

# Hardwick Primary School – Long term History Planner



Cohort	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
<b>EYFS</b>	<b>Please see the individual Long Term EYFS Plan</b>		
<b>Year One</b>	<p><b>Discovering History</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History is the story of the past. 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> <li>Family trees tell us who lived in the past.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kings, Queens and Leaders</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>Parliament was set up to make decisions for the country</li> </ul>	<p><b>Parliament and Prime Ministers</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 leader of our Government</li> <li>The Prime Minister leads the country</li> </ul>
<b>Year two</b>	<p><b>Romans in Britain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Romans were an ancient civilisation that built an empire.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Tudors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life was different for the rich and the poor in Tudor England</li> </ul>	<p><b>Powerful Voices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throughout history, significant people have made big changes in the world. Historians like to study these significant people.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Romans had well-organised large armies with many soldiers</li> <li>• Romans invaded Britain and Boudicca led a rebellion against the Roman invasion. Romans built towns across Britain.</li> <li>• After the fall of the Roman empire, many aspects of Roman life remained in Britain. Romans created written records which is why we know about their history</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch.</li> <li>• Henry VIII made himself Head of the Church of England and had six wives.</li> <li>• Edward VI was a Protestant and made religious reforms during his short reign.</li> <li>• Mary I was a Catholic and is sometimes remembered as 'Bloody Mary'.</li> <li>• Elizabeth I reigned for 44 years. Her reign is sometimes remembered as the Golden Age.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gandhi opposed British rule in India and fought for political freedom.</li> <li>• Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King were influential in the US Civil Rights movement.</li> <li>• Malala Yousafzai fought for all children to have a right to education.</li> <li>• Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who talks about climate change.</li> </ul>
<b>Year three</b>	<p><b>Stone age to Iron age</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Stone Age is divided into three sections: The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic age.</li> <li>• When the British Isles were joined to Europe,</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anglo Saxons came to England after the Romans left</li> <li>• Anglo Saxons comprised of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ancient Egypt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ancient Egyptians were an ancient civilization who lived near the Nile in Egypt.</li> <li>• The River Nile floods, creating fertile land to grow crops</li> </ul>

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	<p>Palaeolithic people sometimes came to Britain to hunt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the Mesolithic/Middle Stone Age, people in Britain were hunter-gatherers and were usually nomadic.</li> <li>• Farming began in the New Stone Age/Neolithic.</li> <li>• The Bronze Age began when people learned how to make objects from bronze.</li> <li>• Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument built over 5000 years ago.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>• The Vikings raided, invaded and settled in England</li> <li>• Many Vikings lived on farms, growing crops and looking after animals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Egyptian society was hierarchal, and the Pharaoh was the leader at the top</li> <li>• The Ancient Egyptians used a writing system called hieroglyphics which we have been able to translate and use to find out more about them</li> <li>• The Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses and prepared for the afterlife</li> <li>• The archaeologist, Howard Carter, discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun- a Pharaoh that was mummified.</li> </ul>
<b>Year four</b>	<p><b>The rise and fall of the Roman Empire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To understand that the Punic Wars allowed</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ancient Greece</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Greece was made up of independent city-states</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Stuarts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• James I was the first Stuart king and believed in the 'divine right of kings' and didn't treat</li> </ul>

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	<p>Rome to become more powerful</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know that Julius Caesar was one of the most influential people in world history</li> <li>• To know that Brutus and Cassius assassinated Julius Caesar</li> <li>• To know that Augustus was Rome's first emperor, and the Pax Romana was a long period of peace</li> <li>• To begin to understand that the Roman Empire came to an end in the 5th century as it became weakened and unable to keep out invaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athens is considered to be the birthplace of democracy</li> <li>• The Spartans were fierce warriors and lived very modestly</li> <li>• Alexander the Great created a vast empire.</li> <li>• Plato, Socrates and Aristotle were Ancient Greek Philosophers</li> <li>• Ancient Greeks built important buildings with large columns and that this style has been copied around the world</li> <li>• Ancient Olympic Games included competitive sports, including running, javelin and equestrian events</li> <li>• The Ancient Greeks left an important legacy and are still remembered today</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catholics well during his reign. As a result, there was a Gunpowder Plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament.</li> <li>• The second Stuart king, the son of James I, was Charles I. He was unpopular with parliament and his decisions as king led to the English Civil War, where he was defeated and eventually executed for treason</li> <li>• Following the execution of Charles I, England became a Commonwealth and the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell was in charge.</li> </ul>
<b>Year five</b>	<b>Baghdad 900 CE</b>	<b>The transatlantic slave trade</b>	<b>The industrial revolution</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Islamic Empire spread rapidly after Mohammad’s death</li> <li>• Baghdad is a city that was built a long time ago near the river Tigris by Caliph Al-Mansur was the leader of the Abbasid Caliphate</li> <li>• Many people came to Baghdad to trade and to study</li> <li>• Many important books were translated into Arabic by scholars in Baghdad</li> <li>• In 1258 CE, Baghdad was invaded and much of the city was destroyed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Transatlantic Slave Trade was established to provide slave labour from Africa to work on plantations in the Americas.</li> <li>• The ‘middle passage’ or ‘Atlantic passage’ was the journey taken in slave ships from West Africa to America, where enslaved Africans faced horrific conditions. Many people died.</li> <li>• The treatment of enslaved Africans was extremely cruel.</li> <li>• The Abolitionists in Britain were campaigners, including black former slaves, who tried to persuade Parliament to end the slave trade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• To understand the Industrial Revolution had an enormous impact on British society, changing many people’s way of life.</li> <li>• To understand the significance of cotton spinning moving from being a hand craft, to being mechanised.</li> <li>• To understand why coal and iron were so important for the Industrial Revolution.</li> <li>• To know that there was a surge in child labour during the Industrial Revolution.</li> </ul>
<b>Year six</b>	<b>The Suffragettes</b>	<b>WW2</b>	<b>The history of human rights</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the 19th and early 20th century, only wealthy men could vote</li> <li>• The National Union for Women’s Suffrage Societies was led by Millicent Fawcett</li> <li>• Fawcett wanted women to have the same voting rights as men</li> <li>• The NUWSS members (suffragists) campaigned peacefully</li> <li>• The Women’s Social and Political Union was led by Emmeline Pankhurst</li> <li>• Pankhurst fought for suffrage for all women</li> <li>• The WSPU members (suffragettes) were sometimes violent and broke the law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know that WW2 was a war fought around the world by many countries from 1939-1945</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• The Battle of Britain was fought in the skies and won by the British RAF</li> <li>• Britain was heavily bombed in the war- known as the Blitz</li> <li>• The Code-breakers at Bletchley Park played a significant role in helping the allies win the war</li> <li>• The Holocaust is the name given to the genocide that took place at this time, where</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Rights are the rights and freedoms that belong to every person</li> <li>• The UN established the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)</li> <li>• In the UK, the Human Rights Act (1998) protects human rights</li> <li>• The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is an international treaty that grants all children a set of rights</li> <li>• The Race Relation Acts in the 1960s and 70s made race discrimination illegal</li> <li>• The Equality Act 2010 replaced a number of anti-discriminatory laws with one Act which protects people</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There was also an 'anti-suffrage' movement at the time</li><li>• In 1918, some women were given the vote</li><li>• In 1928, all women were given the same voting rights as me</li></ul>	<p>the Nazis killed millions of people, predominately Jewish people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Home Front also played a significant role and the government used propaganda to encourage the people to support the war</li></ul>	
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