

Burghfield St. Mary's History NC Coverage Per Topic

Autumn - Time Traveller/Tomorrow's World

EYFS Understanding the World: Past and Present 1. Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. 2. Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. 3. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.	KS1 Pupils should be taught about: - changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life - events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]	LKS2 Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor	UKS2 Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. A local history study The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China
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Spring - Inventors and Inventions/Eager Explorers

EYFS Understanding the World: Past and Present 1. Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. 2. Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. 3. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.	KS1 Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented. Pupils should be taught about:	LKS2 Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age This could include: - late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae	UKS2 Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
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	- changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life - events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries] - the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]	- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge - Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture	
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Summer - Green Planet/Eco Earth

No History Objectives

Autumn - Brilliant Buildings/Regal Rulers

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		1066 e.g. the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria
Spring - Alive!/Amazing Animals			
No History Objectives			
Summer - Continents/Holidays			
			UKS2 Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. - 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; Mayan civilization c. AD 900 ; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.