

## Southam St James CofE Academy – Key knowledge objectives overview by year group -History

|                      | <b>AUTUMN</b>   | <b>SPRING</b>   | <b>SUMMER</b>  |
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| <b><u>Year 1</u></b> | <p><b><u>Discovering history</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History is the story of the past.</li> <li>People who study history are called historians.</li> <li>Historians uses sources to learn about the past.</li> <li>Archaeologists find out about the past through looking at things found in the ground.</li> <li>Things found by archaeologists are called artefacts.</li> </ul>  | <p><b><u>Kings, Queens and leaders</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>England has been ruled by Kings and Queens for a long time.</li> <li>His Royal Highness King Charles III is our current king.</li> <li>King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta by the Barons.</li> <li>Parliament was set up to make decisions for the country.</li> <li>There was a time when there was no King of England.</li> </ul>  | <p><b><u>Parliament and Prime Ministers</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William and Mary signed the Bill of Rights.</li> <li>Parliament makes decisions about our country.</li> <li>The Prime Minister is the leader of the government.</li> <li>The Prime Minister leads the country.</li> <li>Robert Walpole is considered by historians to have been the first Prime Minister.</li> <li>Adults vote to choose the people who run our country.</li> </ul>   |
| <b><u>Year 2</u></b> | <p><b><u>Powerful Voices</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throughout history there have been significant people who have made big changes in the world. Historians like to study these significant people.</li> <li>Gandhi was known for opposing British rule in India and fought peacefully for equality and the right for Indian people to rule their own country</li> <li>Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King were influential people in the Civil Rights movement in the USA</li> <li>Malala Yousafzai fights for all children to have a right to education</li> <li>Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who talks about climate change and is trying to get people to look after the World_</li> </ul> | <p><b><u>Romans in Britain</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Romans were an ancient civilisation that built a large empire.</li> <li>Romans had well-organised large armies with many soldiers.</li> <li>Romans invaded Britain and Boudicca led a rebellion against the Roman invasion.</li> <li>Romans built towns across Britain.</li> <li>After the fall of the Romans empire, many people and aspects of roman life remained in Britain.</li> <li>Romans created written records which is why we know about their history.</li> </ul> | <p><b><u>The Tudors</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life was different for the rich and the poor in Tudor England</li> <li>Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch.</li> <li>Henry VIII was the son of Henry VII. He made himself Head of the Church of England and had six wives.</li> <li>Edward VI was Henry VIII's only son. He was a Protestant and made religious reforms during his short reign.</li> <li>Mary I was Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon's daughter. She was a Catholic and the first queen to rule without a king. She is sometimes remembered as 'Bloody Mary' because she executed people who refused to be Catholic.</li> <li>Elizabeth I reigned for 44 years. Her reign is sometimes remembered as the Golden Age.</li> </ul> |
| <b><u>Year 3</u></b> | <p><b><u>Stone Age to Iron Age</u></b></p> <p>To know that the Stone Age is divided into three sections: The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic</p> <p>To know that when the British Isles were joined to Europe, Palaeolithic people sometimes came to Britain to hunt</p> <p>During the Mesolithic/Middle Stone Age, people in Britain were huntergatherers and were usually nomadic</p> <p>To know that farming began in the New Stone Age/Neolithic</p>   | <p><b><u>Ancient Egypt</u></b></p> <p>To know the ancient Egyptians were an ancient civilization who lived near the Nile in Egypt.</p> <p>To know the River Nile floods, creating fertile land to grow crops</p> <p>To know that ancient Egyptian society was hierarchal and the Pharaoh was the leader at the top</p> <p>To know the Ancient Egyptians used a writing system called hieroglyphics which we have been able to translate and use to find out more about them</p>   | <p><b><u>Ancient Greece</u></b></p> <p>To know that Ancient Greece was made up of independent city-states</p> <p>To know that Athens is considered to be the birthplace of democracy.</p> <p>To know that the Spartans were fierce warriors and lived very modestly.</p> <p>To know Alexander the Great created a vast empire.</p> <p>To know that Plato, Socrates and Aristotle were Ancient Greek Philosophers.</p>  |

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|                      | <p>To know that the Bronze Age began when people learned how to make objects from Bronze</p> <p>To know that Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument built over 5000 years ago</p> <p>To know that the Iron Age began around 800 BCE when people learned how to make objects from Iron</p>  | <p>To know that the ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses and prepared for the afterlife</p> <p>To know the archaeologist, Howard Carter, discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun- a Pharaoh that was mummified.</p>  | <p>To know the Ancient Greeks built important buildings with large columns and that this style has been copied around the world.</p> <p>To know the Ancient Olympic Games included competitive sports, including running, javelin and equestrian events.</p>  |
| <b><u>Year 4</u></b> | <p><b><u>Life in Ancient Rome</u></b></p> <p>Romans believed that Romulus and Remus founded Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Rome was a powerful empire</li> <li>• Rome's location, in the centre of the Mediterranean, gave it a powerful position</li> <li>• Rome began as an absolute monarchy and later became a republic</li> <li>• Roman society varied vastly during the Roman Republic</li> <li>• Pompeii, a wealthy town on the Italian coast, was destroyed by a volcano</li> <li>• Archaeologist used the preserved ruins from Pompeii to learn about life in Ancient Rome</li> <li>• Roman leisure activities included baths, the forum, chariot races and gladiator fights</li> <li>• Romans spoke in Latin and Latin formed the basis of many other European languages</li> <li>• Until the 17th Century, most works of science, religion and politics were written in Latin</li> </ul> | <p><b><u>Anglo Saxons and Scots</u></b></p> <p>Anglo Saxons came to England after the Romans left</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anglo Saxons comprised of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes</li> <li>• During this time, England was divided into kingdoms</li> <li>• The Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland</li> <li>• Many Anglo Saxons were farmers and grew crops and kept animals</li> <li>• Many Anglo Saxons &amp; Vikings, who originally had Pagan beliefs, converted to Christianity</li> </ul> | <p><b><u>The Vikings</u></b></p> <p>The Vikings raided, invaded and settled in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many Vikings lived on farms, growing crops and looking after animals</li> <li>• Danelaw was an area of England ruled by the Vikings</li> <li>• King Alfred was the Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex</li> <li>• King Alfred defeated the Vikings and made an agreement to trade peacefully</li> <li>• King Canute was a Viking King; he understood the limits of his power</li> <li>• Later, England had an English King called Edward the Confessor, who left no clear heir</li> <li>• The Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066</li> </ul> |
| <b><u>Year 5</u></b> | <p><b><u>Baghdad</u></b></p> <p>To understand that Baghdad 900 CE is historically significant.</p> <p>To know the Islamic empire spread rapidly after Mohammad's death</p> <p>To know Baghdad is a city that was built a long time ago near the River Tigris by Caliph Al Mansur, leader of the Abbasid Caliphate.</p> <p>To know lots of people came to Baghdad to trade and to study.</p> <p>To know many important books were translated into Arabic by scholars in Baghdad.</p>  | <p><b><u>The Early British Empire</u></b></p> <p>Great Britain had an empire from the 16th to the 20<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>Britain traded with countries all over the world.</p> <p>European trading nations increasingly fought over who controlled trade</p> <p>The Muslim Mughal (or Mogul) Empire ruled most of India and Pakistan in the 16th and 17th centuries.</p> <p>When the Mughal Empire began to collapse in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, European nations began fighting over control in India</p>                   | <p><b><u>The Industrial Revolution</u></b></p> <p>To know that 'Industrial Revolution' describes the transition from a society based on hand manufacturing and human or animal power, to a society based on machinery.</p> <p>To understand the Industrial Revolution had an enormous impact on British society, changing many people's way of life.</p> <p>To understand the significance of cotton spinning moving from being a hand craft, to being mechanised.</p>  |

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|               | To know that Baghdad was invaded in 1258 and much of the city was destroyed.  | Britain was victorious during the Seven Years War and gained a lot of new territory, particularly from France<br>Britain gained land in North America, Africa, the Philippines and India.   | To understand why coal and iron were so important for the Industrial Revolution.<br>To know that there was a surge in child labour during the industrial revolution  |
| <b>Year 6</b> | <p><b><u>World War I</u></b></p> <p>Prior to 1914, tension was mounting in Europe with secret alliances between countries<br/>The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand resulted in Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia.<br/>Britain declared war on Germany on 4th August 1914 after Germany invaded Belgium<br/>WWI was fought on land, at sea and in the air<br/>On the Western Front, World War I was fought from trenches.<br/>Soldiers, who came from all over the world, faced terrible and dangerous living conditions in the trenches.<br/>While many British men were away fighting on the front lines, the people left at home, including many women, took up jobs in factories, farms, offices etc.<br/>The war ended on 11th November 1918 when Germany and the allies signed a ceasefire, or armistice, and the Treaty of Versailles was signed<br/>Over 15 million people were killed during the War and many more were injured.</p> | <p><b><u>World War II</u></b></p> <p>To understand that WW2 was a war fought around the world by many countries from 1939-1945<br/>The war was fought between two sides: The Allied Powers (including the UK, the Soviet Union, France, USA) and Axis Powers (including Germany, Italy, Japan)<br/>The Battle of Britain was fought in the skies and won by the British RAF<br/>Britain was heavily bombed in the war- known at the Blitz<br/>The Code-breakers at Bletchley Park played a significant role in helping the allies win the war<br/>The Holocaust is the name given to the genocide that took place at this time, where the Nazis killed millions of people, predominately Jewish people.<br/>The Home Front also played a significant role and the government used propaganda to encourage the people to support the war</p> | <p><b><u>The History of Human Rights</u></b></p> <p>Human Rights are the rights and freedoms that belong to every person<br/>In 1948 the UN established the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<br/>In the UK, the Human Rights Act 1998 protects human rights<br/>The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is an international treaty that grants all children a set of rights<br/>The Race Relation Acts in the 1960s and 70s made race discrimination illegal<br/>The Equality Act 2010 replaced a number of anti-discriminatory laws with one Act which protects people</p> |