

Hazel Ley Academy: Curriculum Map History

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
R	History	All About Me	Transport Past and Present	Space	Growing and Changing	Kings and Queens	Stories from the Past
Year 1	History		<u>Discovering History</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History is the story of the past. People who study history are called historians. Historians uses sources to learn about the past. Archaeologists find out about the past through looking at things found in the ground. Things found by archaeologists are called artefacts. Family trees tell us who lived in the past. 		<u>Kings, Queens and Leaders</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> England has been ruled by Kings and Queens for a long time. His Royal Highness King Charles III is our current king. King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta by the Barons. Parliament was set up to make decisions for the country. There was a time when there was no King of England. Oliver Cromwell was called upon to rule the country and become the 'Lord Protector' 		<u>Parliament and Prime Ministers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> William and Mary signed the Bill of Rights. Parliament makes decisions about our country. The Prime Minister is the leader of the government. The Prime Minister leads the country. Robert Walpole is considered by historians to have been the first Prime Minister. Adults vote to choose the people who run our country.
Year 2	History		<u>Y1 Discovering History</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History is the story of the past. People who study history are called historians. Historians uses sources to learn about the past. Archaeologists find out about the past through 		<u>The Romans in Britain</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romans were an ancient civilisation that built an empire. Romans had well-organised large armies with many soldiers. Romans invaded Britain and Boudicca led a rebellion against the Roman invasion. 		<u>The Tudors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life was different for the rich and the poor in Tudor England Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch. Henry VIII made himself Head of the Church of England and had six wives. Edward VI was a Protestant and made

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			looking at things found in the ground. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Things found by archaeologists are called artefacts.• Family trees tell us who lived in the past.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Romans built towns across Britain.• 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.		religious reforms during his short reign. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mary I was a Catholic and is sometimes remembered as ‘Bloody Mary’.• Elizabeth I reigned for 44 years. Her reign is sometimes remembered as the Golden Age.
Year 3	History	<u>The Stone Age & Iron Age</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the Stone Age is divided into three sections: The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic age.• when the British Isles were joined to Europe, Palaeolithic people sometimes came to Britain to hunt.• during the Mesolithic/Middle Stone Age, people in Britain were hunter-gatherers and were usually nomadic.• farming began in the New Stone Age/Neolithic.• the Bronze Age began when people learned how to make objects from bronze.	<u>Ancient Egypt</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the ancient Egyptians were an ancient civilization who lived near the Nile in Egypt.• the River Nile floods, creating fertile land to grow crops• ancient Egyptian society was hierarchal, and the Pharaoh was the leader at the top• the Ancient Egyptians used a writing system called hieroglyphics which we have been able to translate and use to find out more about them• the ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses and prepared for the afterlife• the archaeologist, Howard Carter, discovered the tomb of	<u>The Anglo-Saxons, Scots and Vikings</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anglo Saxons came to England after the Romans left• Anglo Saxons comprised of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes• During this time, England was divided into kingdoms• The Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland• Many Anglo Saxons were farmers and grew crops and kept animals• Many Anglo Saxons & Vikings, who originally had Pagan beliefs, converted to Christianity• The Vikings raided, invaded and settled in England• Many Vikings lived on farms, growing crops and looking after animals• Danelaw was an area of England ruled by the Vikings• King Alfred was the Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex• King Alfred defeated the Vikings and made an agreement to trade peacefully• King Canute was a Viking King; he understood the limits of his power• Later, England had an English King called Edward the Confessor, who left no clear heir• The Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066	<u>Law and Power</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know and understand that Henry II is known as the father of common law.• To know that a big misunderstanding between Henry II and Thomas Becket led to Beckett being murdered• To know that during this period European Kings, including Richard I, invaded the Holy Lands during the Holy Wars• To understand why King John was forced agree to demands from the barons and seal the Magna Carta in 1215• To know that Simon de Montfort set up the first Parliament	<u>The Wars of the Roses</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Wars of the Roses was a civil war fought between 1455 and 1485 between two families for the English throne- the House of York and the House of Lancaster• The Lancastrian king Henry VI, who was known as the ‘mad king’, was defeated by Edward IV (York)• Edward V was still young when his father died, so his uncle Richard ruled for him as protector. Richard III later took the throne from his nephew Edward V and became king. Edward and his brother were never seen again.	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument built over 5000 years ago.• the Iron Age began around 800 BCE when people learned how to make objects from iron.	Tutankhamun- a Pharaoh that was mummified.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Richard III was defeated and killed by Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.• Henry Tudor was a Lancastrian and married Elizabeth of York. This ended the Wars of the Roses
Year 4	History	<p><u>Y3 The Anglo-Saxons, Scots and Vikings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anglo Saxons came to England after the Romans left• Anglo Saxons comprised of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes• During this time, England was divided into kingdoms• The Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland• Many Anglo Saxons were farmers and grew crops and kept animals• Many Anglo Saxons & Vikings, who originally had Pagan beliefs, converted to Christianity• The Vikings raided, invaded and settled in England• Many Vikings lived on farms, growing crops and looking after animals• Danelaw was an area of England ruled by the Vikings• King Alfred was the Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex• King Alfred defeated the Vikings and made an agreement to trade peacefully• King Canute was a Viking King; he understood the limits of his power• Later, England had an English King called Edward the Confessor, who left no clear heir• The Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066	<p><u>Life in Ancient Rome</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Romans believed that Romulus and Remus founded Rome• Ancient Rome was a powerful empire• Rome’s location, in the centre of the Mediterranean, gave it a powerful position• Rome began as an absolute monarchy and later became a republic• Roman society varied vastly during the Roman Republic• Pompeii, a wealthy town on the Italian coast, was destroyed by a volcano• Archaeologist used the preserved ruins	<p><u>The Rise and Fall of Rome</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand that the Punic Wars allowed Rome to become more powerful• To know that Julius Caesar was one of the most influential people in world history• To know that Brutus and Cassius assassinated Julius Caesar.• To know that Augustus was Rome’s first emperor, and the Pax Romana was a long period of peace• To begin to understand that the Roman Empire came	<p><u>The Stuarts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• James I was the first Stuart king and believed in the ‘divine right of kings’ and didn’t treat Catholics well during his reign. As a result, there was a Gunpowder Plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament.• 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.• Following the execution of Charles I, England became a Commonwealth and the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell was in charge.• The third Stuart king, Charles II, was restored to the throne in 1660 and ruled until his death in 1685. During his reign, the Great Plague of 1665-66 and the Great Fire of London happened.• James II, the fourth Stuart king, inherited the throne from his brother Charles II. He was a Catholic and wanted more religious freedom for Catholics which upset parliament and consequently led to the Glorious Revolution.	

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				from Pompeii to learn about life in Ancient Rome <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roman leisure activities included baths, the forum, chariot races and gladiator fights• Romans spoke in Latin and Latin formed the basis of many other European languages• Until the 17th Century, most works of science, religion and politics were written in Latin	to an end in the 5th century as it became weakened and unable to keep out invaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate son of Charles II attempted to overthrow James II but was defeated at the Battle of Sedgemoor• The Glorious Revolution of 1688 was when some powerful lords invited James II's daughter Mary and her husband, William of Orange (and his army) to England to take the throne. James II fled England and the two were crowned joint king and queen.• The Bill of Rights was agreed by William and Mary in 1689. This limited the power of the monarchy and stated that laws and taxes had to be passed by parliament, and that people had the right to freedom of speech and fair treatment in court.	
Year 5	History	<u>Baghdad AD900</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Islamic Empire spread rapidly after Mohammad's death• Baghdad is a city that was built a long time ago near the river Tigris by Caliph AlMansur was the leader of the Abbasid Caliphate who• Many people came to Baghdad to trade and to study	<u>The Early British Empire</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Great Britain had an empire from the 16th to the 20th century• Many monarchs were involved in growing the British Empire• Britain traded with countries all over the world• European trading nations increasingly	<u>The French Revolution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before the French Revolution there was inequality in French society• King Louis XVI was an absolute monarch; he was later imprisoned and executed• The French Revolution began with the storming of the Bastille	<u>The Transatlantic Slave Trade</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Transatlantic Slave Trade was established to provide slave labour from Africa to work on plantations in the Americas.• The 'middle passage' or 'Atlantic passage' was the journey taken in slave ships from West Africa to America, where	<u>The Industrial Revolution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• To understand the Industrial Revolution had an enormous impact on British	<u>The Victorian Age</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Queen Victoria is the second longest reigning monarch in British history, ruling from 1837 to 1901. She had such a profound impact on the culture and life of the nineteenth century, that the period is commonly known as the 'Victorian Age'.• The industrial revolution caused cities

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many important books were translated into Arabic by scholars in Baghdad • In 1258 CE, Baghdad was invaded and much of the city was destroyed 	<p>fought over who controlled trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mughal Empire ruled most of India and Pakistan in the 16th and 17th centuries • When the Mughal Empire collapsed, European nations fought for control of India • Britain was victorious during the Seven Years War and gained territory from France • Britain gained land in North America, Africa, the Philippines and India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon was a French military leader who seized power in France • Following the French Revolution, Napoleon made himself Emperor of France • The British Navy defeated the French Navy at the Battle of Trafalgar, near Spain • The British Navy was led by Admiral Nelson who was killed during the battle • Britain and their allies defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo • Napoleon was exiled twice as punishment for trying to gain power 	<p>enslaved Africans faced horrific conditions. Many people died.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The treatment of enslaved Africans was extremely cruel. • The Abolitionists in Britain were campaigners, including black former slaves, who tried to persuade Parliament to end the slave trade. • In 1807 the slave trade was abolished, and 1833 when slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire. • Historians believe that the Slave Trade was abolished due to African resistance, economic factors and the humanitarian campaigns led by the abolitionists. 	<p>society, changing many people's way of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the significance of cotton spinning moving from being a hand craft, to being mechanised. • To understand why coal and iron were so important for the Industrial Revolution. • To know that there was a surge in child labour during the Industrial Revolution. 	<p>to grow rapidly. This was called urbanisation. Slums in the city had poor sanitation and were overcrowded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1834 Victorian Poor Law reformed relief for the poor and as a result, many poor people were forced to live in the workhouse. • The Great Exhibition took place in 1851. It was designed to showcase amazing objects and inventions from around the world. • Many aspects of life by 1900 were not that dissimilar to today. Street lighting, medicines, trains, the motor car, department stores and compulsory education were all in existence by then.
Year 6	History	<p><u>Y5 The Transatlantic Slave Trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Transatlantic Slave Trade was established to provide 	<p><u>World War I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to 1914, tension was mounting 	<p><u>The Suffragettes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 19th and early 20th century, 	<p><u>The Rise of Hitler and World War II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After WW1, many Germans were unhappy about the 	<p><u>World War II and the Holocaust</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that WW2 was a war fought around the world by 	<p><u>The Cold War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that the Cold War was a period of tension led by the

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		<p>slave labour from Africa to work on plantations in the Americas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The treatment of enslaved Africans was extremely cruel. • The Abolitionists in Britain were campaigners, including black former slaves, who tried to persuade Parliament to end the slave trade. • In 1807 the slave trade was abolished, and 1833 when slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire. • Historians believe that the Slave Trade 	<p>in Europe with secret alliances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand resulted in Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia. • Following the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia • Britain declared war on Germany on 4th August 1914, after Germany invaded Belgium • WWI was fought on land, at sea and in the air • On the Western Front, World War I was fought from trenches. Soldiers, who came from all over the world, faced terrible and dangerous living conditions in the trenches • The people on the 'Home Front', took up jobs in factories, farms, offices etc. 	<p>only wealthy men could vote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies was led by Millicent Fawcett • Fawcett wanted women to have the same voting rights as men • The NUWSS members (suffragists) campaigned peacefully • The Women's Social and Political Union was led by Emmeline Pankhurst • Pankhurst fought for suffrage for all women • The WSPU members (suffragettes) were sometimes violent and broke the law • There was also an 'anti-suffrage' movement at the time • In 1918, some women were given the vote 	<p>Armistice and Treaty of Versailles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty of Versailles blamed Germany for starting the war and outlined punishments • In 1921, Adolf Hitler became the leader of the Nazi party • The Nazi party promoted German nationalism • The Nazi party had racist views, they believed in a superior Aryan race • The Nazi party controlled many aspects of life in Germany, including school curriculums • German children were taught to hate 'others' including Jewish people • In 1938, Kristallnacht saw Jewish homes, businesses, Synagogues attacked, & people killed 	<p>many countries from 1939- 1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • The Battle of Britain was fought in the skies and won by the British RAF • Britain was heavily bombed in the war-known as the Blitz • The Code-breakers at Bletchley Park played a significant role in helping the allies win the war • 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. • The Home Front also played a significant role 	<p>capitalist superpower, the USA, and the communist superpower, the USSR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that although the superpowers never officially went to war, they fought in proxy wars- each supporting opposing sides. For example, during the Korean War and the Vietnam War. • To know that the USA and USSR also competed to develop and stockpile the most dangerous nuclear weapons during the Cold War. This became known as the 'arms race'. • To know that in 1962 the world came close to nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis. • To know that the superpowers also competed during the 'space race'. The USSR were the first to put a satellite into space and the USA were the first to put a man on the moon.
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		<p>was abolished due to African resistance, economic factors and the humanitarian campaigns led by the abolitionists.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The war ended 11th November 1918 when Germany and the allies signed a ceasefire• The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919• Over 15 million people were believed to have been killed during the war and many more injured	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1928, all women were given the same voting rights as men	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many Jews tried to leave Germany to seek refuge elsewhere• In 1939, Germany invaded Poland to regain land, enslave Polish people and take power• In 1939, Britain declared war on Germany as a response to the invasion of Poland	<p>and the government used propaganda to encourage the people to support the war</p>	
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