Chilham St Mary's CE Primary School History Curriculum Map

		EYFS - Early Learnin	g Goal – Understanding	the World	
Past and F - Talk about - Know sol	Present ut the lives of the people ar- me similarities and difference	s, characters and events encount	ety; d now, drawing on their experie		lass;
Term	Into the Woods Term 1	Celebrations Term 2	Travel and Transport Term 3	Fairy Tales Term 4	People who Help in our Village Term 5
	I can talk about members of my immediate family and community. I can name and describe people who are familiar to me. > Sharing Special books, talking about their weekend at home.	 I Can talk about members of my immediate family and community. I can comment on images of familiar situations in the past Talking about celebrations they are involved in; birthdays and Christmas. Compare how they have grown and changed from a baby photo, toddler photo and to now. 	 I can comment on images of familiar situations in the past. ➢ Compare photos and videos of trains from the past and present day. 	 Compare and contrast characters from stories. Read a range of traditional Fairy Tales. Note differences fro the past, e.g. no cars or mobile phones. Organise story events in chronological order. 	 I can name and describe people who are familiar to them and learn about their role in our community. > Understanding our community and the people's roles within it. > Meeting and interviewing a Nurse, Vet, Fireman,

I can compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.	Police Officer.
 Listen to the story about Guy Fawkes. Learn about what Diwali is and how it is celebrated. 	

The national curriculum for history aims to ensure that all pupils:

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
- gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short and long-term timescales.

Key Concepts

During History topics, pupils will explore the following key concepts:

- Pupils learn about the experiences of both wealthy and poor people and/ or pupils learn about the life of a child, including whether their rights would have been respected at that time
- Pupils learn about how the topic is part of a chronology

		Deepening Understanding					
When learr	ning during the history topics pupils will deepen	their knowledge in:					
• Chr	ronological understanding, making connections	, contrasts and trends over time					
• Cor	ng able to ask historical questions about simila nstructing effective pieces of written work whic torical terms – using these with confidence	·	se of change and the significance	e of historical events			
• His	torical Enquiry - The process of developing kn ating, analysing, evaluating and using sources a			applying skills associated wit			
	Ке	y Stage 1 Specific knowledge within the t	topics				
Cycle A		The Great Fire of Londor	n				
		Terms 3 and 4					
	What was life in London like in the 17 Century?						
	How did the Great Fire start and spread across London?						
	-	r the events of the Great Fire of London?					
	What caused the fire?						
	What damage did it cause?						
	Extracts from the Diary of Samuel P	epys to challenge the reliability of eviden	се				
	 Write own diary extract from a key character Did anything good come from the fire? 						
	Were there any changes in fire safety?						
	How were buildings constructed?						
	How do we protect houses and buildings from fire now? Fire alarms, smoke alarms, fire drills in school						
	Fire safety awareness (forest school link opportunity)						
	How has London changed over time?						
	Name some of the important buildi	ngs in London					
	Would a fire spread so quickly in Lo	ndon today?					
Cycle B	Kings and Queens	Significant Explorers	Toys	Seaside Holidays			
	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6			
	What qualities do you to be a good Monarch?	What makes someone a significant person?	What are toys like today?	Why do we go to the seaside and how do we get there?			

Who are some of the important British	Can I find out about an explorer who	What is your	
Monarchs?	lived a long time ago?	favourite toy and	Why did the seaside
Timeline of British Monarchs		why?	become a popular place to
Family tree for our current Royal	Who was Felicity Aston?	What were toys like in the	go?
Family		past?	
Can I show my family history on a family	Who was Matthew Henson?	What toys did your	What were seaside
tree?		parents and	holidays like 100 years
	Who is Neil Armstrong?	grandparents play	ago? How did people get
Who was Queen Victoria?		with? (home	there?
Can they spot her on the timeline	How could the explorers be	learning activity)	How can photographs give
of monarchs?	remembered?	How do toys	us clues about holidays in
Link to our Victorian school		compare from	the past?
building – can they find the clue as		different times?	
to when it was built?		Have there been	Can we order holidays
Compare our school building to a		toy trends?	from past to present?
modern school e.g. Goat Lees –			Can we find similarities
how are they different? (Zoom		What were toys like in	and differences for
meeting, share photographs, write		Victorian times?	seaside holidays in the
description of their		Was it different for	past and present?
classroom/playground and share		rich and poor	
with KS1 class at Goat Lees		children?	
What was it like in a Victorian school?		How have	
Victorian School Day experience –		playground games	
visiting workshop		changed since	
Look at the punishment book –		Victorian times?	
compare with class rules and			
behaviour strategies in Herons			
Class today			
Who was Queen Elizabeth I?			
Can they spot on her on the			
timeline of monarchs? Before			
Queen Victoria			
Tudor buildings in Chilham – take a			
closer look			

	 What did Kings and Queens eat during a banquet? Compare Tudor, Victorian and a banquet today Plan a class banquet as a birthday party for a Queen (Link to 'The Queen's Knickers' class text – what would be on the menu? 	e 2 Specific knowledge within the topics	
Year 3/4	Riotous Royalty	Ancient Egypt	Scots and Anglo-Saxons
Cycle A	Term 2	Term 3	Term 6
	How did the Normans come to rule Britain in 1066?	What can artefacts tell us about Ancient Egypt?	Where and when did the Scots and Anglo- Saxons invade Britain? > Where did they come from?
	Why is King John the most important King in British history?	What was important to people in Ancient Egyptian times?	 Why did they invade and did they succeed? How have the Scots and Anglo-Saxons
	Why did Kind Henry VIII want an heir?	What was the ancient Egyptian ritual of mummification?	influenced Britain? (place names) What did a typical Anglo-Saxon village look
	Why was Queen Ann important in the creation of the UK?	Who was Tutankhamun?	like and what were people's jobs? What can artefacts tell us about the Anglo- Saxons?
	What did the British Empire mean to the Victorian people?	Can I compare and contrast the Egyptian writing with my own?	 What are runes and how can they help us to understand Anglo-Saxon life? What were the Religious beliefs of the Anglo-
	Can I answer questions about our current Royal Family?	Who were the Egyptian Gods?	Saxons? When and why did the Anglo-Saxons convert
		Why did the Egyptians build the pyramids?	 to Christianity? How can Canterbury Cathedral help us to understand Anglo-Saxon religious beliefes? King Arthur – Truth or Legend?

Year 3/4	Stone Age to Iron Age		The Romans		
Cycle B			Terms 5 and 6		
			What was the Roman Empire and how die	d it spread?	
			The Roman invasion of Britain		
	What was found at Skara Brae and why is it		Julius Caesar – Why did he fail?		
	important?		Why was the Roman army so powerful		
	Life at Chara Dreas, what have an avery day		Life of a Roman soldier		
	Life at Skara Brae - what happens every day	!?	What was Boudicca's Rebellion? Rebel or		
	Pacaming a conner child: What conner mini	ina	what was boudicea's Rebellion? Rebel of	heror	
	Becoming a copper child: What copper mini meant to the people of the Bronze Age.	ing	What is the history behind Hadrian's Wal	כו	
	meant to the people of the Bronze Age.		What is the history behind Hadrian's Wal	1	
	What is Stonehenge, and how does evidence	<u>م</u>	What were the Roman Religious beliefs?		
	about Stonehenge give us different answer		what were the Roman Religious beliefs.		
	about the past?	•	What would you find at the Roman Baths?		
			What would you had at the Koman Baths.		
	Hillforts: How and why were hillforts		 The Legacy of the Roman Empire – what did the Romans do for us? How and where did the Romans build roads? 		
	developed in the Iron Age?				
	Druids: Using evidence from the past to ans	swer			
	questions.				
Year 5/6	Crime and Punishment		World War II	Ancient Greece	
Cycle A	Term 1		Term 2	Terms 5 and 6	
	What rules do we need to follow? Class		at were the main causes of the Second	Who were the Ancient Greeks and when were	
	rules: Sanctions and rewards – compare	Wo	rld War?	they at their most powerful?	
	with the school punishment book dating				
	How have punishments and sanctions in schools changed over time? Why		v can photos help us to learn about the	Why was politics fundamental to Ancient Greek life?	
			act of the Blitz?	lite?	
			www.ena.children.evacuated and where did	What are the key differences between the way	
			Why were children evacuated and where didWhat are the key differences between the they go?they go?the Athenians and Spartans ruled?		
			8 Eo:	The Athemans and Spartans fulleu:	
		Hov	v did diet change during wartime Britain?		
		1100	vala alet change during wartime Diftaili;		

	 What are some of the key terms used when talking about crime and punishment? What did the Romans believe about crime and punishment? How did the legal system work in Anglo- Saxon Britain? What punishment methods were used during the Tudor period? Who was Dick Turpin? What was the experience like for Victorian prisoners? Can I compare modern methods of crime prevention and detection with what existed in the past? 	How did women support What was the Holocau Jews persecuted?		Greek empire? What was the Ba influenced mode What can we infe Athens from the What is polytheis Greek Gods? How did Hippocra culture? Did the events of happen?	ader the Great's impact on the ttle of Marathon and how has it rn day Olympics? er about Greek life in Ancient pottery evidence that remains? sm religion and who were the ates and Plato influence Greek the Trojan Horse War really fe like for children in Ancient
	existed in the past:			How significant is for life today?	the legacy of Ancient Greece
Year 5/6	Mysteries of the May	a	The Vik		Canterbury
Cycle B	Terms 3 and 4		Term 5		Term 6
	Who were the Maya?	Who were the Vikings?			How has Canterbury changed
	Children will discover facts about the	Vikings were and when and why they raided and invaded Britain. They will explain when and where the Vikings came from and why they raided Britain.		overtime?	
	explain who the Maya people were			Timeline activity of	
	the world they lived.			events that have	
	Who did the Maya worship and why?			happened in	
	What beliefs and rituals did they have?			Canterbury overtime.	
	Children will explain the religious be			Case Study On	
	people, understand how they worsh			Medieval Canterbury	
	the main gods and know what they people.	represented to the	Who was King Ethelree	d II?	and on Pilgrims Way,

 their calendars and number system. They will understand how the Maya number system works. Who discovered and explored the Mayas? Children will identify and use sources of evidence to learn about the Maya cities and some of the people who 	 When and why was Danegeld introduced? Children will learn about the later Viking raids, the actions of King Ethelred II and the introduction of Danegeld. What were the key aspects of Viking life? Clothes and jewellery Religion and gods Houses and food Rhyme and writing Art and craft What were the laws in Viking Britain? Learn about the Anglo-Saxon and Viking legal systems and how they are similar and different to the modern legal system in Britain 	 comparing it to what we see today. Who are significant people in history that have shaped Canterbury? Children will learn about people who have shaped Canterbury's history eg- Thomas Becket and Marlowe. Writing an autobiography on a chosen person. Why is Canterbury Cathedral still such a significant destination for pilgrims and tourists? After their visit to the Cathedral, children will be given time to research further and make an information brochure about the cathedral and its history.
Year Group Learning Pupils make historical comparisons:	Expectations	

Year 1: Recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives
 Year 2: Compare two versions of a past event, including comparison of pictures or photographs
 Year 3: Comparison between two periods of time, including dates when they happened
Year 4: Comparison between more than two periods of time
 Year 5: Comparison between more than two periods of time, including explanations on how and why
things have or have not changed
Year 6: Summarise main events in history, including explanations on how and why things have or
have not changed
Pupils use historical language:
(In the following progression and incorporating project specific vocabulary)
Year 1:
a long time ago, when I was little, past, since I was born, famous, celebrate, event(s), queen, king, rule, years, difference, object, artefact, picture, photograph, explain, used for
Challenge: chronological order, recent history, very old, when mummy and daddy were little, before, after, historical event, past/present, succeed/succession Year 2:
before I was born, when I was younger, before/after, past/present, then/now, sequence, chronological order, earlier, later, local area, historical event, when grandparents were young, Britain, parliament, older person, source, research, Briton <i>Challenge: locality, democracy, eye-witness account</i>
Year 3: BC/AD, decade, ancient, century, timeline, period, Brits, settlers, settlement, invaders/invasion, conquer(ed), combat, archaeologists, excavate, evidence, similarities/ differences, information finding skills, historical information, historian <i>Challenge: war, distress, bloodshed, specific reason, homesick</i> Year 4:
recent history, time difference, shape our lives, religious differences, wealthy, poor, items, accurate picture of the past, version, historical argument, point of view
Challenge: way of life, dictated, availability, food sources, developments, inventions, impact on health/ education, aspect Year 5:
comparison, role of Britain, Christian values, crime, punishment, hypothesis
Challenge: specific features of a time period, (e.g. medicine/ weaponry/ transport), plague, medicine, healthcare, influence
Year 6:
societies, summarise, major influence, world history, civilizations, changes/ continuity, persuade, viewpoint, propaganda
Challenge: advancements, causes in history, British Empire, helped/ hindered relationships, monocultural/multi-cultural society, interpretations, significant
Pupils order events chronologically:
Year 1: Sequence events in their life or objects from distinct periods of time in chronological order
Year 2: Sequence artefacts, photos and events closer together in time

Year 3: Use a timeline within the project they are studying to order events

Year 4: Plot events on a timeline, including reference to centuries

Year 5/6: Draw a timeline including different historical periods, identifying key historical events or lives

Pupils construct effective pieces of written work which convey historical information:

Year 1: Describing events and retelling stories using simple historical terms

Year 2: Describing what/who was significant in simple historical accounts using a variety of historical terms and concepts

Year 3: Describing the events effectively

Year 4: Including comparison

Year 5: Including explanation

Year 6: Constructing from a range of different sources