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|  | Autumn 1 | | Autumn 2 | | Spring 1 | | Spring 2  (P&P) How do plants and animals change over time?  That some plants and animals take longer to grow than others  That farming was done by hand and with working animals in the past | | Summer 1  (P&P) Who changed our country for the better?  That King Charles III is our King  King John signed the Magna Carta promising to be fair to people  Parliament represents British people | | Summer 2  (P&P) How do we know about places in the past?  That we can learn things from stories  The Ancient Greeks passed down stories  The Anansi stories tell us about West Africa | |
| EYFS | How have I changed?  (P&P) How have I changed?  Their bodies have changed since they were babies  That the seasons change throughout the year  Changes in their bodies since they were babies  How the seasons change throughout the year | | How did people travel in the past?  (P&P) How did people travel in the past?  People used a horse and cart, penny farthing, omnibus to travel around  The steam train changed the world  Ernest Shackleton travelled to Antarctica  That some things were made or done ‘a long time ago’  Transport in the past | | (P&P) When did men go to the moon?  (P&P) How do we know so much about the moon?  That Galileo learned all about astronomy  That people landed on the moon  The International Space Station  Mars Rover is a robot on Mars  Space  The moon landings in the past and the 2022 Mars Rover | | (P&P) How long do plants and animals take to grow up?  How plants and animals change over time  (P&P) What can stories tell me about other places in the past?  Ancient Greek tales  Anansi stories from Ashanti culture  Folk tales of Britain  Farming in the past | | (P&P) Who changed our country for the better?  That King Charles III is our King  King John signed the Magna Carta promising to be fair to people  Parliament represents the people of Britain | | (P&P) What can stories tell me about other places in the past?  Ancient Greek tales  Anansi stories from Ashanti culture  Folk tales of Britain | |
| Year 1 | How can I be a history detective?  How can I be a history detective?  1. History is the story of the past.  2. Family trees show how people are linked to their families  3. Portraits, diaries, books and written records provide clues about people in the past  4. Archaeologists dig underground to find clues left behind in the past  5. ‘Brierley’ was a ‘field of briars’ that turned into a village for coal mining families  1. What ‘the past’ means  2. Family Trees  3. That history is a collection of clues left behind  4. That archaeologists find clues  5. That local history is their history | | | | Who were the Tudors?  1. There were vast differences between rich and poor people during the Tudor period.  2. Henry VIII was 2nd son of Henry VII, he had 6 wives and three children.  3. Henry VIII broke with Rome to marry Anne Boleyn, leading to the English Reformation  4. Edward VI was a Protestant and Mary I (Bloody Mary) was a Catholic  5. Elizabeth I ruled for 44 years during which Protestants and Catholics compromised  Who were the Kings and Queens that made Britain special?  1. King Charles is Head of State but elected Parliament makes and passes laws.  2. King John was forced to behave better as a King when he signed the Magna Carta  3. Simon de Montfort established the first parliament.  4. King Charles I believed in ‘Divine Rights’ which led to civil war in Britain.  5. Oliver Cromwell became ‘Lord Protector’ and England became a republic at this time | | | | Who made life fair for people in the past?  1. James II protestant daughter Mary ruled with William of Orange.  2. Simon de Montfort created Parliament where decisions are made by the government  3. Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister  4. Government chooses the Prime Minister who is their leader.  5. Adults vote for which government they want to be in charge of the country | | | |
| Year 2 | Who were the Romans and how did they affect Britain?  1. The Romans could invade Britain because they had better technology and a large army  2. The Roman army was large and well organised  3. Boudicca fiercely but unsuccessfully rebelled against the Roman invasion AD43  4. Roman towns often contained shops, homes, yards for animals, a forum and a basilica.  5. Roman legacy on Britain | | | | Parl and Mon Who were the Tudors?  1. Life in Tudor England  2. Henry VIII  3. The English Reformation  4. Edward VI and Mary I  5. Elizabeth I  How did Britain change from 410 to 1066?  1. The Anglo Saxons were made up of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes  2. The Scots and the Picts both lived in Scotland. The Romans could not defeat them.  3. There were vast differences between the lives of rich and poor Anglo Saxons.  4. Anglo Saxons liked games, stories and feasting, Bede was sent to Christianise them.  5. Vikings raided and traded around the world as they were good at shipbuilding  6. The Vikings invaded Britain in 793, killing many people and stealing valuable things  7. King Alfred was the Anglo-Saxon King who defeated the Vikings  8. The Danelaw was an area of England ruled by the Vikings.  9. The Vikings passed down religious stories to one another over many years.  10. After Edward the Confessor died, there was no clear heir to England’s throne  11. The Normans successfully invaded Britain in 1066 after William the Conqueror defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings | | | | Who were the ordinary people who fought for a better world?  1. Gandhi wanted India to rule itself and give Indian people equality  2. Martin Luther King led the Civil Rights Movement in America alongside Rosa Parks  3. Malala Yousafzai spoke out publicly on behalf of girls and their right to learn.  4. Greta Thunberg convinces people to help save the planet.  5. David Attenborough convinces people to save animals. | | | |
| Year 3 | How did the Stone Age change to the Iron Age?  1. People in Britain were usually nomadic hunter-gatherers.  2. During the Neolithic period, people began farming crops and kept animals for meat  3.By 2500 BCE people in Britain made objects from copper, gold and Bronze  4. Stonehenge was used for religious ceremonies and funerals  5. People belonged to tribes and lived in Hill forts. Priests were called Druids  (P&P) How did people travel in the past?  People used a horse and cart, penny farthing, omnibus – photographs of local  The invention of the steam train | | What was the civilisation of Ancient Egypt?  1. Ancient Egyptians lived near the Nile as they could grow food there.  2. Pharaohs were Ancient Egyptian rulers. Farmers were at the bottom of the social pyramid.  3. They believed Pharaohs represented Gods on Earth.  4. Tutankhamun was mummified and surrounded by lots of priceless treasures  5. Hieroglyphics were Ancient Egyptian form of writing. | | How did Britain change from 410 to 1066 AD  1. Anglo Saxon England  2. The Scots and the Picts  3. Anglo Saxon Settlements  4. Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  5. Who were the Vikings?  6. Viking Raids and Invasion  Who were the Kings and Queens that made Britain special?  1. Kings and Queens  2. King John I and the Magna Carta  3. Henry III and Parliament  4. Charles I  5. Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth  7. Alfred the Great  8. Viking settlements and Danelaw  9. Viking Religion and Culture  10. Edward the Confessor  11. The Norman Invasion | | | | How did Britain struggle to make Laws and gain Power?  (1154- 1272)  1. Henry II used Royal Justices (Judges) to enforce common law  2. Thomas Becket became Archbishop of Canterbury but was later murdered.  3. Christian Kings led a series of battles against Muslims called the Holy Wars  4. King John signed the Magna Carta in 1215  5. Simon de Montfort formed the first Parliament | | What happened in The Wars of the Roses?  1. The House of Lancaster (red rose), and the House of York (white rose) fought a civil war for thirty years  2. Edward IV defeated Henry VI made himself king of England  3. Richard III was accused of killing Edward IV’s sons—his own nephews—so that he could become king.  4. Henry Tudor killed Richard III and became Henry VII, the first Tudor King.  5. The crown was unified with Henry (Lancaster) and Elizabeth of York | |
| Year 4 | What was the Civilisation of Ancient Greece?  1. Ancient Greece was made up of a series of states such as Athens and Sparta.  2. Only citizens were allowed to vote in Athens, citizens were only male non-slaves  3. The Spartans were famous for being the greatest warriors in Ancient Greece.  4. Sparta and Athens were enemies, but they joined together to fight the Persians.  5. At 19, Alexander the Great conquered the whole of Greece in just two years.  6. Three important philosophers of Ancient Greece were Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.  7. Religion in Ancient Greece was polytheistic which means they worshipped many Gods.  8. The Ancient Greeks retold myths as a way of explaining the world around them.  9. The Parthenon is a temple from Ancient Greece built on the Acropolis in Athens.  10. The Olympic Games were a festival to honour the Greek God Zeus.  11. The Ancient Greeks used a democratic system where citizens voted for their leaders | | | | What was Life Like in Ancient Rome?  1. Ancient Rome was one of the most powerful empires in history.  2. Rome had three different Governments - Monarchy, Republic and Empire  3. The destruction of Pompeii was a major event in Roman history  4. The forum was the centre of political, religious and commercial life.  5. Many English words derive from Latin | | How did Rome rise and fall?  1. Rome fought three wars (The Punic Wars) against Carthage.  2. Caesar’s murder in 44 BCE, led to the destruction of the Roman Republic and the birth of the empire.  3. The Pax Romana, (Roman Peace) lasted for 200 years.  4. Christianity become a dominant force in the ancient world after Constantine legalised it  5. Rome fell because Emperors and their armies were corrupted easily  What happened during the Cold War?  1. The meaning of ‘Cold War’  2. The Arms Race  3. The Cuban Missile Crisis  4. The Space Race  5. Proxy Wars | | Who were The Stuarts?  Who were The Stuarts?  1. James VI of Scotland became James I of England in 1603 when Elizabeth I died  2. Harsh treatment of Catholics led to rebellion and the Gunpowder Plot.  3. When King James I died in 1625, his son Charles became King  4. Parliament gave King Charles I the ‘grand remonstrance’ which led to the Civil War.  5. Following Charles I’s execution, the country was ruled by Oliver Cromwell  6. Following the death of Cromwell, Charles II became king  7. That in In 1665, the Great Plague spread across the London.  8. On 2nd September 1666, the Great Fire of London destroyed much of the city.  9. Christopher Wren and Robert Hooke rebuilt important buildings in London  10. After the death of Charles II, his brother James II was crowned king.  11. Prince William of Orange invaded England and became King in 1688.  PARL and Mon 1. James I and the Union of the Crown  2. The Gunpowder Plot  3. Charles I  4. The English Civil War  5. Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth  6. The Restoration of Charles II  7. The Great Plague of 1665  8. The Great Fire of London  9. Christopher Wren and the Rebuilding of London  10.James II and the Monmouth Rebellion  11.William of Orange and the Bill of Rights  What was life like during the Victorian Age?  1. Queen Victoria led the British Empire  2. Urbanisation created unhealthy cities  3. Poor people were sent to workhouses  4. The Great Exhibition showcased amazing objects and inventions in 1851  5. Education became compulsory for every British child up to 11 years old, | | | |
| Year 5 | What was the civilisation of Baghdad c.900 CE  1. Astronomy, philosophy and architecture were key features of Islamic culture  2.Baghdad was founded in 792 CE  3. Baghdad had a Mosque and a palace.  4. People travelled far to learn in Baghdad.  5. The Mongol Attacked Baghdad in 1248 and killed most of the inhabitants | | What was the Early British Empire like?  1. Great Britain had an empire from the 16th to the 20th century  2. Britain set up colonies in the countries where they traded.  3. Trade bases were set up in India  4. Britain was the most powerful nation in the world  5. The Global Defence Army was dominant | | What was the French Revolution?  1. 1789, poor people were very unhappy in France, and some demanded change  2. Poor people ‘stormed the Bastille’  3. Napoleon was a French military leader who commanded armies.  4. Britain defeated France in Battle of Trafalgar  5. Napoleon lost the Battle of Waterloo | | What was the Transatlantic Slave Trade?  1. Enslaved Africans were sold to white European traders in exchange for goods.  2. The Middle Passage was traumatic  3. Enslaved Africans could be bought at auction and sent to work on a plantation.  4. Slavery was abolished after resistance, humanitarianism and cost factors  5. Abolitionists fought for urgent change | | What was the Industrial Revolution and how did it affect Brierley?  1. Coal was used to power the machines needed in the Industrial Revolution  2.Coalmines were constructed in Barnsley  3. More men from the village lost their lives in Grimethorpe Colliery than died during two world wars.  4. The pit closures changed Barnsley | | What was life like during the Victorian Age?  1. The Reign of Queen Victoria and the British Empire  2. Victorian Cities  3. The Poor Law and the Workhouse  Who were the Kings and Queens that made Britain special?  1. Kings and Queens  2. King John I and the Magna Carta  3. Henry III and Parliament  4. Charles I  5. Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth  4. Leisure  5. Life by 1900  Who built our history of human rights?  1. Human rights are universal freedoms  2. Women’s Rights are protected by law  3. Since 1992, all children have the right to an education and be listened to  4. Racial discrimination is illegal in Britain  5. People may choose their own religion | |
| Year 6 | What happened in World War I?  1. WWI was caused by reasons abbreviated to M.A.N.I.A  2. It was fought land, at sea and in the air  3. Conditions in the trenches were dire  4. Life changed for women during WWI  5.Germany was made to promise never to start war again in the Treaty of Versailles | | Who were the Suffragettes?  1. By 1837, only 2.5m men could vote  2. 1897. The National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies campaigned to vote  3. Pankhurst & WSPU were more radical  4. The Anti-Suffrage Campaign tried to prevent women from achieving the vote  5. Campaigning stopped during World War I, but all women over 21 achieved the vote by 1928 | | How did Hitler rise and fall in World War II?  How did Hitler rise and fall in World War II?  1. The Treaty of Versailles made German leaders feel resentful  2. Adolf Hitler dramatically rose to power  3. Women fulfilled Nazi duties at home  4. Kristallnacht was an act of terror  5. Germany invaded Poland in 1939  1. The Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles  2. The Rise of the Nazi Party  3. Life in Nazi Germany  4. Kristallnacht and the Refugee Crisis  5. The Second World War | | What happened in World War II and the Holocaust?  What happened during World War II and the Holocaust?  1. Allies and Axis wanted full control  2. The Battle of Britain & the Blitz tested the strength of British people  3. Millions of people were killed during the holocaust  5. The Home Front were vital in WW2  1. World War Two  2. The Battle of Britain and the Blitz  3. The Codebreakers at Bletchley Park  4. The Holocaust  5. The Home Front | | What happened in the Cold War?  What happened during the Cold War?  1. Cold War was tension between USA & USSR  2. Both nations stored nuclear weapons  3. USSR put nuclear weapons in Cuba  4. They competed to get first into Space  5. Capitalism Vs Communism  1. The Cold War  2. The Arms Race  3. The Cuban Missile Crisis  4. The Space Race  5. Proxy Wars | | Who built our History of Human Rights?  Human Rights  2. Women’s Rights  3. Children’s Rights  4. Racial Equality  5. Freedom of Belief and Religion | |
| Ancestry | | Parliament | | Monarchy | | Civilisation | | Empire | | Nationalism | | Peasantry |