	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y 1	What has changed		Who were		How did The Great Fire	
	since my parents		famous women		of London change	
	were young? How		throughout history		lives?	
	toys and schools		and how did they		NC: Events beyond	
	have changed.		make changes?		living memory that are	
	NC: Changes within		NC: the lives of		significant nationally or	
	living memory.		significant		globally: the Great Fire	
	_		individuals in the		of London.	
	Concepts:		past who have			
	Chronology		contributed to		Concepts:	
	Continuity and		national and		Significant event	
	change		international		Cause and	
			achievements.		consequence	
			Some should be			
			used to compare			
			aspects of life in			
			different periods:			
			Queen Victoria,			
			Mary Seacole,			
			Rosa Parks and			
			Mary Anning			
			•			
			Concepts:			
			Chronology			
			How Significant			
			people have			
			shaped the nation			
L						

Y 2	Why did the Titanic	Who is the greatest	Standish:	
	sink?	explorer?	How did Miles	
	NC: Events beyond	NC: the lives of	Standish change	
	living memory that	significant	history?	
	are significant	individuals in the	NC: Significant	
	nationally or globally.	past who have	historical events,	
		contributed to	people and places in	
	Concepts:	national and	their own locality.	
	Cause and	international	•	
	consequence	achievements.	Concepts:	
	Empathy	Some should be	Evidence	
		used to compare	The significance of an	
		aspects of life in	individual on the	
		different periods:	locality	
		Christopher		
		Columbus and Neil		
		Armstrong.		
		Concepts:		
		How significant		
		people have		
		changed the world		

Y3	Who first lived in Britain? NC: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age  Continuity and change	How did the Greeks live? NC: Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world  Democracy Legacy	Local Study: What happened to the mills? NC: A local History study. How aspects of national history arereflected in our locality.  Continuity and change	
Y 4	How and why did the Romans invade Britain? What did the Romans do for us? NC: The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.  Invasion and settlement Legacy	Why did The Battle of Hastings happen? NC: A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066: The changing power of monarchs using the case studies of the Normans.  Conflict Interpretation		Why did the Anglo Saxons Settle in Britain and how did they live? NC: The Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.  Settlement Continuity and Change

		Evidence		
Y 5	Who were the Vikings and how did they compare to the Anglo Saxons? NC: The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. Invasion and Settlement Similarity and difference	Why were the Ancient Egyptians so amazing? NC: The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and an in-depth study.  Legacy	How important was Henry VIII? NC: A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066: The changing power of monarchs using the case studies of the Tudors.  Continuity and change Significance	

Y6	World War II: How did leaders influence a nation? NC: A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. A significant turning point in British history, for example the Battle of Britain.  Concepts: Interpretation Perspective Cause and Consequence		The Mayans: How did The Mayans live and what have we learnt from them? NC: The achievements of the earliest civilizations — an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and an in depth study of one of the early Islamic civilization, including a study of Mayan civilization c. AD 900.  Concepts: Chronology Culture Legacy		Did Shakespeare accurately portray historical events? NC: A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066: The changing power of monarchs. Changes in an aspect of social history such as, leisure and entertainment in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century (Shakespeare).  Concepts: Power and Conflict Contestability
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