

History Long Term Plan

Year Group: 1	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Reception			
Year 1	How am I making history?	How have toys changed?	How have explorers changed the world?
Year 2	How was school different in the past?	How did we learn to fly?	What is a Monarch?
Year 3	British History 1 - Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?	British History 2- Why did the Romans decide to settle in Britain?	What did the Ancient Egyptians believe?
Year 4	How have children's lives changed?	British History 3 – How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain?	British History 4 – Were the Vikings traders, raiders or settlers?
Year 5	British History 5 – What was it like in Tudor England?	What did the Greeks ever do for us?	How did the Maya Civilisation compare to the Anglo Saxons?
Year 6	What does the Census tell us about our local area?	What was the impact of World War 2 on the people of Britain?	Unheard Histories: Who should be on the £10.00 banknote?

Key stage 1

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.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching about the people, events and changes outlined below, teachers are often introducing pupils to historical periods that they will study more fully at key stages 2 and 3.

Pupils should be taught about:

changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life



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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]

significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Key stage 2

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.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

Pupils should be taught about:

changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots



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the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

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

Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world

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.