terrible and dangerous living conditions in the trenches. While many British men were away fighting on the front lines, the people left at home, including many women, took up jobs in factories, farms, offices etc. The war ended on 11th November 1918 when Germany and the allies signed a ceasefire, or armistice, and the Treaty of Versailles was signed Over 15 million people were killed during the War and many more were injured.</p>	<p><u>World War II</u> To understand that WW2 was a war fought around the world by many countries from 1939-1945 The war was fought between two sides: The Allied Powers (including the UK, the Soviet Union, France, USA) and Axis Powers (including Germany, Italy, Japan) The Battle of Britain was fought in the skies and won by the British RAF Britain was heavily bombed in the war- known at the Blitz The Code-breakers at Bletchley Park played a significant role in helping the allies win the war The Holocaust is the name given to the genocide that took place at this time, where the Nazis killed millions of people, predominately Jewish people. The Home Front also played a significant role and the government used propaganda to encourage the people to support the war</p>	<p><u>The History of Human Rights</u> Human Rights are the rights and freedoms that belong to every person In 1948 the UN established the Universal Declaration of Human Rights In the UK, the Human Rights Act 1998 protects human rights The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is an international treaty that grants all children a set of rights The Race Relation Acts in the 1960s and 70s made race discrimination illegal The Equality Act 2010 replaced a number of anti-discriminatory laws with one Act which protects people</p>