

# Curriculum Overview

## History

Churchfields Primary School – History Curriculum Overview

Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EYFS	<b>Understanding the World</b> People and Communities and The World.		
1	Victorian period studied from three different areas		
	Monarchs: Queen Elizabeth II vs Queen Victoria	How toys have changed since the Victorians	How life has changed since the Victorians
2			
	Local History-The Potteries	Great Fire of London	Explorers
3			
	What is an Historian?	Bronze Age case study: Ancient Greeks	Ancient Egypt
4			
	The Romans in Britain	Anglo-Saxons in Britain	The Viking Invaders
5			
	The Tudors	Local History-Mining	Medicine through time
6			
	Victorians	World War II	Hidden Figures: Black History in the UK

## **EYFS**

### **Emerging Knowledge of Early Historical Skills**

30-50 Months	Understanding the World	People and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. To show interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them.</li> <li>. To remember and talk about significant events in their own experiences.</li> <li>. To recognise and describe special times or events for family or friends.</li> <li>. To show interest in different occupations and ways of life.</li> <li>. To know some of the things that make them unique, and to talk about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family.</li> </ul>
		The World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.</li> <li>. To talk about some of the things they have observed, such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.</li> <li>. To talk about why things happen and how things work.</li> <li>. To develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.</li> </ul>
40-60 Months	Understanding the World	The World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. To look closely at similarities, differences and patterns and change.</li> </ul>
ELG	Understanding the World	People and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. To talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of their family members.</li> <li>. To know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.</li> </ul>
		The World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</li> </ul>

## Year 1 – Monarchs: Queen Elizabeth II vs Queen Victoria

### Crucial Knowledge

Queen Victoria was born in 1819 and died in 1901. She was coronated in 1837. From 1837 until 1901 this was called the Victorian Era.

Queen Elizabeth II was born in 1926 and is still alive today. She was coronated in 1953 and is still the queen today.

A coronation is the official crowning of a monarch (king or queen).

The two queens are the longest reigning monarchs.

Queen Victoria ruled over the British Empire.

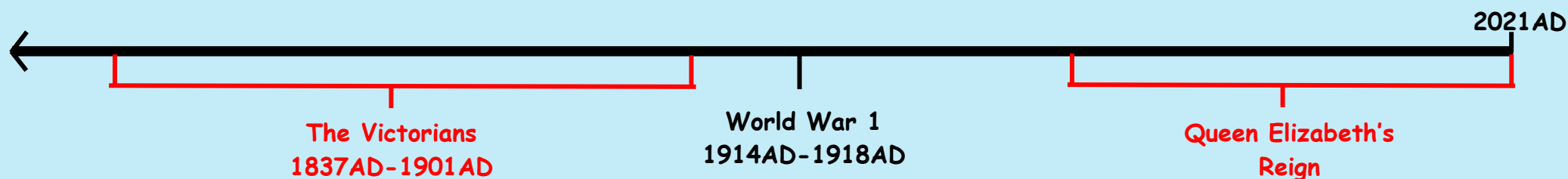
Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the commonwealth, church and the armed forces.

### Extended Knowledge

Both of their husbands passed away during their reign.

During Victoria's reign important inventions were created.

During Elizabeth II's reign, televisions and the internet came into people's homes.



## Year 1 – How Toys Have Changed Since the Victorians

## Crucial Knowledge

Old toys were often made of wood. Modern (new) toys are often made of plastic.

Old toys were moved by hand. Modern(new) toys often use batteries

Old toys were often made by hand whereas modern toys are often made by a machine.

The Victorian period was when Queen Victoria was on the throne.

Material is the 'stuff' an item is made from

## Extended Knowledge

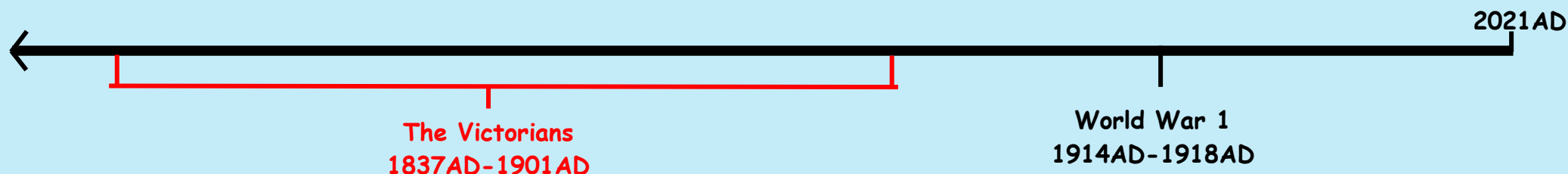
Children from poor Victorian families played with toys such as wooden boats and peg dolls

Children from rich Victorian families played with toys such as rocking horses, dolls and toy soldiers

Queen Victoria was on the throne 1837- 1901

20<sup>th</sup> Century was 1900-1999

21<sup>st</sup> Century started in the year 2000 and will end in 2099



## Year 1 – How Life Would Have Been Different During the Victorian Period

## Crucial Knowledge

The past is something that has already happened. The present is happening now.

The Victorian period was when Victoria was the Queen

A factory is a building where things are made, often by machines.

Workhouses were places where poor people, including children, would live and work. The conditions were very bad.

In 1880 all children had to go to school. School was very different to how it is today

Children learned about reading, writing and maths and wrote on slate (rock) with chalk and not on paper

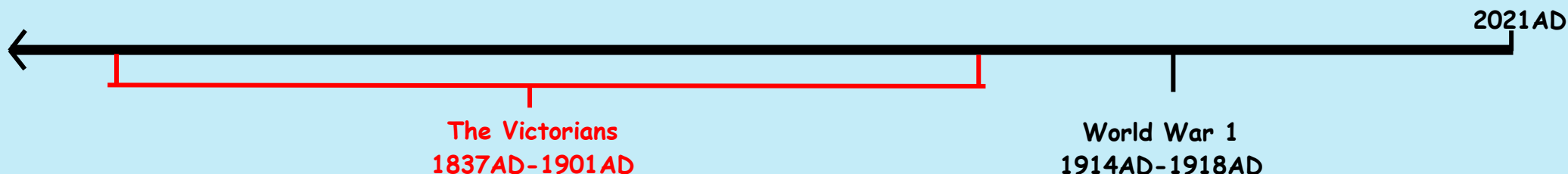
## Extended Knowledge

There was no electricity in peoples houses.

Although cars were invented during the Victorian times, there were only a few of them and they were very expensive. Most people walked or rode in horse-drawn carriages.

Victorian houses were heated with fires, so Victorian houses had chimneys.

Many Victorian homes didn't have a bathroom. The toilet would have been outside.



## Year 2 – Great Fire of London

## Extended Knowledge

## Crucial Knowledge

London is the capital and largest city in England. It has been like this since Roman times.

The Great Fire of London started in a bakery on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1666

Houses which were close together and made of wood and straw helped the fire burn quickly

There was no fire brigade so people had to put out the fire with buckets of water.

The fire burnt for 4 days and ended on September 5<sup>th</sup> 1666.

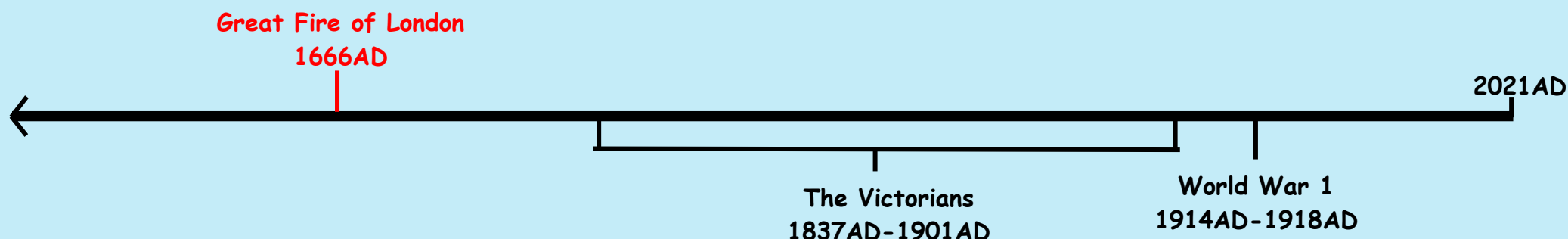
London was redesigned to stop this from ever happening again.

13,200 houses and 87 churches burned to the ground during the fire.

We know a lot about the fire from diaries and letters written at the time.

One famous diary writer was called Samuel Pepys.

After the fire, houses were built further apart and made of brick and stone.



## Year 2 – The Potteries

### Crucial Knowledge

### Extended Knowledge



Pottery is things such as plates and cups. It is made from clay which is dug up from the ground.

Stoke is often called the 'Potteries' because there were lots of places where pottery was made in the city.

Over half of the people in Stoke worked in jobs involved making pottery in 1850.

Children as young as 8 worked in the pottery factories during the 1800s.

The pottery factories were not nice places to work. They were dirty, dusty and dangerous.

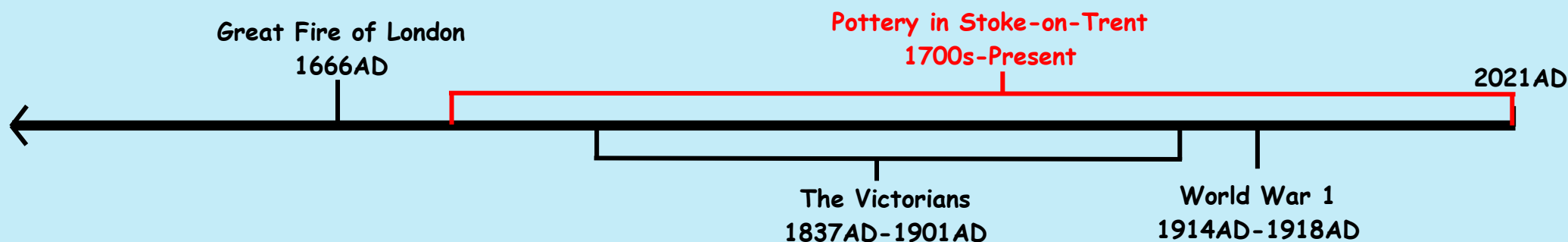
Stoke is made up of six towns.

Pottery was made in Stoke-on-Trent as clay and coal were found in local mines.

Some famous potters include; Josiah Wedgwood and Clarice Cliff.

Pottery could be delivered all over the country due to the canals.

The six towns of Stoke-on-Trent are Tunstall, Burslem, Stoke, Fenton, Longton and Hanley.



## Year 2 – Explorers

**Crucial  
Knowledge**

**Extended  
Knowledge**



Explorers travel from one place to another.  
Their job is to find new places and things.

Many people in the past believed that the Earth  
was flat.

Famous explorer Christopher Columbus  
discovered America in 1492.

Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world and  
proved that the Earth was round.

In the 1960s humans started to explore space.

Yuri Gagarin, from Russia, was the first person  
in space.

Neil Armstrong from America was the first  
man on the moon in 1969.

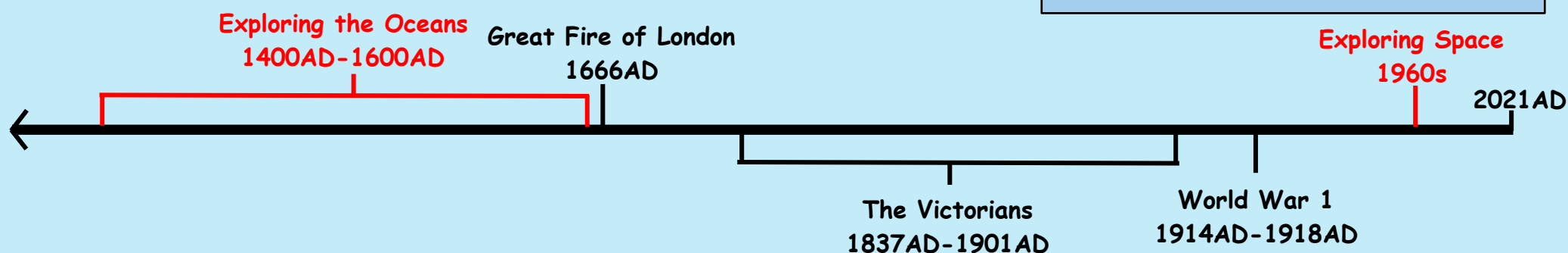
Salors used compasses to help them to  
navigate the oceans to new lands.

When explorers found a new land, they  
claimed it for their country.

The people who already lived on the new  
lands were not very happy but had no other  
choice.

Neil Armstrong said, "That's one small step  
for man, one giant leap for mankind," when  
he first stepped onto the moon.

The advancement of technology helped the  
advancement of exploration.



## Year 3 – What is an Historian?

**Crucial  
Knowledge**

**Extended  
Knowledge**

## Churchfields Primary School – History Curriculum Overview

History is the study of human events from the past. Pre-history is the part of history before people started to write things down.

Learning about the past from physical remains such as human bones, pots and buildings is called archaeology.

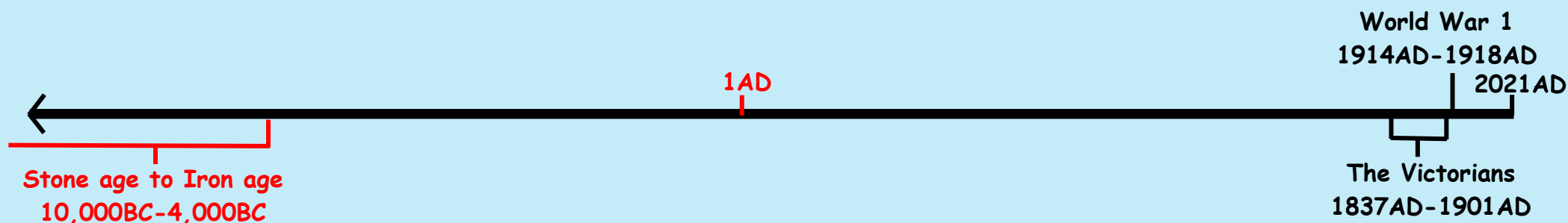
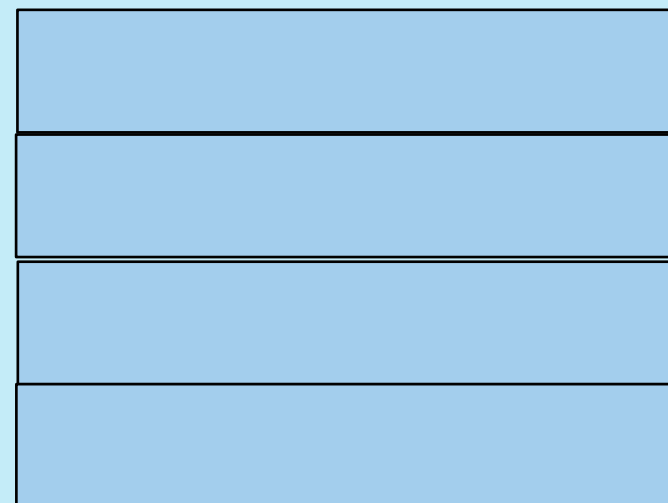
Dates are written as BC (Before Christ) or AD (Anno Domini) in relation to the Christian belief of the birth of Jesus Christ.

A primary source is something that was made or created during the time of study such as a diary, photographs and artifacts.

A secondary source is something created after the time of study such as a books or documentary.

The oldest part of human history is called the 'Stone Age' this was 12,000 years ago in Britain.

People learned to use fire to cook and keep warm and make tools to make their lives easier.



### Year 3 – Bronze age study: Ancient Greeks

**Crucial  
Knowledge**

**Extended  
Knowledge**

# Churchfields Primary School – History Curriculum Overview

Ancient means a long time ago.  
The Ancient Greek period started in 3000BC which is 5000 years ago.

They created the Olympic games. The ancient Olympics happened every 4 years and only men could enter.

Greece was split into small areas called 'city states'. Two of the main city states were Athens and Sparta.

The Greeks were known for their famous thinkers called philosophers.

The Greeks improved our knowledge of many topics such as maths, science, art, architecture and democracy.

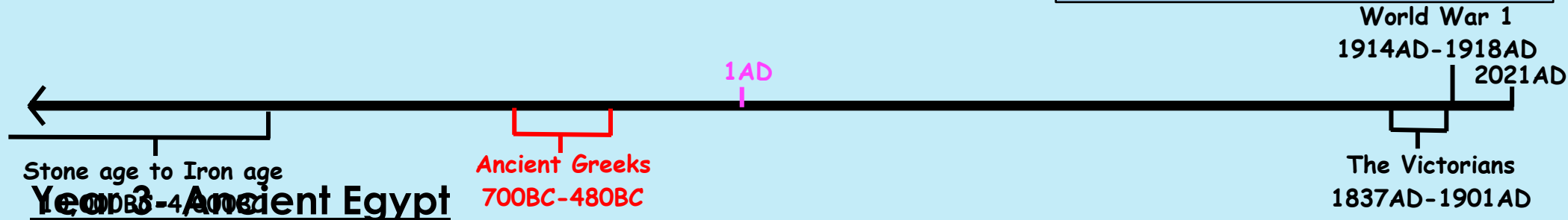
The Ancient Greeks worshipped many Gods and Goddesses who they believed to live on Mount Olympus.

Women were seen to be less important than men. They were not allowed to leave the house without permission and could not attend the Olympic games.

Spartans were known for being excellent fighters. Athenians were known for being intelligent and advancing our knowledge in arts and language.

The Greeks built many large buildings to worship their Gods such as the Parthenon in Athens.

The Greeks were the first society to introduce democracy (voting) but only men were allowed to vote!



## Crucial Knowledge

## Extended Knowledge

Ancient means it happened a long time ago.

Ancient Egyptians had lots of Gods and Goddesses

## Churchfields Primary School – History Curriculum Overview

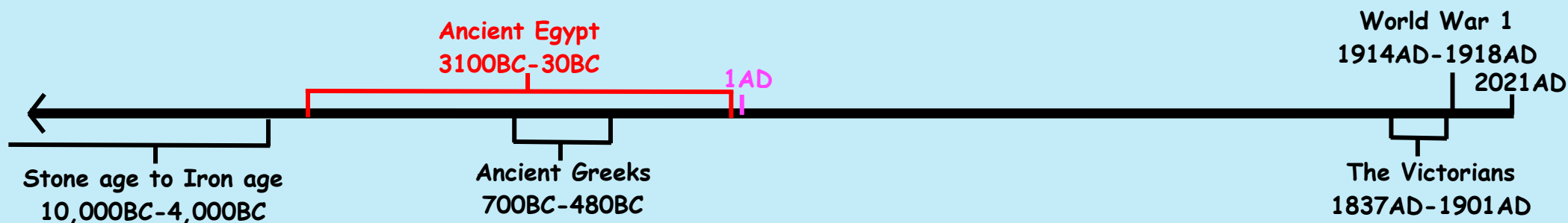
Ancient Egyptians built pyramids that were made of stone and built for the Pharaohs.

The Pharaohs were the rulers (the person in charge) in Ancient Egypt.

The Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things we still use today. Paper, pens, locks and keys.

Hieroglyphs were an early form of writing using symbols

Most people worked on the land as farmers.



## Year 4 – The Romans in Britain

### Crucial Knowledge

Romans were a group of people who came from Rome in Italy.

They invaded many places and became a big Empire.

In 43 AD, the Romans invaded Britain and defeated the Celts.

Romans brought roads, towns and Christianity to Britain.

### Extended Knowledge

Two of the most famous Roman emperors during this time were Julius Caesar and Claudius.

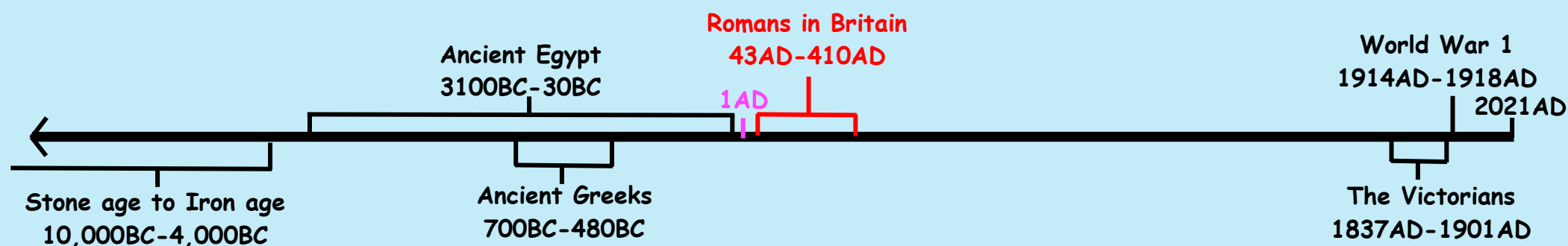
An empire is many countries together under one ruler called an Emperor.

The Romans left Britain in 410AD to go back to Rome.

The Romans defeated the Celts with an army of over 40,000 men and elephants.

Many tribes tried to rebel against the Romans most famously was a tribe ruled by Boudica.

The Romans built Hadrian's wall to keep the Scottish from attacking their lands.



## Year 4 – Anglo-Saxons

### Crucial Knowledge

The Angles and the Saxons were two tribes who came from Europe to settle in Britain.

The Angles and the Saxons were first asked to come to Britain by King Vortigen to help keep the Scots in Scotland.

The Anglo-Saxons divided Britain into seven different kingdoms.

As we don't have much historical knowledge about the time it was sometimes called the Dark Ages.

### Extended Knowledge

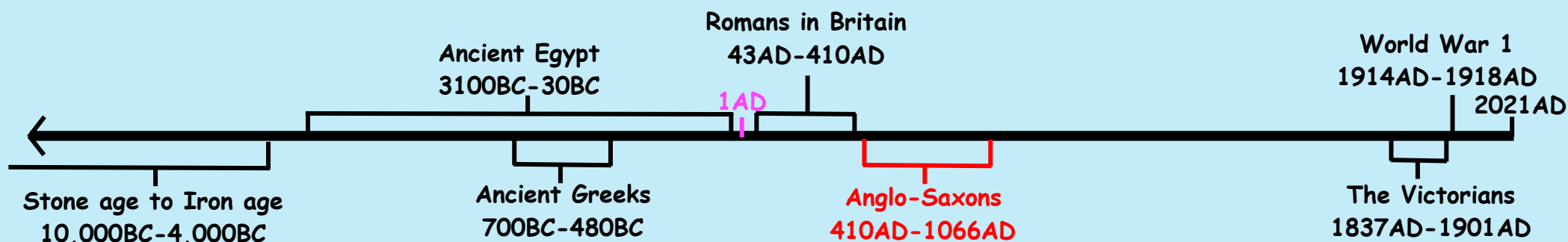
The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark and Germany in the north of Europe.

The seven kingdoms were called Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Kent and East Anglia.

The tribes came to Britain after the Romans left in 410AD to raid and invade the land.

The Anglo-Saxons were Pagans before converting to Christianity.

Sutton Hoo is an important burial site which housed lots of Anglo-Saxon artefacts.



## Year 4 –The Viking Invaders

### Crucial Knowledge

The Vikings invaded Britain in 793AD, during the Anglo-Saxon period.

The Vikings were from Northern Europe (Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden and Denmark).

The Vikings were warriors, explorers and sailors who travelled to Britain on boats called longships.

Villagers were forced to pay taxes to stop the Vikings from destroying their villages.

Once the Vikings settled, they became excellent farmers and fishermen who traded during the summer months.

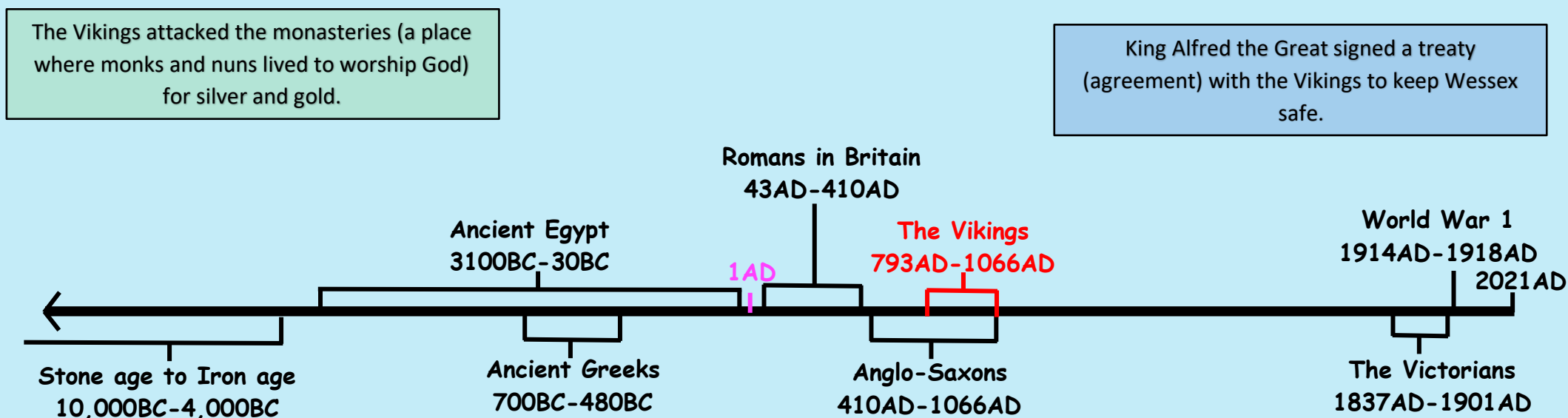
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon period ended in 1066AD at the Battle of Hastings.

### Extended Knowledge

The Vikings travelled all over the world and are said to be the first ones to discover the continent of North America.

The first Viking raid on England was in 793AD at the island of Lindisfrane.

Eventually, England was split into Danelaw (where the Vikings settled) and Wessex (where the Anglo-Saxons still had control).



## Year 5 - Tudors

### Crucial Knowledge

The Tudors ruled England from 1485 - 1603.  
Tudor was their family surname.

There were 5 Tudor Monarchs (Kings & Queens) Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I & Elizabeth I.

Henry VIII had 6 wives. We remember them with the rhyme (divorced, beheaded & died, divorced, beheaded, survived).

In 1534, Henry VIII created the Church of England which we still have today.

There were two religions in Tudor England (Catholic and Protestant) this changed many times. People were punished if they weren't the same religion as the monarch.

Elizabeth I's rule was seen as a 'Golden Age'. Both religions were allowed and explorers discovered new countries like America.

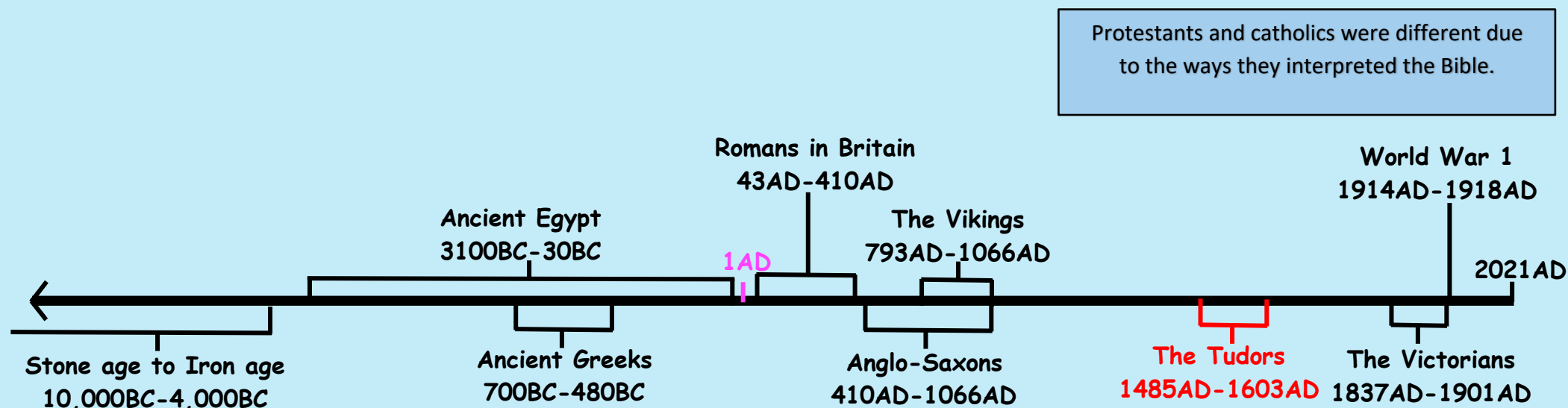
### Extended Knowledge

Henry VII won a battle to become the King of England.

Henry VIII created the Church of England as the Catholic church would not allow him to have a divorce.

Henry VIII had three children Mary I, Elizabeth I and Edward VI.





## Year 5 - Local History - Mining

### Crucial Knowledge

Coal can be dug up from big holes in the ground called mines. When burned it produces heat which is why we call it a fossil fuel.

The people who dug up the coal were called miners.

Miners often worked long hours for little money. Working in a mine could be very dangerous as they often collapsed or filled with dangerous gases.

R: During the Victorian era, you could work in a coal mine from the age of 6. Children worked very hard for far less pay than adults.

There were local mines at Apedale and Silverdale. The coal from these mines was used to help make pottery in Stoke.

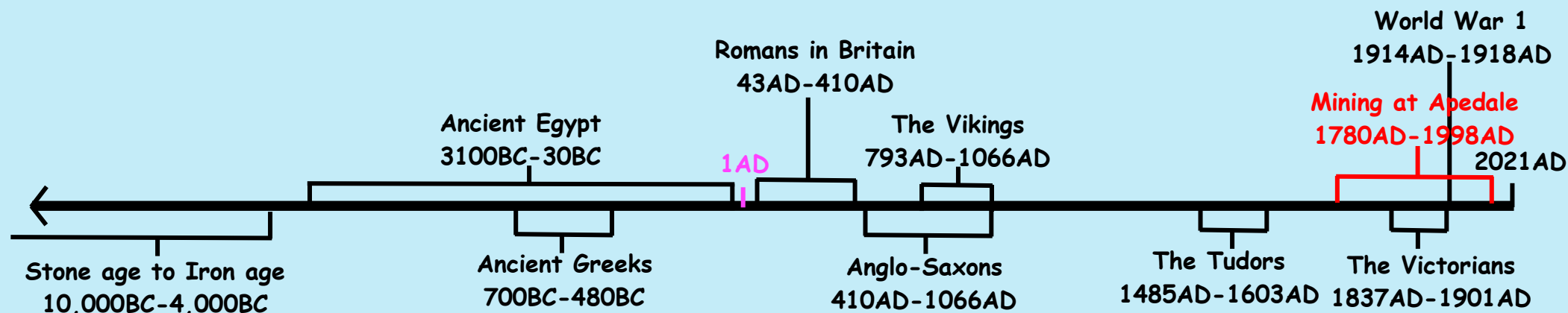
The pottery industry developed in Stoke as the resources they needed were close by. Canals were built to transport these resources to the pot banks.

### Extended Knowledge

Many families moved to the area from all over the country to work in the mines.

Apedale coal mine was the last working coal mine in Staffordshire.

Apedale coal mine first opened in the 1700s (18<sup>th</sup> Century) and closed in 1998.



## Year 5 – Medicine through the ages

### Crucial Knowledge

Medicine is the human effort to cure injury or diseases.

The average life expectancy has risen in the last 800 years from 36 to 78.

From Ancient Greece, until the 1800s, people believed that disease was spread by bad smells (miasma).

Louis Pasteur discovered germs in 1861. People then began learning how to stop/cure the diseases germs caused.

In 1906 people realised that eating well was a good way to prevent diseases. The British government agreed to give all school children free school meals to help this.

There have been many pandemics and epidemics over the years such as the plague, Spanish flu and Covid-19.

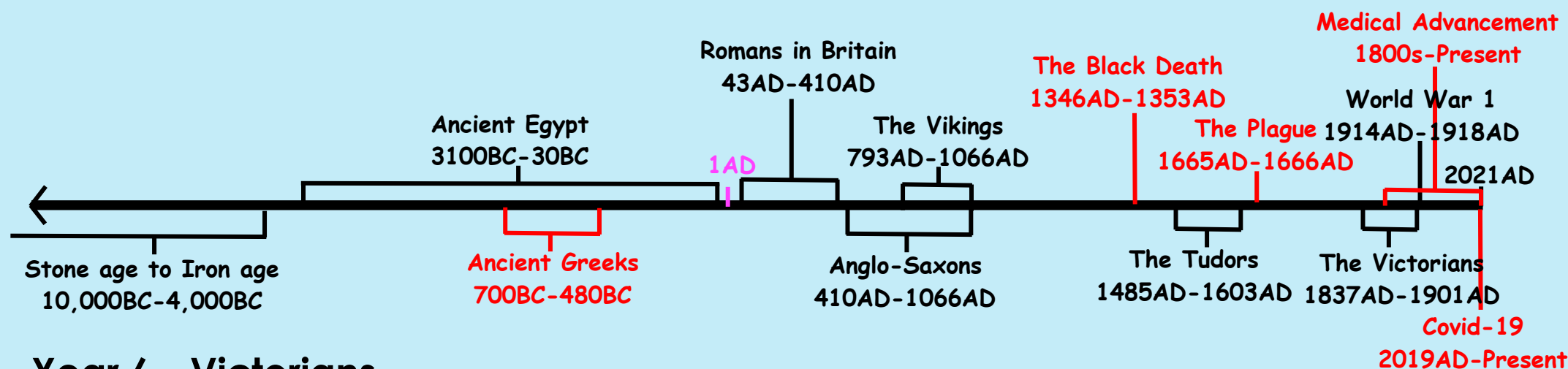
### Extended Knowledge

Edward Jenner and Charles Chamberland created modern vaccinations.

Alexander Flemming discovered penicillin which is the most popular antibiotic.

X-rays were invented in 1895 which allowed doctors to see inside of patients.

Some bacteria are starting to become resistant to antibiotics.



## Year 6 - Victorians

### Crucial Knowledge

The Victorian Era lasted from 1837 - 1901. Queen Victoria was Queen of Britain for this entire time - 64 years.

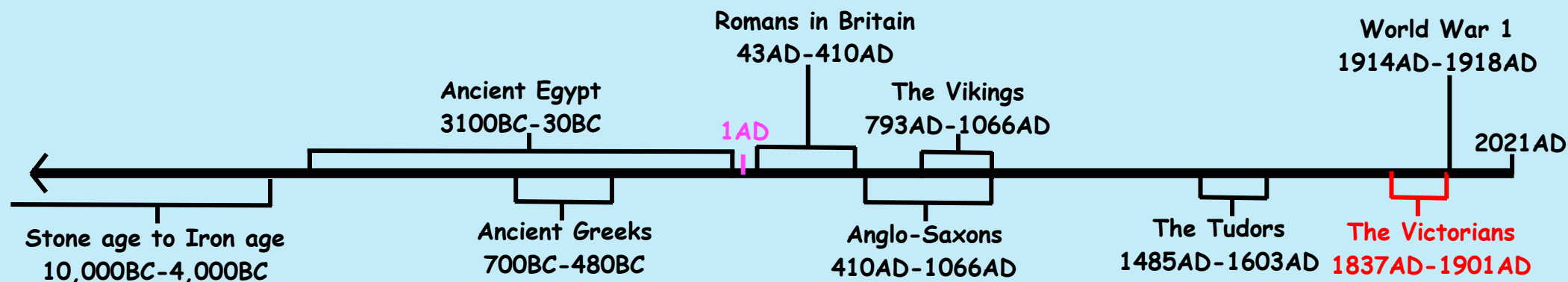
During the Victorian Era, there were lots of factories and mines built in Britain. Railways, electricity, and telephones were also invented during this time period. This was called the Industrial Revolution.

Cities became much bigger as people moved to them from the countryside to work.

Children under 12 were stopped from working in dangerous conditions and school became free and compulsory for all children in 1891.

During the Victorian Era Britain had a large Empire (owned other countries) such as India and Australia. The British Empire covered 1/3 of all land on Earth.

### Extended Knowledge

## Year 6 – World War II

### Crucial Knowledge

A 'World War' is where countries from all over the world take sides and fight each other. World War 2 lasted from 1939 - 45.

Germany, Italy and Japan were one side (The Axis) and Britain, France, America and the Soviet Union were on the other (The Allies).

Rationing limited how much food could be bought. Families has rationing books.

Children were evacuated to the countryside to avoid the bombs falling in the cities.

The Blitz' saw German planes bomb British cities such as London, Cardiff and Liverpool.

Women did the jobs of the men who were away fighting.

Famous leaders from World War two were Winston Churchill from Britain, Adolf Hitler from Germany and Josef Stalin from the Soviet Union.

### Extended Knowledge

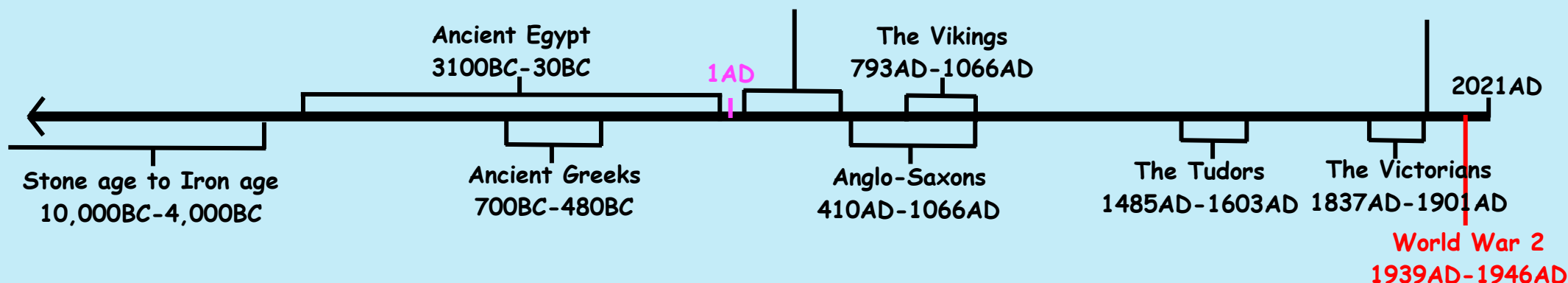
The treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty (a signed agreement) created after WW1.

WW2 started when Germany broke the Treaty of Versailles to invade Poland in 1939.

The United Nations was formed after WW2 by countries committed to maintaining international peace and security.

Romans in Britain  
43AD-410AD

World War 1  
1914AD-1918AD



## Year 6 – Hidden Figures: Black History in the UK

### Crucial Knowledge

Black people were first known to live in Britain during the Roman times and their numbers increased right up to the Tudor period.

Black people were captured in Africa and traded to the U.S. and UK.

Slave trading began in the 1500s and ended in the early 1800s.

During WW1 and WW2, black citizens from British colonies were brought to the UK to fight in the wars.

West Indian citizens were encouraged to come to the UK for jobs after WW2.

The people who came from the West Indies at this time are known as 'The Windrush Generation'.

The Race Relations act gave protections to people in relation to colour, race and ethnic/national origins.

Black Lives Matter began in 2013.

Romans in Britain  
43AD-410AD

### Extended Knowledge

Dr Martin Luther King Jr. came to London and brought together C.A.R.D (The Campaign Against Racial Discrimination).

The case of Steven Lawrence in 1993 led to changes in the public's attitude towards racism within both the UK and the police force.

The first Black Lives Matter protests took place in the UK in 2016

Black Lives  
Matter 2013AD-  
World War 1  
1914AD-1918AD

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