

Year		Local Area	History of Britain	Beyond Britain
1	Programme of study	Changes within living memory (Transport)	A study of the fishing industry in the local area beyond 1066	
	Key vocabulary	similar, different, old, modern, past, present, transport, travel, wheel, engine, aeroplane, ship, van, boat, submarine, train, bus, tractor, bicycle, pennyfarthing, tram; space shuttle, helicopter, hot air balloon, rocket.	fishing, docks, harbour sailors, ships, cargo, tide, export import , curing, museum, port, seaside, herring, merchant, almshouse	
	Key facts	2000BC horse drawn carts were used, 1300BC first sailing boat 1783 first hot air balloons and steam paddle boats, 1817 first bicycle invented, 1825 first passenger railway, 1885 first car invented, 1900 first electric trams were used in towns, 1903 first aeroplane flight (invented by The Wright Brothers) 1930 buses started to replace trams	Great Yarmouth was an important fishing port. Herring were the main source of income. In the 12th Century Yarmoth was famous for its Herring Fair. The industry reached a peak at the beginning of the twentieth century, but has been in decline since then.	
	Pictures / diagrams	timeline of inventions, pictures of past and present modes of transport	fishing vessels	
	Important People	Karl Benz (invented the car), The Wright Brothers (invented the engine powered aeroplane, Christopher Columbus, Neil	King John -(Doomsday Book)	
	Programme of study	Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality (The holiday industry in Great Yarmouth)	Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally (The Great Fire of London)	
Key vocabulary	steam boat, railway, Punch and Judy show, amusement arcade, steam train, bathing machine, Britannia pier, holiday camp , long ago, after the war, recent, modern, older, oldest, tourism industry, modern festivals	similar, different, year, century, past, present, old , modern, London, capital city, River Thames, St Paul's Cathedral, monument		

2

Key facts

1700s The first visitors to the Norfolk coast were the aristocracy and gentry during the mid 18th century. At this time, it was a common belief that sea water had medicinal properties. 1800s

In **1844** the railway arrived in Great Yarmouth. It transformed the resort. By 1846, 80,000 people were visiting Great Yarmouth by rail each summer. For the first time the town was open to mass tourism. In the summer season the town thronged with huge numbers of visitors from factory towns in the Midlands and the North. The Great Yarmouth seafront was transformed as hotels, piers and entertainment venues sprang up along the promenade. 1900s

During the early **1900s** large companies like Bass Breweries organised day trips to Great Yarmouth. Entire factories were transported to the seaside in fleets of trains. Great Yarmouth was taken over by thousands of workers and their families.

In **1958** Britannia Pier was built. Meanwhile, a new type of holiday accommodation started to emerge during the late Victorian era - the holiday camp. The first holiday camp in the UK was opened in

The Great Fire of London occurred in 1666. The fire began in a baker's in Pudding Lane. The fire lasted for 4 days and most of the city was destroyed. We know about the fire because people recorded the event in paintings, letters and diaries (Samuel Pepys' diary is particularly famous). Before the fire, houses were often built very close together and were usually made from wood and straw. After the fire, houses were built further apart and were often built with brick. Sir Christopher Wren built a monument to remember the Great Fire of London.

	Pictures / diagrams	· <i>pictures or photographs of seaside holidays in the past, (To help with sequencing, these need to include obvious 'clues' to the period, eg forms of transport, clothes), artefacts · artefacts and souvenirs from seaside holidays in the past</i>	Identify key features on a map of London. The key features should include the River Thames, bridges, roads and St Paul's Cathedral.	
	Important People	William Adams (25 January 1864 - 14 October 1913) was a lifesaver, swimmer and swimming instructor from Gorleston on the east coast of England. He made his first rescue at the age of 11 and went on to save a total of 140 lives.[1] He is one of only four people to have received the Royal Humane Society bronze medal with three clasps in relation to numerous rescues from the sea at Gorleston.	Samuel Pepys, King Charles, Sir christopher Wren.	
	Programme of study		Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	The achievements of the earliest civilisations - an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt.

Key
vocabulary

Stone Age - The stone age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.

Bronze Age- The bronze age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.

Iron Age - The iron age is the time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.

Neolithic - The neolithic is the youngest part of the Stone Age. The word "neolithic" comes from two words in Greek: "neo", meaning "new" and "lithic", meaning "stone". The neolithic period is the time when farming was invented and when people started caring for animals, such as cows, sheep and pigs.

Forage - To look widely for nourishment or other provisions.

Thatched - A thatched house or a house with a thatched roof has a roof made of straw or reeds.

Prehistoric - Prehistoric means the time before recorded history.

Monumen- t A group of huge stones, often set up in a line or circle.

Akhet – The season of the year when the Nile river flooded.

Canopic jars – Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.

Dynasty – A period of rule when a series of kings or pharaohs all came from the same family.

Hieroglyphics – A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.

Papyrus – A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile.

Pharaohs – The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.

Sarcophagus – A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin

	Key facts	Skara Brae — Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skaill on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland. Stonehenge — A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons	3500 BC Early settlers in the Nile valley 3100 BC Hieroglyphic script developed 2700 BC First stone pyramid built 2600 BC Pyramids of Giza built 2000 – 1700 BC Agricultural development of the Faiyum 1400 BC Tutankhamun became pharaoh 525 BC Persians conquer Egypt
	Pictures / diagrams	pictures of Archaeological artifacts. aerial photography of a hill fort https://kids.kiddle.co/images/9/97/Aerial_photograph_of_Maiden_Castle%2C_1935.jpg	map of Egypt showing the position of the Nile and the major man-made features. Map indicating where Egypt is in relation to the rest of the world.
	Important People	Neolithic People- human culture that began around 10,000 years ago. Celts - natives of Britain before Roman invasion.	Tutankhamun 1341 BC - 1323 BC Pharaoh of Egypt (his tomb was found full of Egyptian treasure and artefacts) Cleopatra VII 69BC - 30BC -the last Pharaoh of Egypt
	Programme of study	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	
	Key vocabulary	Invasion - to intrude and try to take over. Empire - group of places with 1 ruler. Hadrian's Wall - built between England and Scotland to stop the Picts. Revolt - fight against the rulers. Centurion - soldier in charge of 100 men.	

3	Key facts		What did the Romans bring to Britain? Straight roads, brick houses, central heating, peas, carrots, wine, garlic, onion, cherries, Roman Calendar, the Cencus, Latin, Laws.	
	Pictures / diagrams		map of Roman Empire	
	Important People		Julius Caesar - Roman Emperor -attempted to invade Britain. Claudius - Roman Emperor who invaded Britain. Hadrian - Roman Emperor responsible for building Hadrian's Wall. Boudicca - Female leader of the Iceni Tribe - Enemy of the Romans.	
	Programme of study	A local history study, e.g. a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality (A study of The Norfolk Broads)	Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	
	Key vocabulary	The Norfolk Broads, peat, rivers, shallow lakes, broads, fens, wet woodland, grazing marshes, estuary, arable farmland, settlements, confluence, deposition, downstream, dyke, erosion, floodplain, main channel, meander, river catchment, river mouth, river source, wherry.	Burh (burgh) a well-defended Saxon town. Christianity a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ. Hoard items buried and left, possibly for safekeeping. Interpretation one person's view of an event in history. Invasion attacking and conquering another country. Martyr someone who dies for what they believe in. Missionary a person who goes to a different country to spread a religion, usually Christianity.	

4

<p>Key facts</p>	<p>During the 12th century land in east Norfolk was cleared of its woodland for fuel and building materials. Peat digging became a major industry for 200 years. Peat digging was abandoned by the 14th century. After this time, the diggings flooded and became a wetland habitat, rich in wildlife. By the 16th century many areas had been reclaimed through drainage improvements. There was a move towards cattle production in preference to sheep. By the 18th century most of the grazing marshes of today had been drained but were sometimes flooded. By the 19th century flooding became rare and grazing continued. It became a National Park in 1989.</p>	<p>Why did the Anglo Saxons invade Britain? Historians are not sure why the Anglo Saxons came to Britain. Some say that the Saxons were invited to come to England to help to keep invaders from Scotland and Ireland out. Additionally, their lands often flooded and it was difficult to grow crops so they were looking for somewhere to farm and settle. Why did Vortigern invite Saxons to live on his land? Vortigern invited the Saxons as, following the departure of the Romans, they were coming under attack from the Celts. He hired them as mercenaries but they rebelled and formed their own kingdom. When did Christianity come to Anglo Saxon England? About 1400 years ago, the Pope in Rome sent a message to England to persuade the Anglo-Saxons to become Christian. The Augustine landed in the South and converted King Ethelbert of Kent and his people. He built a church and Christianity then spread to other parts of Britain. Who was King Offa? One of the most famous Anglo-Saxon Kings was Offa, who was the King of Mercia from AD 757 to AD 796. He made the first pennies.</p>	
<p>Pictures / diagrams</p>	<p>maps of the Broads showing the changes of use over time.</p>		

	Important People	<p>Eric Edwards- a marshman who used traditional tools for cutting reed and sedge in the Broads. He worked at How Hill Nature Reserve and was appointed MBE in 2004 for services to the Broads.</p> <p>Ted Ellis- He was a writer and broadcaster and looked after Wheatfen Broad (a Site of Special Scientific Interest)</p>	<p>Alfred the Great King who stopped the Vikings taking control of Britain 886 AD</p> <p>St Augustine Sent as a missionary to convert England to Christianity 597 AD</p> <p>King Offa King of Mercia from AD 757 – AD 796</p> <p>King Harold Died during the Battle of Hastings in 1066 following the death of King Edward the Conqueror in January 1066.</p>	
	Programme of study		<p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p>	
	Key vocabulary		<p>Anglo-Saxon Chronicle -A history of England begun in the 800s</p> <p>invade</p>	

4

Key facts

The Anglo-saxons created seven main kingdoms in England. They were ruled by several kings who fought each other.

793- Raids of monasteries, including Lindisfarne

865- Great Viking army from Denmark invaded England

866- Danes captured York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and made it their kingdom.

876 - Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settled permanently in England.

886- King Alfred 'the Great' defeated the Vikings but allowed them to settle in Eastern England

- Beginning of Danelaw

927 -The kingdoms of England were united by King Æthelstan

- Wessex ruled the other kingdoms

954- Eric Bloodaxe, Viking ruler of Northumbria, was expelled from Jorvik

- Whole of England under Anglo-Saxon control

991- King Æthelred ('the Unready') paid the first Danegeld ransom to stop Danish (Viking) attacks on England

1013- The Danes conquered England

Pictures / diagrams

	Important People		<p>King Alfred The Great(849 – 899) - An Anglo Saxon who fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together</p> <p>Eric Bloodaxe(947 - 954) - King of Norway who became ruler of Northumbria</p> <p>King Cnut (995 – 1035) - Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway</p> <p>Edward the Confessor (1003 - 1066) -His death in 1066 and the fight for who should succeed him led to the Norman invasion of October 1066 and the Battle of Hastings</p>	
	Programme of study		The Tudors -	Ancient Greece - a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world. The legacy of Greek culture

	<p>Key vocabulary</p>			<p>Architecture- The art or science of designing and creating buildings Acropolis – An acropolis is a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city Assembly – In Athens the Assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote Democracy – A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws Government-The system used for being in charge of a country literature- Written works, especially those considered of superior Oligarchy – A type of government where the power is held by a few people Olympics – An athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years Mathematics- The study of numbers and how they are related to each other and to the real world philosophy - The study of the basic ideas about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning, and the value of things Science- The study of the nature and behaviour of natural things and the knowledge that we obtain about them</p>
--	---------------------------	--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

5

Key facts

The Tudors were a Welsh-English family that ruled England and Wales from 1485 to 1603. They ruled for 118 years and during their reign encouraged new religious ideas, overseas exploration and colonisation. England became richer than ever before. As the country became wealthier, towns grew, beautiful houses were built and schools and colleges were set up. Arts and crafts flourished too. England was home to great painters, writers and musicians. England defeated the Spanish Armada in 1558.

Ancient Greece is commonly known as the 'birthplace of western civilisation'. It is made up of three periods: The Archaic (c.800BCE - 500BCE), the Classical (500BCE - 323BCE) and the Hellenistic (323BCE - 146BCE). This time saw a huge increase in population and the establishment of the Greek city states, produced much of the political ideas, art, architecture, sculpture, science, philosophy and literature that influence our lives today. Fundamental to understanding the influence of Greek ideas is in understanding the spread of Athenian ideas during the Hellenistic period, following Alexander the Great's military campaigns.

- 776BCE-The first Olympic Games held (only for men)
- 505BCE-Cleisthenes introduced democracy in Athens
- 468BCE- Sophocles (famous for developing his characters) wrote his first tragedy
- 461BCE- Peloponnesian wars began between Sparta and Athens
- 432BCE- Parthenon was completed
- 441BCE- Euripides writes first tragedy
- 420BCE- Construction of Temple of Athens
- 387BCE- Plato founded his Academy
- 330BCE- Alexander the Great effectively in control of Persian Empire
- 146BCE- Rome conquered Greece

	Pictures / diagrams		Tudor portraits, pictures of Tudor houses, pictures of Tudor artefacts, map of the Spanish Armada or the the voyages of the	
	Important People		Henry VII 1485 - 1509, Henry VIII 1509 - 1547, Edward VI 1547 - 1553, Lady Jane Grey 1553 - 1553, Mary I 1553 - 1558, Elizabeth I 1558 - 1603, William Shakespeare, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618)	<p>Socrates- Socrates was a famous philosopher, who taught others to question things. This led to his downfall, as he questioned the Gods and was arrested for influencing the young.</p> <p>Plato- Plato, a philosopher, was a student of Socrates. After Socrates' death, Plato founded the first university, called the Academy. He believed a philosopher's job was to seek the truth.</p> <p>Aristotle - Aristotle was a philosopher and scientist. At the age of 17, he travelled to Athens to attend Plato's university. He began to dissect animals to learn more about their anatomy. Alexander the Great- Alexander the Great gained a strong and united Greece when he became King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt.</p>
	Programme of study		THE VICTORIANS	

	<p>Key vocabulary</p>		<p>British Empire lands that Britain controlled all over the world (for example, India).</p> <p>coronation the formal service of a making a person king or queen of a country.</p> <p>drill exercises which school children were often made to do in the classroom.</p> <p>factory acts laws passed by government to protect people working in dangerous factories (particularly women and children).</p> <p>government people chosen by the country to pass laws and run the country.</p> <p>hygiene cleanliness needed to keep healthy.</p> <p>industrialized where heavy mechanised or factory industries, like mining and cloth making, have been widely developed.</p> <p>middle class the middle of the Victorian class system, including lawyers earning £500 per year to a small shopkeeper earning £100 per year.</p> <p>mill factory that makes cloth.</p> <p>paupers very poor people who have no way of feeding or supporting themselves.</p> <p>poverty people living in poverty do not have enough money to feed or clothe themselves.</p> <p>public health the health of people living in a particular place, often looked after by the government.</p> <p>ragged schools a school set up to teach poor children .</p> <p>reformer a person who makes changes in</p>	
--	---------------------------	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

5

Key facts

1837 – Queen Victoria crowned (aged 18 years). 1840 – Queen marries her cousin, Prince Albert. 1840 – first ragged schools set up. 1844 – factory act states children could start work from age 8 but had to have 2 hours schooling daily. 1847 – factory act states women and children under 18 could only work 10 hours or less daily. 1851 – Great Exhibition. 1861 – Prince Albert dies. 1863 – first underground railway opens in London. 1867 – all factory workers limited to 10 hours work daily. 1870 – Dr Barnardo opens first home for boys. 1871 – first FA cup for football. 1877 – Queen declared ‘Empress of India’. 1880 – Children 5-13 required to attend school (but had to pay). 1882 – first electric power station in London. 1891 – education made free and compulsory for children 5-13. 1897 – Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee (50 years on the throne). 1901 – Queen Victoria dies.

Pictures / diagrams

Map showing the British Empire. Pictures of the The Great Exhibition

	Important People		<p>Kingdom Brunel - a railway engineer who constructed railways, bridges and steamships Dr Barnardo -a missionary who set up homes for poor, homeless children with food, shelter and training. Rescued around 60,000 children. Louis Pasteur -a scientist who discovered that wounds became infected because of invisible germs and bacteria Joseph Lister -a scientist who invented antiseptics which killed germs. Lord Shaftesbury- a reformer and MP who worked hard to reform the laws surrounding children andwork in factories. Michael Faraday -a scientist who made great strides in our understanding of electricity. William Morris- a designer and artist who was very popular in Victorian times. Prince Albert - married to Queen Victoria and helped to organise The Great Exhibition. Queen Victoria - reigning monarch 1837 - 1901.</p>	
	Programme of study	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066, e.g. a significant turning point in British history (The Battle of Britain)		A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c AD 900-1300

	<p>Key vocabulary</p>	<p>Nazi- A political party in Germany, who started WW2 and the Holocaust, led by Adolf Hitler</p> <p>Dowding - Britain's air defence system named after the commander of Fighter Command radar - A way of using radio waves to detect objects</p> <p>Royal Air Force - Today, the British Armed Forces consist of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the British Army and the Royal Air Force.</p> <p>Fighter Command - Part of the Royal Air Force, responsible for fighting off the German air attack during WW2.</p> <p>Luftwaffe - The German airforce</p> <p>Hawker Hurricane fighter plane which claimed 55% of the German planes which were shot down.</p> <p>Supermarine Spitfire A faster and higher performance plane than the Hurricane.</p> <p>dogfight A battle between 2 planes at close range.</p>		<p>Civilisation, Baghdad, Islam, Scholar , caliphs, Four Gates, House of Wisdom, River Tigris, fertile, Mongok, MongolsEmpire, mosque society, dynasty, invasion</p>
--	-----------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

6

Key facts

1930s- A growing threat from Nazi Germany led to the expansion of the RAF and the creation of Fighter Command
11 August 1939 - The Dowding System was operational
1 September 1939
-Hitler invaded Poland
-Britain and France declare war on Germany 2 days later
10 May 1940- Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Britain, replacing Neville Chamberlain
27 May 1940 - Evacuation from Dunkirk began
10 July 1940 - The Battle of Britain began
13 August 1940 - Germany began attacking British air fields and radar
- 'Eagle Day' (The Luftwaffe carried out 1486 missions)
20 August 1940 - Winston Churchill made famous speech
31st August 1940
-Fighter Command suffered worst day
- 39 British aircraft shot down.
-Luftwaffe over-estimated damage caused
7th September 1940

The Tigris and the Euphrates rivers flood, creating fertile land. An ancient civilisation began in Mesopotamia. A long time ago, people in Mesopotamia began to use cuneiform writing. Baghdad is a city that was built near the Tigris River, in Mesopotamia, a long time ago. Baghdad was built in this location because lots of people could travel through that land. People came to Baghdad buy and sell things and also to study. The ancient city of Baghdad was a round city. In the centre of the city there was a Mosque and a palace. Around the outside of the city were markets and homes. Circles play an important role in Islamic Architecture as they have no end, reminding Muslims that Allah is infinite. In AD 900 people came from all over the world to learn in Baghdad. Baghdad had the largest collection of books in the world. One of the places where people went to learn was called the House of Wisdom. The Mongols attacked Baghdad in 1258. The Mongols destroyed the city and killed its inhabitants. Thousands of books were thrown into the Tigris River and lost

	Pictures / diagrams			map showing the position of Mesopotamia. map showing the trade routes associated with Baghdad. Tapestry (1430) showing Hülegü's army conducting a siege on Baghdad walls. https://www.historytoday.com/archive/baghdad-sacked-mongols
	Important People	<p>Air Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed Britain's air defence system - In charge of Fighter Command during the Battle of Britain <p>Winston Churchill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prime Minister of Britain (10 May 1940 – 26 July 1945) - " -"Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few" (famous quote) 		<p>Hammurabi, the King of Babylon 1792-1750 BCE Caliph Al-Mansur selected the location for building a city as it was close to the Tigris River and was a crossing point for many trade routes.Al- Tabari - was a historian who wrote and taught in Baghdad. Hulagu Khan, led the army of Mongol's that invaded Baghdad in 1258</p>