



	Term One	Term Two	Term Three	Term Four	Term Five	Term Six
<b>FS</b> EVFS Understanding the World	<b>All About Me</b> *Focusing on personal timelines, families, local communities.  <b>All around the world</b> *Looking at historic elements of celebrations, for example Diwali, Guy Fawkes, and Remembrance Day.		<b>How things have changed</b> *Looking at old and new buildings/structures, timelines, materials used in the past and new materials e.g., plastic pollution and dinosaurs.  <b>All creatures great and small</b> *David Attenborough’s biography.		<b>Once upon a time</b> *A focus on traditional stories, fables.  <b>Journeys</b> *How has transport evolved through time?	
	<b>Y1</b>	<b>How am I making History - Memory Box?</b> *Timeline shows the order events in the past happened. *Memories are events in our past. *We celebrate the special events of Christmas, Easter and birthdays with special food and presents. *Children could play in the street because there weren’t many cars. *Children were not allowed to play in the house as much as today. They could visit friends without an adult accompanying them.		<b>How have Toys changed?</b> *Past is something that has already happened. *Parents and grandparents used to play with toy cars and dolls just like we do today. *100 years ago, toys did not contain electronics and were not made from plastic. *Toys from the past are now worn. *Toys would more likely have been made from wood or metal. *Teddy bears would have been made from mohair but today they use synthetic materials.		<b>How have explorers changed the world?</b> *Person who travels to different places to find out more about them. *Explorers have travelled long distances to hot and cold places. *Christopher Columbus was an explorer who accidentally discovered America. *Matthew Henson travelled in freezing conditions using a sled pulled by dogs. *Ships are used less and are engine powered. Aeroplanes are used travel nowadays.
<b>Y2</b>		<b>How was Malmesbury different in the past?</b> * The Abbey was built in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. *A century ago, there were few cars. *All shopping had to be bought from the high street. * Shopping can be bought online today and not just on the high street. *The market cross is still in the centre of Malmesbury.		<b>The Great Fire of London</b> *Great Fire of London was in the summer of 1666. *Samuel Pepys lived during the Great Fire of London and wrote a diary which tells us what happened. *The fire started in a bakery and lasted over 4 days. *Most buildings were made of wood and were built very close together. *Fire fighters had to get water from the river to put the fire out. *80,000 people were left homeless. *Christopher Wren planned how to rebuild the city.		<b>How did we learn to fly?</b> *Wright brothers were the inventors of the first engine-powered aeroplane. *Orville piloted the first flight on December 17 <sup>th</sup> 1903. *Bessy Coleman was the first woman of colour to get an international pilot’s license. *Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. *The moon landing was special because it was the first time humans had walked on the Moon.
	<b>Y3</b>	<b>What have the Romans done for us?</b> *Roman empire covered a huge area over Africa and Asia. *Romans invaded Britain for a range of British resources (gold, iron and tin) and to make Britain part of the Roman empire. *Romans built roads, houses, amphitheatre and temples. *Cirencester once vied with London to be the capital of Britain. *Roman legacy includes roads, drainage, sewage systems and education. *Romans left England because they needed soldiers back in Rome to defend themselves.		<b>Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?</b> *Prehistory was the beginning of the history of mankind. *Skara Brae teaches us about how people lived in the Stone Age. *Amesbury Archer was a trader who bought pottery and copper from mainland Europe to Britain. *Introduction of bronze transformed lives in Britain. *Trading by exchanging increased and coins were introduced.		<b>What did the Ancient Egyptians believe?</b> *Ancient Egyptians lived in Egypt between 2600BC and 100AD *Ancient Egyptians believed in multiple gods and goddesses. *Egyptians built pyramids to store the bodies of their pharaohs, in preparation for the afterlife. *Egyptians believed the soul and body reunited in the afterlife, so the body needed to be preserved in the best possible conditions. *Egyptians believed in the afterlife.

Y4	<p><b>What impact did the Railways have on Britain?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*George Stephenson pioneered rail transport and the development of the first passenger railways.</li> <li>*Steam engines were a reliable, making travel and trade quicker and easier.</li> <li>*Railway development linked towns together e.g., London and Swindon.</li> <li>*Brunel designed famous bridges, tunnels and railways.</li> <li>*Great Western Railway was established in 1833.</li> <li>*Swindon was a small Victorian market town that grew with the development of the railway.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain: Anglo Saxons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Anglo-Saxons were a group of people who invaded England and the Scots were a group who invaded Scotland.</li> <li>*Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain by building their own homes out of natural materials.</li> <li>*Anglo-Saxons were skilled craftsmen and traded objects overseas with other countries.</li> <li>*Christianity arrived in Britain when Christian missionaries came over from Rome to persuade people to convert.</li> <li>*King Alfred the Great was seen as great as he successfully defended his kingdom (Wessex) against the Vikings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>What did the Greeks ever do for us?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Greece is in the Mediterranean Sea. Ancient</li> <li>*Ancient Greece was 700-480BC.</li> <li>*Ancient Greeks believed there were of 12 gods and goddesses who controlled their lives.</li> <li>*Greece was governed as city states. Athens and Sparta were two of the biggest.</li> <li>*Athenian democracy consisted of three parts: the assembly; the council or 'boule'; and the courts.</li> <li>*Ancient Greeks studied philosophy (asking questions about human existence).</li> </ul>
Y5	<p><b>What was life like in Bath during the Victorian times?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Queen Victoria ruled 1837-1901.</li> <li>*Industrial revolution was when many new things were invented e.g., Railways, radio, lightbulbs, Penny Black stamp.</li> <li>*Bath was important to the Victorians as a spa town.</li> <li>*Isambard Kingdom Brunel built Bath railway station.</li> <li>*Children's lives improved due to laws introduced to protect children.</li> <li>*Legacy of Victorian inventions was clean sanitation, railways.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Were the Vikings raiders, traders or settlers?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Vikings came to raid and take valuable items from monasteries as well as to settle and farm peacefully.</li> <li>*Vikings were warriors and explorers but also farmers, craftspeople and merchants.</li> <li>*Vikings travelled around using longboats.</li> <li>*Anglo-Saxons saw the Vikings as raiders but others saw them as traders, depending on the person's perspective.</li> <li>*Eric Bloodaxe losing York allowed the Anglo-Saxons to control the whole of England.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How did the Mayan civilisation compare to the Anglo Saxons?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Mayans lived in Mexico, Belize and Guatemala</li> <li>*Mayans were resilient, skilled farmers, engineers and hunters.</li> <li>*Houses were rectangular in shape however Mayans had separate areas in the house for sleeping, living and eating</li> <li>*Mayans believed the six deities were the ones who created the Earth.</li> <li>*The great plaza was on the main street in which important buildings were located.</li> </ul>
Y6	<p><b>What impact did the Blitz have on people's lives in Bath?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Germany lost WW1.</li> <li>*Germany was forced to lose some of its land, disarm and pay large fines.</li> <li>*Germany wanted to invade Britain.</li> <li>*Evacuation took place in stages. In September 1939, when war was declared, 1.5 million evacuees were sent to live in safer places.</li> <li>*Anti-invasion defences were put in e.g., air raid/Morrison shelters. The Blitz destroyed many homes, schools and infrastructure.</li> <li>*It took several years for evacuees to return and for infrastructure to be rebuilt.</li> </ul>	<p><b>What was life like in Tudor England?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Henry VIII was a person of authority and was rich.</li> <li>*Anne Boleyn was executed because she did not give birth to a male heir.</li> <li>*Royal Progress (tours) were an opportunity for Elizabeth to project a positive image throughout the country. Each city was thoroughly cleaned and lanterns were hung out for the royal progress.</li> <li>*Some Tudor families had 6 rooms but most poor families lived in only one room.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Unheard histories: Who should feature on a £10 note?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Winston Churchill features on a bank note because he is a significant person who was famous for his speeches.</li> <li>*Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings.</li> <li>*Elizabeth I gave England stability after a turbulent year.</li> <li>*Ellen Wilkinson - first woman to become education minister.</li> <li>*Betty Boothroyd - first woman to become Speaker of the House of Common</li> <li>*Mary Seacole nursed injured soldiers on the front line.</li> <li>*Lily Parr inspired girls and women to play football.</li> <li>*Betty Snowball helped popularise cricket.</li> </ul>