

HISTORY KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION FROM YEAR 1-6

EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3 and 4	YEAR 5 and 6
<p>Some people are famous for things they have done in the past.</p> <p>Children have their own past experiences and know about past experiences of people close to them.</p> <p>The past is anytime before today.</p> <p>There are important events that happened in the past.</p>	<p>Lives of Significant Individuals - Explorers Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon. The first moon landing was in 1969. Mary Anning found the first prehistoric fossils. Mary Anning wasn't taken seriously at first because she was a woman.</p> <p>Changes within Living Memory - Toys and Games Some toys and games have stayed the same for many years e.g. dolls and teddy bears, but the materials and purpose of the toy has changed.</p> <p>Old and New in a local context – Victorian School School in the Victorian times was very strict. Children would sit in rows in silence and write on a black board. Children learnt reading, writing and arithmetic. They did drills. Boys and girls learnt different subjects. Children could be punished if they misbehaved. The Education Act meant that more children could go to school.</p>	<p>Significant Events Beyond Living Memory – Great Fire of London The Great Fire of London started on Pudding Lane in 1666. The fires used for baking were not put out properly. The houses were made of straw and wood so it spread quickly. Samuel Pepys wrote a diary about the fire.</p> <p>Lives of Significant Individuals – Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole Florence Nightingale was a nurse who helped improve hospital conditions during the Crimean War. Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica and wanted to be a nurse. She tried to join Florence Nightingale help injured soldiers. She was refused because of the colour of her skin. She set up her own hospital. Florence Nightingale helped to design Royal Victoria Hospital in Netley.</p> <p>Changes Within Living Memory/Lives of Significant Individuals There are famous people throughout history and around the world who have made a change by speaking out about what they believe. Wangari Muta Maathai was a Kenyan politician and worked to protect the environment. She won a Nobel Peace Prize.</p>	<p>Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to Iron Age The order of the changes in Britain went Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The discovery of bronze and iron made tools and weapons stronger. Stone Age people were nomadic (moved to follow their food) then became farmers. Iron Age people created villages on hills called hill forts.</p> <p>An aspect of history which extends knowledge from 1066 – history of music Music was created for celebrations and hunting, then music became important during battles. Later, music became important for entertainment. There are now many different genres of music which originated in different eras and from different places in the world.</p> <p>Roman Empire and its impact on Britain The Roman Empire spread across most of Europe and into Northern Africa by 43AD. Julius Caesar wanted to invade Britain because of the natural materials there were there – iron and bronze – which couldn't be found elsewhere. The Roman army returned and defeated Boudicca's Iceni army at the Battle of Watling Street. Even though the Iceni outnumbered the Roman army, they were not as clever at fighting as the Romans. The Romans changed many things about Britain such as roads, introducing Christianity and Latin, importing new items and trading.</p> <p>Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots The Saxons coexisted with the Celts when the Romans left Britain. Anglo-Saxons come from Germany, Denmark and Netherlands. People came for better land to farm because their land was flooded. Britain was split into 'kingdoms' and each kingdom had a leader – a 'king'. Many words we use today are from Saxon times.</p>	<p>Study of a significant turning point in British history: World War 2 Germany invaded Poland and this led to England and France declaring war on Germany. This war was World War 2. Allies: Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, USA Axis: Germany, Italy, Japan Before the war, most women stayed at home or did jobs like nursing or shop work. During the war women worked on farms, joined the army, made weapons and drove buses and trains. After the war, many women lost their jobs when the men returned but they fought for equal rights and pay. Propaganda is information used for a political purpose which can be misleading.</p> <p>The achievements of the earliest civilizations Ancient Sumer civilization grew up around the Euphrates and Tigris rivers in Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq). The Indus is a river which runs through what is now known as Pakistan. The Valley is a fertile area around the river basin which spreads across Pakistan, and into modern-day India and Afghanistan. The majority of the people who lived in Ancient Egypt were farmers. The land around the River Nile provided excellent soil for agriculture as a result of the annual flooding. All civilizations created a form of writing and achievements in maths.</p> <p>A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – Mayan civilization AD 900 The Maya lived in Central America. Advances were made in astronomy, maths and language, as well as architecture and agriculture. Society had local rulers and not one central ruler. Settlements appear to not have been planned, but a general centre point was the temple. In Britain at the time, it was the Bronze Age, then the invasions of the Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.</p>

		<p>Malala Yousafzai is a young Pakistani activist. In 2008 she began to protest the closing of girls' schools in her area.</p> <p>Rosa Parks was a black American who refused to sit in her space on a bus. This started the Montgomery Bus Movement.</p>	<p>Scots invaded from Ireland to North England (Scotland).</p> <p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p> <p>Vikings are from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled on ships called long boats.</p> <p>The Vikings were pagans and worshipped many Gods – Norse Gods.</p> <p>They told and listened to myths called Sagas.</p> <p>They invaded and took over Northern areas of England.</p> <p>After years of battles, King Alfred, Wessex King, created 'Danelaw' – a treaty which meant the Vikings could live in north England but not invade the Saxon Kingdoms.</p>	<p>Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world</p> <p>Ancient Greece was a long period of time. They were proud of the town they were born more than the country they were born in. Spartans – only state to have a professional army, male citizens fought and ruled, boys were trained to be in the army from age 7, Spartan women had an education and owned property in order to look after the state whilst the men were fighting.</p> <p>Athenians – most associated with democracy, all male citizens over 18 attended an assembly to discuss political matters. Women were second class citizens. Slaves were important. Boys and girls had different educations.</p> <p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 – Democracy Through the Ages</p> <p>The UK has a democratic voting system. Not all people in the world live in a democracy. The Suffragettes were women who fought for the right to vote.</p> <p>In February 1918, some women in the UK finally received the right to vote for the first time.</p> <p>In 1903 the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) was formed by Emmeline Pankhurst. Some protests were peaceful but some turned violent. Many women were arrested.</p> <p>A local history study, as a study over time</p> <p>Artefacts suggest that Hamble has been settled in since the Iron Age.</p> <p>Hamble has been used to fix war aircraft, build ships and train people to use boats.</p> <p>The road names are named after significant people or objects associated with Hamble.</p>
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