



St John The Baptist Primary School History Progression Document



| Nursery | Reception | Year One | Year Two | Year Three | Year Four | Year Five | Year Six |
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| <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the unit children to know that there are different types of transport that were invented before they were born. Children can recall a time in their past when they have been in/on one of these modes of transport. <p>History of Me</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know some of the things that have happened to them in their past. | <p>The history of Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the unit children to recall the different modes of transport and a time in their past when they have been on/in them. Children to recall some similarities and differences between the first and present vehicles e.g. first car had 3 wheels, no steering wheel, no doors or roof, present day cars usually have 4 wheels, a roof, doors and a steering wheel. The first aeroplane didn't have a seat for the pilot to sit on. The plane didn't have wheels attached to help it take off or land. The first steam train was called Rocket – it was a steam engine. Today's trains are powered by diesel or electric. Etc <p>History of Me</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know that they were once a baby. Children to know who is in their family and that their parents and Grandparents were once children. Children to recall some events from their past. | <p>The Great fire of London</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know where London is on a map of the UK. Children to know that The Great Fire of London started in Thomas Farriner's Bakery on Pudding Lane in London in 1666. Children to know the factors contributing to the rapid spread of the fire e.g. the materials used to build the homes/shops, a dry summer, houses being built close together, fire being used to cook and light buildings, a strong wind. Children to know that the River Thames prevented the fire from spreading south. Children to know that Samuel Pepys diary served as a source of evidence from the time. Children to know that following the disaster, The fire brigade was introduced and a monument built. Children to know that the King at the time was Charles II and he rebuilt London with wider streets, parks and no overcrowding. Laws were passed to ensure that houses were built of bricks and stone. <p>Florence Nightingale/Mary Seacole/Edith Cavell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know that Florence Nightingale trained to be a nurse against her family's wishes. Children to know that when Florence Nightingale went to care for soldiers in the Crimean war, she took a team of nurses with her and they cleaned the hospitals. Children to know that Florence Nightingale became known as the Lady with The Lamp because she wandered the wards at night checking on the soldiers. Children to know that after the war Florence Nightingale set up a Professional training school for nurses. Children to know that Mary Seacole also wanted to help in the Crimean war but she was turned away because of her colour. Children to know that she raised funds herself to travel to Crimea and set up the 'British Hospital'. Children to know that she became known as Mother Seacole. Children to know that Edith Cavell became a nurse who treated soldiers in WWI. Children to know that she worked in a hospital in Belgium treating soldiers from different countries. Children to know that she helped British soldiers escape capture. Children to know that Edith Cavell was sentenced to death because she helped soldiers escape. | <p>Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to understand the term Beyond living memory. Children to know who Guy Fawkes was and why he was an important figure in British History including religious beliefs. Children will know how the UK Parliament is made up and how it works (link to British Values and democracy) Children to know who King James I was and when he reigned Children to know that the Gunpowder Plot happened in 1605 and can sequence the main events. Children to know why the plot failed. Children to know the reasons behind celebrating Bonfire Night. <p>The Royal Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to understand the term within living Memory Children to know who our current living monarch is and be able to recognise them. Children to know that the previous monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, was the longest reigning Monarch in British history. Children to know the King's official residences. Children to know what a coronation is. | <p>Stone age to Iron Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know the term Pre history Children to know and understand the terms historian, archaeologist and evidence, Including sources and interpretations. Children to know about the first humans in Britain. (Reading comp) Children to know what the landscape in Britain looked like during the Stone Age (Mesolithic) Children to know why cave paintings are an important source from this period. Children to know how the Neolithic Age was different from the Mesolithic Age. Children to know that the next major stage after the Stone Age is the Bronze Age and why it was called that. Children to know that trading began during the Bronze Age and the reason why this led to settlements being fortified. Children to know that the next major stage after the Bronze Age is the Iron Age and why it was called that. Children to know who the Celts were. Children to know when the Iron Age ended due to Roman Invasion (link forward to The Romans) | <p>Raiders and Invaders (Romans, Saxons, Vikings)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know where Rome is in the World and what it would be like to live there (compare to the UK – link to democracy British values) Children to know that before Caesar, the Romans and British traded peacefully. Children to know that Caesar attempted to invade Britain – twice unsuccessfully - and be able to say why they failed. (Caesar wasn't the Leader of the Roman Empire at this point) Children to know how the Roman army compared to Celt fighters (organised vs disorganised) Children to know who Claudius was and why he was successful Children to know how areas of Britain were influenced by the Romans. Children to know that Londinium was established in AD50 (this is what we now call London) Children to know the legacy that the Romans left behind in Britain. Children to know who Boudicca was and why she was an important figure in British history (Class novel/reading comp) Children to know that from AD250 the Romans came under attack from various British groups eg Picts, Scots and Saxons. Children to know that the Romans ruled for almost 400 years and left in AD410 and to know the reasons why. Children to know why there was a period called the Dark Ages and how Britain changed at the end of the Dark Ages. Children to know that the Anglo Saxons ruled most of Britain and know about their settlements. Children to know that Christianity was a big part of Anglo-Saxon life. Children to know that because Britain was wealthy at this time it led to the invasions from the Vikings. Children to know who the Vikings were, where they were from and are exposed to the timeline of key events. Children to know that the first Viking invasion was on the Island of Lindisfarne in AD793 Children to know that Alfred the Great defended Britain against Guthrun (Athelstan) and the Vikings and that this conflict led to a peace treaty between the Saxons and The Vikings. Children to know that King Harold was the last Viking King of England and was defeated at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 by William the Conqueror. | <p>Ancient Civilisations – The Egyptians and the Greeks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know where Egypt is in the world and that people have lived there since the Stone Age. Children to understand how important the River Nile was to the people of Egypt. Children to know that the Egyptians worshipped hundreds of different gods (polytheism) in temples and believed in the Afterlife (link to Viking beliefs and Valhalla) Children to know that from 3100BC Egypt was ruled by Pharaohs. Children to be know some facts about Pharaohs. Children to know that Egyptians mummified the dead to preserve bodies ready for the afterlife. Children to know that Pyramids were built to protect the bodies and treasure of the Pharaoh's after they had died. Children to know that Great Pyramid of Giza took 20 years to build and stands at 147metres tall. Children to know that the Persians ruled Egypt from 525BC and were conquered with little resistance by Alexander the Great in 332BC. Children to know that Ancient Greece was one of the Greatest Human civilisations and the legacy of its achievements are still influential today. Children to know that the 2 most influential City states (Sparta and Athens) teamed up to defeat the Persians in 479BC. Less than 50 years later they were at war. Children to know how Athens became the most powerful city in Ancient Greece. Children to know that during this period many temples were built including the Parthenon which still stands on the hill above Athens today. Children to know that the Greeks developed a new system of Government called democracy. Children to know the difference between male and female roles during this period. (Only males could vote) Children to know that the Greeks believed in many gods, praying to them for different things (Polytheism). Children to know that the Greeks believed that the Gods lived on Mount Olympus and can name some gods (focus on Zeus and Hades). <p>Children to know how the lasting achievements of the Ancients still influence life today eg writing, Olympic games, democracy and sculpture/architecture.</p> | <p>World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know when WWI was, why it started and who the conflict was between. Children to know that soldiers fought in trenches, that it was known as the War to end all wars and that Poppies became the symbol of remembrance. Children to know when World War II was and who fought (to know the leaders at the time) Children to know that WWII was different as civilians at home were affected. Children to know who Adolf Hitler was (his background) and how he became involved in the Nazi party. Children to know how WWII began. (Recall the main events leading up to it). Children to know how Britain prepared itself for war (gas masks, shelters, drills i.e. air raid etc) Children to know the term rationing and why/how it was implemented in Britain. Children to know what the Battle of Britain was and when it started. Children to know that the B of B was the first military battle fought entirely by air forces (RAF v Luftwaffe) Children to know the key events from the Battle. Children to understand the term Blitzkrieg and how Britain's preparations for war were put into practice. Children to know how WWII changed the role of women in society forever. Children to know the importance of the D-Day invasion Children to know how the war ended and key events leading up to this. Children to recall some of the long-term impacts of the War on Britain and the wider world (rationing, evacuees, trial for German leaders, Allies formed the UN) |