

How am I making history? KQ1: What is my history? Learning Objective	How have toys changed? KQ1: What is your favourite toy?	SUMMER TERM How have holidays changed?
KQ1: What is my history?	, ,	How have holidays changed?
	KO1 : What is your favourite toy?	
- To develop an understanding of personal chronology. KQ2: How can I find out more about myself? Learning Objective - To learn more about my history. KQ3: How are special events remembered? Learning Objective - To explore how we remember events. KQ4: What was it like for children in the past? Learning Objective - To find out what childhood was like for our parents and grandparents. KQ5: What have I learnt about childhood in the past? Learning Objective - To compare childhood now with childhood in the past. KQ6: How am I making history? Learning Objective - To identify that some things change and some things stay the same.	Learning Objective To discuss a favourite toy. KQ2: Did your parents and grandparents play with the same toys as you? Learning Objective To find out what toys our parents and grandparents played with. KQ3: What were toys like in the past? Learning Objective To investigate what toys were like up to 100 years ago. KQ4: What is similar and different about toys now and in the past? Learning Objective To compare toys from the past with modern toys. KQ5: How have teddy bears changed over time? Learning Objective To investigate how teddy bears have changed over time.	KQ1: What is a holiday? Learning Objective To identify that people spend their holidays in different ways. KQ2: What were holidays like in the past? Learning Objective To compare photographs from the past. KQ3: How can we find out more about holidays in the past? Learning Objective To find out about the past from people who were there. KQ4: How have holidays changed? Learning Objective To compare holidays from the past and present. KQ5: What are my favourite holiday memories? Learning Objective To recall life events.



	How am I making history?	How have toys changed?	How have holidays changed?
YEAR 1	 Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Order three photographs correctly on a simple timeline. Use the terms 'before' and 'after' when discussing their timelines. Talk about three memories and place one of them on a timeline. Explain why memories are special and name four events that they celebrate throughout the year. Think of three ways they celebrate their birthday. Ask a visitor one question about childhood in the past. Know a similarity and a difference between childhood now and in the past. Add three ideas to a time capsule about themselves. Use key vocabulary to compare the present, the past and possible changes in the future. 	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Discuss their favourite toy using language related to the past. Ask questions about toys in the past. Make comparisons between toys in the past and present. Sequence artefacts from different periods of time. Identify changes between teddy bears today and those from 100 years ago. Describe how toys have changed over time.	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Talk about three holiday memories. Place one holiday memory on a timeline. Identify how people spend their holidays differently. Describe what photographs tell us about holidays in the past. Identify similarities and differences between holidays in the past and now. Order photographs on a timeline. Ask one question about holidays in the past. Find answers to simple questions about the past. Identify features of holidays in the past. Describe what holidays in the past were like and compare them to now. Find similarities and differences. Use time vocabulary to talk about their memories. Recognise similarities and differences between their lives now and in the past.



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	How was school different in the past?	How have explorers changed the world?	What is a monarch?
	KQ1: Were schools different in the past? Learning Objective To find out how schools have changed over time.	KQ1: What is an explorer? Learning Objective To know what an explorer is.	KQ1: What is a monarch? Learning Objective - To describe what a monarch is.
	KQ2: How have schools changed within living memory? Learning Objective	KQ2: Where have explorers travelled and when? Learning Objective To recognise the achievements of different explorers.	KQ2: Who is our monarch today? <u>Learning Objective</u> To explain why coronations take place.
	- To investigate what school was like in the past. KQ3: How were schools different in the 1900s?	KQ3 : Who was Christopher Columbus and what did he do?	KQ3: How did William the Conqueror become King of England? Learning Objective
Year 2	Learning Objective To investigate what schools were like in the 1900s.	Learning Objective To record events on a timeline.	To explain how William the Conqueror became King of England.
	KQ4: How have schools changed?	KQ4 : Who was Matthew Henson and what did he do?	KQ4: How did William the Conqueror rule? Learning Objective
	Learning Objective - To compare a modern classroom with a classroom 100 years ago.	Learning Objective To use photographs to find out about the past.	To identify how William the Conqueror built castles while ruling England.
	KQ5: What is similar and different about schools	KQ5: How has exploration changed? <u>Learning Objective</u>	KQ5: How did castles change? Learning Objective
	now and in the past? Learning Objective To compare three periods of time.	- To recognise changes and similarities (continuities) over time.	To identify features of a castle that would be effective when defending against attacks.
	KQ6: Would you have preferred to go to school in	KQ6: How can we remember them? Learning Objective	KQ6: What was a monarch in the past? Learning Objective
	the past? <u>Learning Objective</u> To express a personal response to history.	- To describe the significance of some people and events within history.	- To suggest what a monarch was like in the past.



How was school different in the past?	How have explorers changed the world?	What is a monarch?
Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Correctly order and date four photographs on a timeline and add some dates. Ask one question about schools in the past. Make one comparison between schools in the past and present. Use sources to research and develop an understanding of what schools were like 100 years ago. Identify three features of a classroom now and a classroom 100 years ago, identifying some similarities and differences. Recognise two similarities and two differences between schools now and schools in the past. State whether they would have preferred to go to school in the past or not and explain why.	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Explain what explorers do. Name equipment or transport an explorer would need. Sequence four photographs from different periods of time. Name important explorers (e.g., Christopher Columbus, Dame Ellen MacArthur, Matthew Henson and Mary Kingsley). Identify where they travelled and write a sentence about the achievements of one explorer. Select the most important events in a historical story. Sequence events on a timeline and use this to retell the story. Describe what they can see in a photograph. Make inferences about what a person in an image could be saying and ask questions to further their understanding. Recall information about past and presentation exploration. Understand events in relation to the present day and compare how exploration has changed over time. Describe how an explorer is significant and how they impacted events or people's ideas. Present significant people using a coat of arms.	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Recall that a monarch is a king or queen. Explain that recent monarchs in the UK do not have the power to make decisions alone. Identify some of the monarch's roles. Explain that a king or queen is crowned in a special ceremony called a coronation. Name some of the main steps in the coronation ceremony. Explain the use of special objects in the coronation. Use sources to explain how William the Conqueror became King of England. Know that monarchs in the past had all the power to make decisions. Explain how William the Conqueror kept order and conquered England. Identify the two different types of castle built by the Normans. Compare the similarities and differences between Norman castles. Explain how castles have changed over time. Recognise that we still have castles today. Sequence castles on a timeline. Describe characteristics of the monarchy in the past. Identify that the monarchy has changed over time. Make comparisons between past and present monarchy.



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	What did the ancient Egyptians believe? KQ1: Who were the Egyptians and when did they live? Learning Objective To know when and where the ancient Egyptians lived. KQ2: What did the ancient Egyptians believe? Learning Objective To explore the importance of Egyptian gods and goddesses. KQ3: Why and how did the Egyptians build the	British history 1: Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age? KQ1: How long ago did prehistoric man live? Learning Objective To recognise that prehistory was a long time ago and was the beginning of the history of mankind. KQ2: What does Skara Brae tell us about life in the Stone Age? Learning Objective To use archaeological evidence to learn about prehistoric houses.	SUMMER TERM British history 2: Why did the Romans settle in Britain? KQ1: Why did the Romans invade and settle in Britain? Learning Objective - To understand why the Romans invaded Britain. KQ2: How did Britons respond to the Roman invasion? Learning Objective - To create a visual interpretation of Boudicca. KQ3: Why was the Roman army so successful? (Part
Year 3	pyramids? Learning Objective To evaluate the challenges of building an Egyptian pyramid. KQ4: How and why did the Egyptians mummify people?	KQ3: Who was the Amesbury Archer? Learning Objective To use archaeological evidence to investigate the Bronze Age and explain the limitations of this evidence.	1) Learning Objective To understand how Roman soldiers were equipped for war. KQ4: Why was the Roman army so successful? (Part
	Learning Objective - To explain how and why the Egyptians mummified people. KQ5: What does the Book of the Dead tell us about ancient Egyptian beliefs? Learning Objective - To make inferences about Egyptian beliefs, using primary sources.	 KQ4: How did bronze change life in the Stone Age? Learning Objective To explain how bronze transformed prehistoric life. KQ5: How did trade change the Iron Age? Learning Objective To understand the importance of trade during the Iron Age. 	2) Learning Objective - To understand Roman army battle formations. KQ5: What do artefacts tell us about life in Roman times? Learning Objective - To make inferences about life in Roman times. KQ6: How did the Romans change modern Britain?
	KQ6: What did the ancient Egyptians believe? <u>Learning Objective</u> To evaluate significant ancient Egyptian beliefs.	KQ6: What changed between the Stone Age and the Iron Age? <u>Learning Objective</u>	Learning ObjectiveTo identify the Roman legacy in Britain.



ordering legacies by their significance.

FORSBROOK CE PRIMARY HISTORY CURRICULUM MAP

	- To compare settlements in the Neolithic and Iron Age.	
What did the ancient Egyptians believe?	British history 1: Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?	British history 2: Why did the Romans settle in Britain?
Unit outcomes	Unit outcomes	Unit outcomes
By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to:	By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to:	By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to:
 Identify the ancient civilisations and key periods in ancient Egypt. Describe the physical features of Egypt. Explain the Egyptian creation story. Identify the characteristics of important gods or goddesses. Explain why the pyramids were built. Identify the stages and challenges of building a pyramid. Explain the links between ancient Egyptian beliefs and mummification. Name sources that can be used to find out about ancient Egyptian beliefs. Explain some Egyptian beliefs about the afterlife. 	 Understand that prehistory was a long time ago. Accurately place AD and BC on a timeline. Identify conclusions that are certainties and possibilities based on archaeological evidence. Explain the limitations of archaeological evidence. Use artefacts to make deductions about the Amesbury Archer's life. Identify gaps in their knowledge of the Bronze Age. Explain how bronze was better than stone and how it transformed farming. Explain how trade increased during the Iron Age and why coins were needed. 	 Explain the meaning of empire and invasion. Understand the chronology of the Roman invasion of Britain. Identify the consequences of the Roman invasion. Create an interpretation of Boudicca using sources. Explain why the Romans needed a powerful army. Identify a soldier's equipment. Explain how the Roman army was organised and perform simple manoeuvres and drills. Make observations about an artefact. Explain the meaning of legacy, identifying how the Romans changed Britain and

• Identify changes and continuities between

the Neolithic and Iron Age periods. Explain which period they would prefer to have lived in, providing evidence for their

choice.



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	British History 3: How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain? KQ1: Who were the Anglo-Saxons and Scots? Learning Objective To understand why the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain. KQ2: How did the Anglo-Saxons settle in Britain? Learning Objective To identify the features of Anglo-Saxon settlements and how they changed from prehistoric times. KQ3: What does Sutton Hoo tell us about Anglo-	British history 4 – Were the Vikings raiders, traders or settlers? KQ1: Who were the Vikings and why did they come to Britain? Learning Objective To explain when and why the Vikings came to Britain. KQ2: What do we know about the Vikings? Learning Objective To evaluate the validity of a source. KQ3: How did the Vikings travel? Learning Objective	How did children's lives change? KQ1: What do sources tell us about how children's lives have changed? Learning Objective To identify how children's lives have changed using a range of sources. KQ2: Why did Tudor children work and what was it like? Learning Objective To understand why children worked in Tudor times and what working conditions were like. KQ3: What jobs did children have in Victorian
Year 4	Saxon life? Learning Objective To make inferences about who was buried at Sutton Hoo and Anglo-Saxon life.	 To explore the features of Viking longboats. KQ4: Were the Vikings raiders or traders? Learning Objective 	England and what were they like? Learning Objective To understand the types of jobs Victorian children had and their working conditions.
	 KQ4: How did Christianity arrive in Britain? Learning Objective To understand how Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity. KQ5: Was King Alfred really great? Learning Objective 	 To examine why trading was important to the Vikings. KQ5: What were the consequences of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggle for Britain? Learning Objective To extract and interpret information from many sources. 	KQ4: How did Lord Shaftesbury help to change the lives of children? Learning Objective To understand how Lord Shaftesbury changed children's lives. KQ5: How and why has children's leisure time
	 To create an interpretation of King Alfred. KQ6: How did Anglo-Saxon rule end? Learning Objectives To understand how Anglo-Saxon rule ended. 	 KQ6: What was Viking life in Britain like? Learning Objective To extract and interpret information from many sources. 	changed? Learning Objective To understand how and why children's leisure time has changed. KQ6: What were the diseases children caught and how were they treated?



	<u>Learning Objective</u>
	 To understand which diseases children caught and how they were treated.

British History 3: How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain?	British history 4 – Were the Vikings raiders, traders or settlers?	How have children's lives changed?
Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Explain how the Britons felt when the Romans left Britain. Suggest reasons for the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain. Name the key features of Anglo-Saxon settlements. Identify changes and continuities in settlements from prehistoric Britain. Make inferences about artefacts. Describe how Anglo-Saxon beliefs changed.	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Identify the different reasons for migration to Britain. Sequence events according to their significance for groups of people. Explain where the Vikings came from and why they came to Britain. Make inferences from sources. Explain how sources can be biased. Find evidence within a source to support their reasoning.	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: • Make observations and deductions from sources. • Suggest how children's lives have changed • Explain why children needed to work. • Identify the kinds of jobs Tudor and Victorian children had, making observatio and inferences about them. • Identify how Lord Shaftesbury changed the lives of children and evaluate the impact of his work.
 Explain how missionaries spread Christianity. Explain the threat the Vikings posed to the Anglo-Saxons. Identify the qualities needed to be a monarch in 1066. 	 Describe the parts of a longboat. Design and create a longboat. Describe what the Vikings traded. Identify Viking trading routes. Explain whether the Vikings were traders or raiders and provide supporting evidence. Identify important events in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggle for Britain. Explain the meaning of cause and consequence. Suggest the cause and consequences of events. Make observations and deductions about artefacts. 	 Use sources to identify leisure activities a compare them over time. Identify diseases from the past and discus how effective the treatments were.



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
Year 5	What was life like in Tudor England? KQ1: Fair ruler or tyrant? What was Henry VIII really like? Learning Objective To use different types of evidence to interpret the character of Henry VIII. KQ2: Why was Anne Boleyn killed? Learning Objective To make deductions about Anne Boleyn from a range of primary and secondary sources. KQ3: Why did Henry VIII have so many wives? Learning Objective To understand why Henry VIII had so many wives. KQ4: What was a Royal Progress? Learning Objective To extract evidence from primary sources about the Royal Progresses of Elizabeth I. KQ5: What was a Royal Progress like? Learning Objective To reconstruct a Royal Progress using a range of primary sources. KQ6: What can inventories tell us about life in Tudor times? (Part 1) Learning Objective To make deductions about the people in Tudor England using inventories. KQ7: What can inventories tell us about life in Tudor times? (Part 2) Learning Objective To create a realistic inventory for a person living in Tudor times.	How did the Maya civilisation compare to the Anglo-Saxons? KQ1: Who were the Maya and when did they live? Learning Objective To recognise when and where the ancient Maya lived. KQ2: How did the Maya settle in the rainforest? Learning Objective To evaluate the challenges of settling in the rainforest. KQ3: What similarities and differences existed between Maya and Anglo-Saxon homes? Learning Objective To compare and contrast Anglo-Saxon and Maya houses. KQ4: What did the Maya believe? Learning Objective To explain the importance of Maya gods and goddesses. KQ5: What do archaeological remains tell us about Maya cities? Learning Objective To design a map of a Maya city. KQ6: The decline of the Maya cities: man-made or natural disaster? Learning Objective To evaluate the reasons for decline of the Maya cities.	Unheard histories — Who should feature on the £10.00? KQ1: Who features on the banknotes and why? Learning Objective To explain the significance of people on banknotes. KQ2: Was Alfred the Great or Elizabeth I the more significant monarch? Learning Objective To decide whether a person is historically significant. KQ3: How were Ellen Wilkinson and Betty Boothroyd historically significant? Learning Objective To evaluate the significance of historical figures. KQ4: Why was William Tuke significant? Learning Objective To explain the significance of William Tuke. KQ5: Who was more significant? Lily Parr or Betty Snowball? Learning Objective To evaluate the significance of sporting people. KQ6: Who will be the face of the new £10 note? Learning Objective To evaluate the significance of historical figures.



What was life like in Tudor times?	How did the Maya civilisation compare to the Anglo-Saxons?	Unheard histories: Who should feature on the £10.00 banknote?
 Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Extract information about Henry VIII from sources and explain and justify their interpretation of Henry VIII using evidence from sources. Make deductions from sources about Anne Boleyn and interpret historical sources and support interpretations with evidence. Use sources to make deductions about Henry VIII's wives and use evidence to support deductions, evaluating which of his wives best met his requirements. Identify primary sources, highlighting evidence in a source and make historical deductions from evidence. Select the relevant evidence required from sources and recreate Elizabeth's entrance into Worcester. Make deductions using inventories and make judgements as to whether a person was rich or poor. Explain how inventories are useful to historians and create a realistic inventory. 	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Describe the key physical features of the Maya civilisation. Sequence the key periods in the Maya civilisation. Identify periods that were happening in Britain at the same time. Name the features of the rainforest. Explain the challenges facing the Maya in the rainforest. Explain how the Maya settled in the rainforest. Name the features of Maya houses. Identify the similarities and differences between Maya and Anglo-Saxon houses. Explain the Maya creation story. Identify the characteristics of important gods or goddesses. Make deductions about cities. Name the features of Maya cities. Create a plan of a Maya city, including the main features. Explain the reasons for the decline of the Maya civilisation. Evaluate the reasons for the decline of the Maya civilisation. Identify similarities and differences between the Maya civilisation and the Anglo-Saxons.	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Name the features of a banknote. Make inferences about a person using a banknote. Explain the significance of historical figures. Make inferences from sources. Apply criteria to decide if a person is historically significant and explain why. Explain the significance of William Tuke. Research important aspects of a person's life. Explain what makes a person significant.



	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
Year 6	What does the census tell us about our local area? KQ1: What does the census tell us about the people living in our local area? Learning Objective To use the census to make inferences about people from the past. KQ2: What happened to Mary Bucktrout (Part 1)? Learning Objective To use the census to investigate how the lives of people in the past changed. KQ3: What happened to Mary Bucktrout (Part 2)? Learning Objective To use primary sources to find out about the working conditions of children in factories. KQ4: How did Mary Bucktrout feel about the key events in her life? Learning Objective To recreate the thoughts and feelings of Mary Bucktrout. KQ5: Who lived in our local area (Part 1)? Learning Objective To reconstruct the lives of people in a household using the census. KQ6: Who lived in our local area (Part 2)? Learning Objective To compare census returns and identify continuities and changes in a household.	What did the Greeks ever do for us? KQ1: Who were the Greeks and when did they live? Learning Objective - To understand where and when the ancient Greeks lived. KQ2: What did the Greeks believe? Learning Objective - To understand the importance of Greek gods. KQ3: How was ancient Greece governed? Learning Objective - To understand similarities and differences between Athens and Sparta. KQ4: Did the ancient Greeks give us democracy? Learning Objective - To understand how Athenian democracy worked. KQ5: How do Greek philosophers influence us today? Learning Objective - To understand the importance of the ancient Greek philosophers. KQ6: What did the Greeks do for us? Learning Objective - To identify and explain the achievements of the ancient Greeks.	What was the impact of WWII on British people? KQ1: Why did Britain go to war in 1939? Learning Objective - To understand the causes of WWII. KQ2: Who won the Battle of Britain? Learning Objective - To understand how the Battle of Britain was won. KQ3: What do sources tell us about the Blitz? Learning Objective - To make inferences about the Blitz using images. KQ4: What was evacuation like for children? (Part 1) Learning Objective - To understand the emotions and experiences of children during the evacuation. KQ5: What was evacuation like for children (Part 2)? Learning Objective - To evaluate the accuracy and reliability of sources. KQ6: What impact did WWII have on women's lives? Learning Objective - To identify the impact of WWII on women's lives. KQ7: Why did people migrate to Britain during and after WWII? Learning Objective - To explain why migrants come to Britain.



What does the census tell us about our local area?	What did the Greeks ever do for us?	What was the impact of WWII on British people?
Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Identify the type of information the census gives about people. Use the census to make inferences about people from the past, providing supporting evidence for their statements. Make observations from the census and identify changes between periods of time. Identify the dangers of working in a textile mill. Create questions to identify the thoughts and feelings of a Victorian working child. Identify the key events of Mary's life and interpret her thoughts and feelings. Extract information from the census to recreate the lives of people who lived in a household from the local area.	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Describe the features of ancient Greece. Identify the key periods in the ancient Greek civilisation. Make inferences about Greek gods. Research a Greek god. Compare Athens and Sparta. Understand the different types of democracy. Explain how Athenian democracy worked. Explain what philosophy is. Identify the achievements of the ancient Greek philosophers. Identify the ancient Greeks' legacies and their impact.	Unit outcomes By the end of this unit, children with secure understanding should be able to: Identify the causes of World War II. Identify the different phases in the Battle of Britain. Make inferences and deductions about a photograph. Describe how children may have felt when evacuated. Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of sources. Describe the impact WWII had on women's lives.