

1st Order Concepts: children's rights/experiences



called self-service

invention and that when their

•To know that self-service machines are a recent

# History Planning Overview 2021-2022

		HISTORY Planning Overview 2021-2022		
	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term (KS1 & KS2 Local History)	
EYFS	<ul> <li>To understand the past through settings, char</li> <li>To compare and contrast characters from sto</li> </ul>	tween things in the <b>past</b> and <b>now</b> , drawing on their experiences and the <b>past</b> .	d what has been read in class. ng.	
Vear 1	Toys, Toys Everywhere! What did your grandparents play with when they were young?  To describe objects that are important in their own lives. To understand that not all objects/toys from the past are old, worn and dirty.	Why were Christopher Columbus, Matthew Henson and Neil Armstrong brave people?  Christopher Columbus Henson 1866 - 1955 Neil Armstrong	<ul> <li>History of Shopping</li> <li>What is shopping and how has it changed over time?</li> <li>To know that people can buy things by going to a shop</li> <li>To know that some shops sell goods, some shops sell services and some do both (e.g. post offices)</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>To answer simple questions about toys from the past.</li> <li>To recognise differences between toys from the past and toys today.</li> <li>To understand how the popularity of toys can change over time.</li> <li>To understand how events can have an influence on our lives</li> <li>NC: changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To gather information about a significant person from the past using a range of sources.</li> <li>To know what the term explorer means.</li> <li>To understand that Christopher Columbus was a famous explorer from the past.</li> <li>To learn about Columbus' voyage and its significance.</li> <li>To learn about more recent explorers.</li> <li>To find out about Matthew Henson and explorations and learn about how he was treated and why.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To know that people haven't always shopped online; know that when their parents/grandparents/carers were young children, people did not shop online and did almost all of their shopping in person</li> <li>To know that how we pay for shopping has changed since theirparents/grandparents/ carer were young children</li> <li>To know that when we buy goods in some shops we can sometimes use a machine buy the good without having to interact with a person; this is called self-carrier.</li> </ul>	

**Compare** explorers from different **time periods**.





NC: the lives of significant individuals in the past (such as Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong) who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods.

1st order concepts: invasion, empire, human/civil rights

parents/grandparents/carers were young, there were no self-service machines in shops

NC: changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

1st order concepts: trade





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#### The Great Fire of London

Why was London a safer place to live in after the Great Fire?

Great Fire of London 1666

- To understand when the Great Fire of London happened and be able to place it on a timeline.
- To understand what the streets of London were like in the 1600's
- To learn about the similarities and differences between fire fighting equipment in the 1600s and today.
- To understand that the monarch sanctioned changes after the fire to prevent further outbreaks
- To learn what an eyewitness account is and how eyewitness accounts can vary.

NC: events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London]

1st order concepts: monarchy

### Year 3

# Stone Age to the Iron Age

What was early life like in Britain and how is it different to my life?

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### **Nurses from History**

How did Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Carvell help to keep us healthy?

<b>Mary Seacole</b> 1805 - 1881	
Florence Nightingale	<b>Edith Cavell</b>
1820 - 1910	1865 - 1915

- To learn about the life of Florence Nightingale.
- To learn about the life of Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole and why they acted as they did.
- To know about conditions in the Crimea.
- To know what conditions in the hospital in Scutari were like before Florence Nightingale and how she changed them.
- To know who Edith Cavell is and what she did
- To know who **Edith Cavell** is and make **comparisons** with **Mary Seacole** and **Florence Nightingale**.

NC: 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, Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell).

1st order concepts: invasion, health

#### **Romans in Britain**

Why were the Romans so powerful and what did we learn from them?

Iron Age	Roman Britain	
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#### **Kitty Wilkinson**

How did Kitty Wilkinson help to clean my clothes?

## Kitty Wilkinson

1786 - 1860

- To find out what Liverpool was like in the 1800s.
- To find out how people used to wash their clothes and how this compares to their own lives.
- To learn who Kitty Wilkinson was and some of the key events in her life.
- To understand the impact poverty had on people's health and community and how Kitty Wilkinson helped them to be cleaner and healthier.
- To understand how Kitty made a difference and what **impact** she had on Liverpool

NC: significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

1st order concepts: health/poverty

## **Marvellous Mersey**

Why is the Mersey so important to Liverpool?

Anglo-Saxons	1066- 1841	Albert Docks	
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	To learn whe civilisations To understate past from a archaeolog To learn ho on Britain a To learn whe Bronze Age To learn whe Stone, Bronze Age To learn whe Stone, Bronze Age To learn whe Stone, Bronze Age	irtefacts and the ists.  w farming had and the way peonet daily life was at daily life was are and Iron Aguain from the Start Iron Age.  Iron Age.	place n learn about the e work of a major impact ople lived. s like in the e. tone Age to the ent, trade	<ul> <li>the Iron Age and locate</li> <li>To know who the Roma Roman Empire was.</li> <li>To understand who investigation</li> <li>To learn what life was lifted that changed after the Iron</li> </ul>	aded Britain and why ke in Roman Britain and how it Roman invasion.  Idicca was and why she tried to be Romans.  Indits impact on Britain.	To know who Jes Albert Docks were used to support to To recognise how To recognise how Docks have chang NC: a loc 1st order concept	www.2 affected the Albert Docks.  If the River Mersey and the Albert ged over time.  It that the River Mersey and the Albert ged over time.  It that the River Mersey and the Albert ged over time.  It that the River Mersey and the Albert ged over time.  It that the River Mersey and the Albert ged over time.  It that the River Mersey and the Albert ged over time.
Year 4	Anglo-Saxons and Scots What did the Anglo-Saxons and the Scots leave behind?			The Vikings Were the Vikings always victorious and vicious?		How did the Industri	al Revolution al Revolution help to shape ol we know today?
	Roman Britain	n An	glo-Saxons	Anglo-Saxons	Vikings		<b>Victorians</b> 337 - 1901





	<ul> <li>To find out what happened to the Roman Empire and why the Romans left Britain.</li> <li>To understand who the Picts and the Scots were and how they had different cultures despite living close together.</li> <li>To learn when and why the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain.</li> <li>To understand more about Anglo-Saxon life through a study of Sutton Hoo.</li> <li>To understand what daily life was like in Britain during the Anglo-Saxon period.</li> <li>NC: Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.</li> <li>1st order concepts: invasion, empire</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>and settled in Britain ar followed the Anglo-Sax</li> <li>To learn about the Vikin the kingdom of England Confessor.</li> <li>To know who Alfred the give reasons why they properties to learn about the peace the impact it had on Briton To know about Anglo-S</li> <li>To know who Edward to the following the impact it had on Briton about Anglo-S</li> </ul>	ng and Anglo-Saxon struggle for d to the time of Edward the  e Great and Athelstan were and out up resistance.  ce agreement and understand litain.  axon/Viking law and justice.  the Confessor was, how he got by he returned to England.  on struggle for the Kingdom of Edward the Confessor.	<ul> <li>To find out about the industrial revolution and what impact it had on Liverpool and Britain.</li> <li>To find out what life was like for a child in Victorian Times and learn what life was like in the Victorian factories.</li> <li>To learn about the reign of Queen Victoria and how she helped to shape Britain.</li> <li>To learn what daily life was like in Victorian Britain and how it compares to different periods covered and modern Britain.</li> <li>To find out about the greatest inventions of the Victorian period.</li> <li>To learn about health and diseases in Victorian times and medicines available, comparing them to the times of Kitty Wilkinson and Florence Nightingale.         <ul> <li>NC: a local history study.</li> </ul> </li> <li>1st order concepts: empire, health, children's rights, monarchy, trade</li> </ul>	
Year 5		e of Brita 1945 -	ain so significant?  Birth of NHS	Ancient What did the Gree	eks ever do for us?	Transatlantic Slave Trade What impact did the slave trade have on Liverpool?
	<ul> <li>1939-1945</li> <li>1948</li> <li>1948</li> <li>To know the causes and consequences of WW2 that Britain has been part of.</li> <li>To learn about the Blitz and child evacuees.</li> <li>Describe historical events from the different periods they have studied.</li> </ul>			To know when the Wes able to place Ancient G	s <b>tern civilisation</b> began and be	Transatlantic Slave Trade  1650 - 1860  To know what life was like in Liverpool during the  18 <sup>th</sup> century-daily life, jobs, houses, clothes, entertainment, transport etc





•	To know what roles women played in the
	Battle of Britain and to learn about some of
	the key figures in WW2.

 To understand the impact that WW2 had on Britain, including the birth of the NHS and the Windrush Generation.

NC: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain.

1st order concepts: invasion, empire

- To know that Athens and Sparta were city states and governed themselves.
- To know the difference in culture between Athens and Sparta - that Sparta had a culture of war, including the use of child soldiers, and Athens had a culture of democracy.
- To know what daily life was like in Ancient Greece and make comparisons with different periods studied.
- To understand the role of women in ancient Greek times
- To identify the greatest achievements of the Greeks and the influence they have had on the rest of the world.

NC: Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.

1st order concepts: empire, invasion

- To know what the slave trade triangle was and what part Liverpool played in it.
- To know when the slave trade was abolished and understand why.
- To understand what impact the **slave trade** had on the city of Liverpool.

NC: a local history study.

1st order concepts: trade, empire, human/civil rights

### Year 6

### **Ancient Egyptians**

Who were they and what makes it an early civilisation?

#### Ancient Egypt 3200 BC - 50 BC

 To find out where and when the earliest civilisations took place.

# The Kingdom of Benin

What happened to the once mighty Kingdom of Benin and how did its people live?

#### Kingdom of Benin 900 - 1897 AD

To know when **non-European civilisations** began and be able to place them on a **timeline**.

# **Civil Rights and Human Rights Icons**

What are civil rights and human rights, and what notable figures have contributed to their advance?

 To know that civil rights are guarantees of equal protections and social opportunities under the law of a given society or nation regardless of a person's race, religion, gender or any other characteristics; civil rights are an essential components of a democracy





- To understand how early civilisations communicated and the introduction of the first writing systems, using the Rosetta Stone as an example of a primary source.
- To learn what daily life was like for the ancient Egyptians.
- To find out about some of the famous inventions and building structures from the ancient Egyptians.
- To learn about Egyptian beliefs and the afterlife and how this affected the way they lived, looking at who received mummification and what this tells us about Egyptian society.

NC: 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).

1st order concepts: monarchy, empire

- To identify any important changes that happened during the Kingdom of Benin.
- To find answers about Benin and make comparisons with life in Britain at the time.
- To find out about **beliefs**, **culture and society** in Benin.
- To find answers about how trade linked Benin and Britain at the time.
- To investigate the decline of the Benin Empire, thinking about the effect of civil war on a civilisation and some of the reasons why Benin's fortunes changed thanks to the abolition of slavery.

NC: a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300).

1st order concepts: empire, trade, invasion

- To know that Olaudah Equiano was a writer and abolitionist; abolitionists are people who seek to have a particular practice abolished, in this case slavery
- To know that Millicent Garrett Fawcett was a tireless campaigner who contributed to the women's suffrage movement in Britain through patient, moderate means, seeking to gradually and incrementally earn women the right to vote
- To know that Martin Luther King Jr was an American civil rights icon who led the campaign for equality in America during the 1950s and 1960s, advocating peaceful protest and proclaiming the shared value and dignity of all people
- To know that Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest winner of the Nobel Prize; she is commonly known by her first name alone

NC: changes in an aspect of social history.

1st order concepts: human/civil rights

First Order Concepts: children's rights, invasion, monarchy, empire, human/civil rights, trade, health, settlement