



## Progression through Historical Knowledge

### Intent: Chronological, Critical and Conceptual

#### Heroes and Heritage in British History and the Wider World

##### **Key Stage 1:**

- Be aware of the past, using common words & phrases relating to time
- Fit people/events into chronological framework
- Identify similarities / differences between periods
- Use wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms
- Ask and answer questions
- Choose and use from stories and other sources to show understanding
- Understand some ways we find out about the past
- Identify different ways in which past is represented

##### **Key Stage 2:**

- Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history
- Establish clear narratives within and across periods studied
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time
- Develop the appropriate use of historical terms
- Regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions

- Understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
- Construct informed responses by selecting and organising relevant historical information
- Understand that different versions of the past may exist, giving some reasons for this

### Historical concepts at Courthouse Green



Lifestyle & Society



Religion



Power & Conflict



Trade

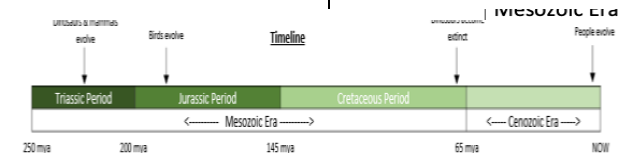
History lessons are taught through the key concepts listed above, these are referenced on learning walls and on class keynotes.

Autumn 1	Dinosaurs	Medieval England	Ancient Egypt	Roman Britain	Tudor England	World War 2	Great Fire of London
Autumn 2	Stone Age						
KS 1 NC	Pupils should be taught about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life</li><li>• Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]</li><li>• The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]</li><li>• Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.</li></ul>						
KS 2 NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</li><li>• The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</li><li>• Britain’s settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots</li><li>• A local history study</li><li>• A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066</li><li>• The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</li><li>• A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.</li></ul>						

## Concept Long Term Plan

Year group	Lifestyle and society	Religion	Power and conflict	Trade	Enquiry project
Reception	Us in history – babies, toddlers.	Which religions do we celebrate?	N/A	N/A	
1	Dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era, Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. Different diets. Ice age Stone Age – Hunter/ gatherers.	N/A	Dinosaurs were territorial, adapted for defence. Stone Age – tribes and territories	N/A	How did a meteorite change the world?
2	Castles were built for rich families to live in and your position within the castle depended on your place in the feudal system.	Christianity was widely followed. Catholicism was practiced.	Medieval people followed the feudal system of living with the king having the power.	Foreign trade began to increase either by sea or along great rivers that crossed the continent	What was life really like in a medieval castle?
3	Life in ancient Egyptian society revolved around the river Nile.	Ancient Egyptians' religion was based on gods and goddesses that were thought to control the lives of humans.	Pharaohs were believed to have been granted power by the gods. Ancient Egypt was a fairly peaceful nation.	The Nile was the main means of trade by boat.	Why was the Nile important to the Egyptians?
4	When the Romans came to Britain they brought their way of life with them. The Britons began to live the Roman lifestyle and the Romans took on local customs.	Christianity was made the official religion of the Roman Empire by the Emperor Constantine in the 4th century AD and after this it became increasingly popular among the elite in Britain.	The Roman Empire invaded and conquered Britain and during their occupation there were many revolts and uprisings.	Roman Empire traded food and other resources as they expanded – exporting new goods back to Italy and importing Roman goods into the countries they invaded.	How did the Roman invasion effect Britain?
5	Tudor society took the form of a hierarchical system with the King at the top. Those at the top were rich and powerful while those at the bottom were poor and had no power at all.	Catholicism was widely practiced until Henry VIII's break with Rome. He began the Church of England.	The Tudor succession produced some of the most famous monarchs in British history. Threat of foreign invasion led to increased coastal defences and armies.	The discovery and exploration of the new world during this period was the beginning of future empires based on the trade of goods and slaves.	Who was the greatest monarch?
6	Age of Austerity - economic position of the country. Buildings destroyed! Rationing continued for years. Many others were physically and mentally scarred by the war and unable to resume normal life.	Most British people at the time thought that they were doing the right thing by <b>taking Christianity to the rest of the world.</b> The Holocaust (Shoah)	WWII was a battle between two groups of countries- The Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. Together with the Nazi party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe.	Imports and exports across the empire. Trading across the world during the war – limited, links to rationing.	How did the World Wars change the world?

## Year 1 History

Year group	NC objectives	Lifestyle and Society	Religion	Power and Conflict	Trade	Significant People and events										
1	KS1 – events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally	<p>The dinosaurs lived on Earth 248 million years ago in what was called the Mesozoic Era. This was split into the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods – dinosaurs adapted and evolved to continent changes during these periods. Pangea – the Earth was originally one continent. Life all came from the same place. There were different types of dinosaurs. Some were herbivores, carnivores or omnivores.</p> <p>Chronology – ice age before stone age</p> <p>In Britain, the Stone Age was around 12,000 years ago. Stone age people were hunters and gatherers so omnivores. They lived in huts</p>	<p>During the Stone Age communities worshipped animals because they provided food and materials needed for survival. To show this worship they depicted animals in cave art. They also worshipped the sun, the moon and the seasons.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Important Facts &amp; definitions</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Most dinosaur fossils have been found in the deserts of <b>North America, China and Argentina.</b></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Deserts keep fossils from being covered by plant matter, so they are preserved well and are easy to find for <b>archaeologists.</b></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Petrified Preserved in a stony material.</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Excavate Carefully dig.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Important Facts & definitions		1	Most dinosaur fossils have been found in the deserts of <b>North America, China and Argentina.</b>	2	Deserts keep fossils from being covered by plant matter, so they are preserved well and are easy to find for <b>archaeologists.</b>	3	Petrified Preserved in a stony material.	4	Excavate Carefully dig.	<p>Dinosaurs were territorial and were physically adapted to finding their food and defending their habitat e.g. stegosaurus had plates that changes colour to ward off predators.</p> <p>Stone Age people developed tools to hunt their food and protect their homes from wild animals.</p>	N/A	<p>Meteorite hit the Earth 65 million years ago and led to dinosaurs’ extinction</p> <p><b>Core Value Champion Mary Anning – core value champion.</b> Leading female archaeologist</p>
	Important Facts & definitions															
	1	Most dinosaur fossils have been found in the deserts of <b>North America, China and Argentina.</b>														
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3	Petrified Preserved in a stony material.															
4	Excavate Carefully dig.															
Historical Era	‘Footprints from the Past’ Dinosaurs and leading to Stone Age					Vocabulary										
						<p>Palaeontologist</p> <p>Archaeologist</p> <p>Petrified</p> <p>Excavate</p> <p>Fossil</p> <p>Herbivore</p> <p>Carnivore</p> <p>Omnivore</p> <p>Extinction</p>										

		and caves. Cave drawings have been discovered which is a primary source showing how they lived.				Meteorite Mesozoic Era Jurassic Triassic Cretaceous
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### **Sticky Knowledge:**

Extinct group of animals who were on Earth for more than 150 million years. Dinosaurs lived on Earth 248 million years ago. This was called the Mesozoic Era. Ruled the land long before humans did —some were very small but some were huge like the Diplodocus. Other well-known dinosaurs were the Tyrannosaurus-Rex, Stegosaurus, Brachiosaurus, Triceratops and Pterodactyl. Many familiar dinosaurs belonged to families of dinosaurs who were similar, for example there were many dinosaurs that were similar to a triceratops.

Some dinosaurs ate meat (carnivores) whereas some only ate plants (herbivores).

65 million years ago, an enormous meteorite hit Earth and killed all of the dinosaurs, this made all of the dinosaurs extinct.



Dinosaurs lived on the continent of Pangea the name of the land mass as one continent – this changed throughout the Mesozoic era.

Paleontologists study dinosaurs and search for bones and fossils to help us learn all about them. An archaeologist and a paleontologist study different fossils.

The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.

In Britain, the Stone Age was a round 12,000 years ago. Prior to the Stone Age there was a period of time called the ice age.

## Year 2 History

Year group	NC objectives	Lifestyle and Society	Religion	Power and Conflict	Trade	Significant People and events
2	KS1 – the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.  KS1 – significant historical people, events and place in their own locality.	Castles were built to protect rich families and for them to live in. Also for the monarch. Servants and members of the royal court and extended family lived in these castles and had different roles and jobs.  Lifestyle depended on where you were in the feudal system – e.g. Lords and royalty had a more rich diet with lots of meat. Peasants lived in huts and slept on the floor. Knights were in service to the king and had to fight wars on his behalf.	In England religion was important to most people. At the time England was Christian and practised Catholicism. During the crusades the king sent his soldiers to try and capture Jerusalem for Christianity and convert the Muslim people.	<b>Feudal system</b> – this dictated a person's position in society and it usually remained this way for their entire life. Monarch was the most important and it filtered down.  <b>Rule of law</b> – whatever the monarch decreed filtered downwards. Sole power until the Magna Carta was forcibly signed by King John establishing that everyone was subject to law, including the monarchy.  Conflict – <b>attack and defence of a castle</b> . Siege weapons and use of knights.  Location and position of castles for defence from attack.	After the fall of the Roman Empire, trade in Europe declined, roads fell into disrepair but during medieval times trade increased again. Most trade was now carried on water, either by sea or along the great rivers that crossed the continent.  England's biggest export was wool from the sheep that grazed on the land of the great feudal lords or the monasteries.  Another item of high value which England produced was the famous Opus Anglicanum, exquisite pieces of embroidery destined for altar fronts and religious vestments, but also found as wall hangings in the homes of wealthy merchants.	Signing of the Magna Carta by King John 1215  Siege of Stirling Castle 1304  King Richard  Queen Elizabeth II  Warwick castle  <b>Core Value</b> <b>Champions – Nicholas de-la-Haye</b>
	Historical Era					Vocabulary
	'Who's the king of the castle?'  Medieval era					Siege Defend Country Crusade Attack Location Feudal Peasants King Knight Servant Peace Recapture Jerusalem Curtain wall Tower Turrets Moat Belfry tower

						Battlements Barbican gatehouse Drawbridge Murder hole
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### **Sticky Knowledge:**

Castles were built for rich men – lords or kings – and their family to live in. Castles protected them against enemies and kept them all, including horses and valuables, safe.

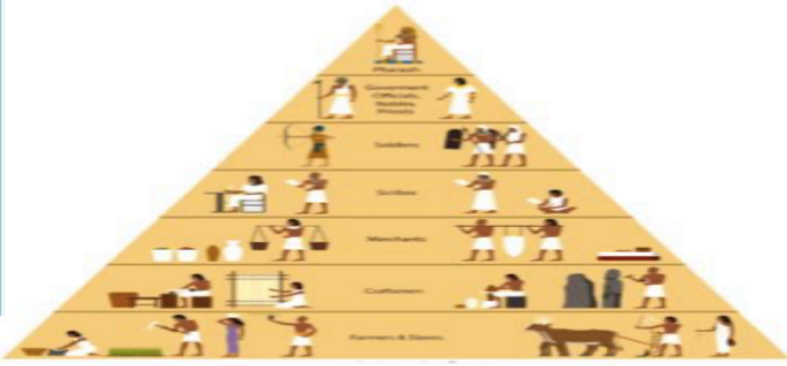
Some castles were built on the sides of cliffs. This was so that the lord could protect his land from enemies coming from across the sea. Others were built to protect borders between countries with different rulers. They were often built on high ground. Kings and lords lived in castles along with their families and their staff.

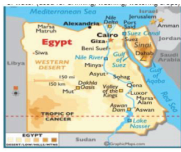
The castle's keep is easy to find as it was the largest building standing in the heart of the castle. It was built higher than the rest of the castle so people inside could see out. Often the keep would be whitened to dazzle the eyes of attackers.

Most castles had murder holes above the main entrance. Defending soldiers would throw different things down the holes at the attacking soldiers to put them off. Attackers had to get close to the castle to get in so they had to get under the murder holes to attack the main entrance. The gatehouse guarded the entrance of the castle or its town. The portcullis inside the gatehouse was extremely heavy and was used to seal off the entrance. Behind the portcullis would usually be a thick, heavy wooden door.



## Year 3 History

Year group	NC objectives	Lifestyle and Society	Religion	Power and Conflict	Trade	Significant People and events
3	KS2 - the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and an in depth study of Ancient Egypt	 <p>Nile was central to Egyptian life as the surrounding areas were desert. It was used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water to irrigate the fields</li> <li>The main means of travelling and of transporting goods all by boat</li> <li>An important source of protein food when people caught fish</li> <li>The main building material was mud brick and most people lived in houses made of this material.</li> </ul>	<p>The people of ancient Egypt developed their religion based on gods and goddesses and the powers that they had. There were roughly 2000 gods in the Egyptian religion. They had a deep belief in the supernatural and that their lives were controlled by their deities.</p> <p>There were a number of great public festivals, such as the celebration of the resurrection of Osiris where thousands of people danced to</p>	<p>Pharaohs – seen granted by power by Gods and linked humans and gods.</p> <p>The Pharaoh Amenhotep III brought Egypt to its peak of power.</p> <p>The armies of Egypt were respected the world over for their discipline and training, but didn't have much experience of warfare. Egypt was a historically peaceful nation, ruled over by a single pharaoh and government, and usually only</p>	<p>Nile trade – the Nile was the main means of travelling and transporting goods by boat.</p> <p>Although most people were farmers, there were many other trades, carpenters, metal-workers, bakers, goldsmiths, boat builders. Trade was carried out by way of exchanging goods.</p> <p>For example, a farmer might exchange a basket of onions for a bag of charcoal, or a cow for a small boat.</p> <p>In order to fish and to transport goods from one place to another people had small boats made of papyrus stalks bound together. Bigger</p>	<p>6000 B.C Early people settled in the Nile valley.</p> <p>Old Kingdom 2000-1500 B.C</p> <p>Middle Kingdom 1500-332 B.C</p> <p>New Kingdom 1325 B.C</p> <p>1922 A.D Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamen's tomb</p> <p>Significant pharaohs – see sticky knowledge</p> <p><b>Core value champion - Cleopatra</b></p>
	Historical Era	Richer families had servants and slaves to look after their homes but the majority of people at the time were farmers working in the fields by the river Nile.				Vocabulary
	'Tomb Raiders'					Irrigate
	Ancient Egypt					Labour Deities Trade

		<p>Slaves were very important in ancient Egypt as a big part of the labor force and were forcibly made to build many of the pyramids and structures we can still see today.</p> <p>The Egyptians enjoyed games, story-telling, parties and music.</p>	<p>the music of harps and flutes.</p> <p>The Pharaoh was believed to be part man and part god and had good relationships with the gods. The Pharaoh was believed to be the go-between Egyptian humans and the gods</p>	<p>ever fought to repel invaders.</p>	<p>boats and larger ships were made of wood, which was mostly imported.</p> <p>Some of the slaves in Egypt were the poor of Egypt who had to sell their children into slavery. Other slaves were brought in from other countries when they won battles and wars or were the result of being sold into slavery by the people from other</p>  <p>countries.</p>	<p>Export Import Exchange Afterlife Akhet Canopic jars Hieroglyphics Papyrus Pyramids Pharaohs Sarcophagus</p>
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### **Sticky Knowledge:**

It is a misconception of many and often portrayed in media, that the Ancient Egyptians were mostly white skinned however they were a predominantly black civilisation and this view needs to be challenged.

The River Nile runs through Egypt and through many other countries in Africa. Most people live near the Nile, because the areas around it are mostly desert. The River Nile would flood every year and leave behind a rich soil. This was essential for

growing food. A system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water field in other areas. This is called irrigation. Boats were used to travel up and down the Nile to trade. The papyrus plants around the river were used to make papyrus, which was the paper of the Ancient Egyptians.

Famous Egyptian Pharaohs: Tutankhamun - Often called King Tut today, Tutankhamun is largely famous today because much of his tomb remained intact and we have one of the greatest Egyptian treasures from his rule. He became Pharaoh at the age of 9. Amenhotep III ruled for 39 years of great prosperity. He brought Egypt to its peak of power. During his rule the country was at peace and he was able to enlarge many cities and construct temples. Ramses II - Often called Ramses the Great, he ruled Egypt for 67 years. Cleopatra VII - Cleopatra VII is often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. She maintained power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.

Key Numbers: Over 700 Original hieroglyphs, 20 Years to build the Great pyramid of Giza, 140 Great Pyramid height in metres, 6853 Length of River Nile in km.

#### Year 4 History

Year group	NC objectives	Lifestyle and Society	Religion	Power and Conflict	Trade	Significant People and events
4	KS2 - The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	Before the Romans arrived the islands which now make up Britain were populated with a variety of relatively large and small fortified or defended settlements. The Celtic people living here were usually part of tribes or clans and they probably raided each other's territory for cattle and other animals. The majority of people farmed in some way. The Romans called these Celtic people Brittones, so	Roman's suppressed the Druids during their invasion of Britain, but were largely tolerant of other religions. The Romans sought to join their own gods with those of the local population. People worshipped these hybrid gods, together with ancient local deities and exotic new cults.  The classical gods of the Graeco-Roman world, such as	Britain was one of some 44 provinces which made up the Roman Empire at its height in the early 2nd century AD. The Romans stayed in Britain for nearly 400 years, until the last troops left to defend Rome in 410AD.  Part of the method of Roman conquest was the erection and maintenance of small detached forts in strategic positions,	Roman Empire traded food as they expanded – exporting new foods back to Italy and importing Roman foods into the countries they invaded.  Most people in Roman Britain made their livings from a mixture of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☑ Aulus Plautius – General who led Roman invasion army in 43</li> <li>☑ Claudius – Emperor who ordered the invasion ☑ Gaius Suetonius Paulinus – 1st Governor</li> <li>☑ Prasutagus – King of the Iceni</li> <li>☑ Boudicca – Queen of the Iceni (<b>Core value champion for pride and resilience</b>)</li> </ul>

		<p>they named the areas they conquered Britannia.</p> <p>The new rulers brought central government, coinage, towns, baths, circuses, gladiators, taxes, roads and country villas.</p> <p>Romans established a number of important settlements, many of which still survive. They introduced the idea of a town as a centre of power and administration.</p> <p>Many Britons became Romanised and urbanised: they wore togas, learnt Latin, built town houses and villas. For others, particularly small rural farmers, the pattern of life probably did not change much, apart from the obligation to pay taxes to their Roman rulers.</p> <p>Government: Country run by Governor, whose role was primarily military, but also maintaining diplomatic relations with local client kings, building roads, ensuring the public courier system functioned, supervising the civitates &amp; acting as a judge in important cases.</p> <p>The Ancient Roman legal system was called the Twelve Tables and</p>	<p>Jupiter, Juno and Minerva were worshipped at temples in the cities of Britain, and at the forts of the army stationed in the province.</p> <p>Christianity was made the official religion of the Roman Empire by the Emperor Constantine in the 4th century AD and after this it became increasingly popular among the elite in Britain.</p>	<p>each garrisoned by 500 or 1,000 Roman legionaries and auxiliaries.</p> <p>During the early years after the invasions the tribes of Wales (initially led by Caratacus) proved difficult to defeat &amp; occupied much of the Roman army.</p> <p>In 60 AD, a rebellion was started in the SE of England, led by Queen Boudicca, widow of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni. The revolt was suppressed, but not before the attacking and burning Verulamium (St Albans), Camulodunum (Colchester) and Londinium (London).</p> <p>Battle of Mons Graupius in AD 83, in the Grampian highlands where the Romans defeated the Caledonian tribes in present day Scotland.</p> <p>The Romans gradually gave up their conquests in Scotland as troops were pulled back. The emperor Hadrian, visiting Britain in AD 122, ordered the building of his frontier wall- Hadrian's Wall.</p>	<p>subsistence farming and exchange of specialist goods (like salt or milling stones) with neighbours or more distant communities.</p> <p>Imports arrived via the province's trading ports, such as London – which grew rapidly into one of the largest Roman cities north of the Alps.</p> <p>During the Roman period Britain's continental trade was principally directed across the Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel. Imports included: coin, pottery, olive oil, wine, olives, salt fish, &amp; glass. Exports (more difficult to prove archeologically): metals (silver, gold, lead, iron &amp; copper), salt &amp; agricultural products.</p>	<p>☞ Hadrian – Emperor who orders the building of the wall between Scotland &amp; Roman Britain</p> <p>☞ Tacitus – Roman historian who writes an account of the Iceni revolt.</p> <p>54BC Julius Caesar's invasion attempt</p> <p>43 Successful invasion ordered by Claudius</p> <p>51 Defeat of Caratacus</p> <p>61 Iceni revolt led by Boudicca</p> <p>122 Construction of Hadrian's wall</p> <p>200 Introduction of Christianity</p> <p>406 Suevi, Alans, Vandals and Burgundians attack Gaul, and break contact between Rome and Britain: Remaining Roman army in Britain mutinies</p> <p>408 Devastating attacks by the Picts, Scots and Saxons</p> <p>409 Britons expel Roman officials and fight for themselves</p>
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		<p>our current system of law and order is based on that created by the Romans.</p> <p>After the Roman army was recalled in 410 AD, the Romans themselves did not all leave. Examples of those who stayed were retired legionaries and government employees who had settled in Britain, had married Celtic women, or had nothing to go back to in their countries of origin.</p>		<p>During the 3rd and 4th centuries AD Britain was under threat of invasion by the Picts of Scotland, the Scots from Ireland, and the Saxons from Germany. Britannia, distant from Rome, was often subjected to barbarian invasions or usurpations by imperial pretenders, and, in AD 410 Rome itself was sacked by the Visigoths and the Emperor Honorius declared that Britain would have to look after itself. This was the end of the Roman occupation of Britain.</p>	<p>Imported goods and settlers from Europe, the Middle East and North Africa created a richer, more diverse society and produced a wealth of mosaics, wall paintings, sculpture, glassware and metalwork.</p>	<p>410 Britain is independent</p> <p>440-500 Civil war and famine in Britain; Pictish invasions: Many towns and cities are in ruins.</p> <p>c. 480 – 550 Arrival of Anglo-Saxons</p>
	Historical Era					Vocabulary
	<p>“How did the Roman invasion effect Britain?”</p> <p>Roman Britain</p>					<p><b>AD</b> (Anno Domini)</p> <p><b>BC</b> (Before Christ)</p> <p><b>Celts</b> - People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age.</p> <p><b>Conquer</b></p> <p><b>Defeated</b></p> <p><b>Emperor</b></p> <p><b>Empire</b></p> <p><b>Invasion</b></p> <p><b>Legion</b> - One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Lead by a centurion</p> <p><b>Settlement</b></p>



### Sticky Knowledge:

Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 to 409. Before the invasions the tribes of Britain had already established cultural and economic links with continental Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments in agriculture, urbanisation, industry, and architecture. After the initial rebellions of Caratacus and Boudicca, the Romans controlled the lands south of Hadrian's wall in relative peace & a distinctively Romano- British culture developed. From 400 Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in c. 409 Roman officials departed. Over the next 150 years most of the Roman cities fell into ruins, nevertheless, the legacy of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.

It is thought that some of the reasons the Romans invaded Britain was to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver.

The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed:

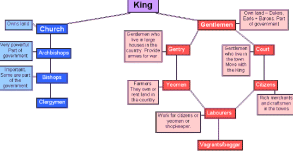
- paved straight roads
- infrastructure (e.g. sewage)

They also influenced the:

- written and spoken language (Latin)
- measurement system
- buildings (built out of bricks and stone)
- technology
- religion

### Year 5 History

Year group	NC objectives	Lifestyle and Society	Religion	Power and Conflict	Trade	Significant People and events
5	An aspect or theme of British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066	The Tudor family reigned for over 100 and were a mixture of 6 kings and queens.  King Henry VIII is well known for having six wives.	Religion was an important part of Tudor life. England was initially Catholic until the split from the Catholic Church in Rome and Henry VIII became Protestant and created the Church of	The Tudor era began when Henry VII won in the War of the Roses at the Battle of Bosworth. He joined the houses of Lancaster and York through marriage to Elizabeth of York.	On a world stage this was the period in which the New World of the Americas was colonised by European nations. The voyages of discovery led to more wars, piracy and	1485 Battle of Bosworth  Spanish Armada, 1588  Henry VII  Henry VIII

		<p>Tudor society took the form of a hierarchical system with the King at the top. Those at the top were rich and powerful while those at the bottom were poor and had no power at all.</p>  <p>For most people the quality of daily life improved steadily throughout the 16th century.</p> <p>With several palaces and a large annual progress, the royal court was quite visible to many commoners. The court became famous for intrigue, gossip and the way in which families could become more prosperous.</p>	<p>England so he could divorce his first wife. Breaking with Rome brought the danger of invasion from Catholic Europe.</p> <p>People were taught by the church that their position in life was determined by God; if you were born poor there was little chance of you becoming rich.</p>	<p>Henry VIII and Elizabeth I are two of the most well known monarchs in English history.</p> <p>The Tudor period saw the gradual evolution of England's medieval army into a larger, firearm-wielding force supported by powerful ships and formidable gun forts to protect the country from the threat of invasion.</p>	<p>privateers. It also led to new types of produce being available in England and Europe. Trade developed quickly and the colonial ambitions of many powerful nations saw the beginnings of Empires that would dominate world affairs for the next 300 years.</p>	<p>Elizabeth I</p> <p><b>Core Value champion-monarchs</b></p>
	Historical Era					<b>Vocabulary</b>
	<p>Tudor period</p> <p>Who is the greatest monarch?</p>					<p>Houses of York and Lancaster</p> <p>Monarch</p> <p>Heir</p> <p>Reign</p> <p>Monarch</p> <p>Church of England</p> <p>Catholic</p> <p>Protestant</p> <p>Reformation</p> <p>Pope</p> <p>Hierarchy</p> <p>Court</p> <p>Commoner</p> <p>Divorce</p> <p>Execution</p> <p>Treason</p> <p>Invasion</p> <p>Colonies</p> <p>Trade</p> <p>Import</p> <p>Export</p>

### Sticky Knowledge:

Henry brought together the houses of York and Lancaster (Tudor) into a peaceful time, with no more warring between them. This started the reign of the Tudor family as Kings and Queens of England for over the next 100 years.

Religion was very important in Tudor times. Everyone had to go to church. If you didn't attend the same church as the monarch you might get arrested, thrown into the Tower of London, or even executed. Henry VIII created the Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic church and

created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. **He went on to have six wives, beheading two of them.** There were six Tudor monarchs who ruled England from 1485 to 1603. Tudor England had 2 of the strongest monarchs ever to sit on the English throne: Henry VIII & his daughter Elizabeth I. In 1485 there was a huge battle between two armies in a field at Bosworth, near Leicester. On its flags one army showed the White Boar and White Rose of the York family, which was the symbol of King Richard III. The other army's flags showed the symbols of the Red Dragon and the Red Rose of the Lancaster family. At the head of this family was Henry Tudor. Richard had 6000 men in his army with promise of another 3000 men from another Lord.






#### Elsewhere in the world....

At the time of Elizabeth I's rule, slavery was still illegal in England. Because of the ongoing battles with the Spanish and Portuguese (who had laws enabling slavery of Africans in their countries), Elizabeth decided that she would refuse to follow their lead. Hundreds of Black people lived in England during Tudor times.

## Year 6 History

Year group	NC objectives	Lifestyle and Society	Religion	Power and Conflict	Trade	Significant People and events
6	KS2 A local history study tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality.	<p>Age of Austerity. One of the key challenges facing the UK after the wars was the economic position of the country. The national debt had risen considerably.</p> <p>One in three houses had been destroyed by bombing whilst</p>	Most British people at the time thought that they were doing the right thing by <b>taking the British government and Christianity to the rest of the world</b> , ending slavery and barbaric traditions and bringing 'civilisation' and an	<p>After the World War One it became increasingly difficult for Britain to hold on to the Empire.</p> <p>WWII was a battle between two groups of countries- The Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. Together with the Nazi party,</p>	During the war the Britain benefitted from imports of goods and weapons from its empire.	<p><b>Core value champions</b> - <b>Anne Frank</b> - <b>Jessie Owens</b> The London Blitz 7th-11th Dec 6th June 1944 D-Day. British, Canadian and 8th May 1945 Britain celebrates the victory in Europe (VE day) 6th WWII officially ends.</p>



		factories and shops had also been destroyed in large numbers.	international 'Pax Britannica', or 'British peace.	Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe.															
	Historical Era					Vocabulary													
	How did the World Wars change the world?	food supplies were still a problem. Rationing remained in place for another 10 years.	The Holocaust (Shoah) is the term for the murder of around six million Jews by the Nazi regime and their collaborators during the Second World War.	The bombing of London, known as the blitz lasted for 57 consecutive nights. The battle of Britain was the first military campaign fought solely in the air.		Axis Powers Allies Powers Blitz Evacuee Rationing Refugee Invasion Chancellor Home Guard The Holocaust Führer President Communism Victory Surrender Democracy Nazi													
	The World Wars and the British empire	Britain suffered 264,433 military and 60,595 civilian deaths during the war. Many others were physically and mentally scarred by the war and unable to resume normal life.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Leaders</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Adolf Hitler Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the Führer meaning leader)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Winston Churchill UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Neville Chamberlain UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war)</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Franklin D. Roosevelt US President, 1933 - 1945 (took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks)</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Harry S. Truman US President, 1945 - 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan)</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Joseph Stalin General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953</td></tr></table>	Leaders		1	Adolf Hitler Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the Führer meaning leader)	2	Winston Churchill UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)	3	Neville Chamberlain UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war)	4	Franklin D. Roosevelt US President, 1933 - 1945 (took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks)	5	Harry S. Truman US President, 1945 - 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan)	6	Joseph Stalin General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953	<div><p>'History will be kind to me for I intend to write it.' Churchill</p></div> <div><p>'It is not truth that matters, but victory' - Hitler (performing Nazi salute above)</p></div> <div><p>Above left: Enigma machine</p></div> <div><p>Above right: Swastika (symbol of Nazis)</p></div> <div><p>Below: Remains of a house after a bombing raid during the Blitz</p></div>	
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## Sticky Knowledge:

### WW1- British empire

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqhyb9q/articles/z749xyc>

Britain has invaded 90 per cent of the world, according to research and the British empire stretched into every part of the world. The advantages of the former empire are a multicultural society - the UK still reaps the benefits of the new foods and rare materials that were brought to England at this time, from Indian and Chinese food to tea. Black people and exports from predominantly Black countries have shaped British society. WWII was a battle between two groups of countries- The Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. The major allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the USA. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan. Together with the Nazi party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule

Europe. To gain more land and power, on the 1st Sep 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declare war on Germany-WWII had begun. The bombing of London, known as the blitz lasted for 57 consecutive nights. Hitler wanted to quash the British spirits so they would surrender. The battle of Britain was the first military campaign fought solely in the air. Both the allies and the axis powers used propaganda posters to boost the moral at people at home and those fighting. It was also used to decrease the moral of the enemy.

## **WW2- The British Empire and commonwealth**

### **The British Empire after 1924**

After the World War One it became increasingly difficult for Britain to hold on to the Empire. It became clear that:

- Britain could no longer afford an empire.
- Britain had no right to rule people who did not want to be ruled by Britain.
- Britain realised that the Royal Navy was not strong enough to protect all the Empire anywhere in the world.

### **Attitudes of Empire**

At this time Britain regarded itself as 'ruler of the waves'. The songs 'Rule Britannia' and 'Land of Hope and Glory' serve as evidence of this belief. Most British people at the time thought that they were doing the right thing by taking the British government and Christianity to the rest of the world, ending slavery and barbaric traditions and bringing 'civilisation' and an international 'Pax Britannica', or 'British peace'. The British generally felt that the way they lived their lives was the right way. They believed that colonising various countries was a means of helping others to become like Britain and therefore improve.

A snapshot of the British Empire in 1922



However, not all British people felt this way; there were groups within society who believed that Britain controlling other countries was wrong. Some people argued that colonies had their own cultures and traditions before the arrival of the British. Therefore, trying to impose a different way of life or religion on people was wrong.

1939-45- Troops from the British empire play a crucial role. Around 2,600,000 men and 100,000 women actively serve in the war. There are 1,200 in the Caribbean regiment; 5,500 in the RAF as ground crew; 300 Africans and Caribbeans in the RAF as air crew; 13 Victoria Crosses are awarded to “colonial soldiers”; and the UK imports huge quantities of grain, tea, fish and other commodities from the British empire. Understand why black and Asian Commonwealth troops joined up and to begin to understand the significance of the Commonwealth contribution to World War Two. Around 10,000 Caribbean men and women joined the British armed forces, working behind the scenes and on the frontlines to defeat the Nazis. 1948 The Commonwealth began with the independence of India in 1947. It included countries that had previously been part of the British Empire. Many of these countries had sent troops to fight in Europe during World War Two. There are now 54 member countries spread through Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, the Mediterranean, North America and the Pacific. Its 1.7 billion people are over a quarter of the world's population. Over half are young people aged 25 or under. Equality, justice and democracy are the core beliefs of the Commonwealth. The second Monday in March every year is Commonwealth Day. Around 10,000 Caribbean men and women joined the British armed forces, working behind the scenes and on the frontlines to defeat the Nazis.

The Holocaust (Shoah) is the term for the murder of around six million Jews by the Nazi regime and their collaborators during the Second World War.

Between 1941 and 1945, the Nazis sought to eliminate the entire Jewish community of Europe. Jews were murdered by death squads called [\*Einsatzgruppen\*](#) or transported to [extermination camps](#). Six million of the eleven million European Jews perished. The Holocaust mainly occurred in Eastern Europe, in places such as Poland and Ukraine.

The term ‘Holocaust’ can also refer to the orchestrated murder of Roma. [Other groups](#) were also targeted by the Nazi regime: disabled people, Soviet Prisoners of War and civilians, Polish civilians, homosexuals, socialists, communists and trades unionists, Freemasons and Jehovah’s Witnesses.

The Nazis did not act alone. Countries which were occupied by the Nazis during the Second World War, such as Lithuania and the Ukraine, assisted the perpetrators.

<https://www.theholocaustexplained.org/what-was-the-holocaust/>