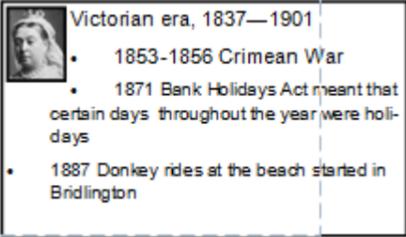
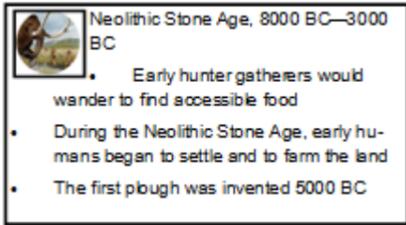
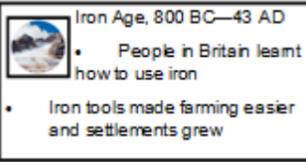
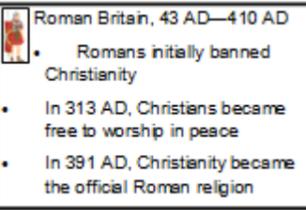
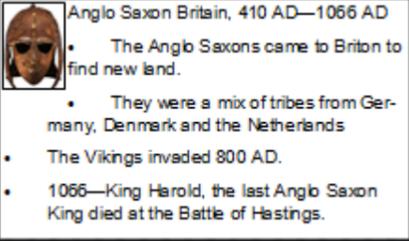


History Curriculum- Cycle 3

	Historical Period	National Curriculum	Chronology Must Knows (year groups need to know must knows for their year group and previous year groups)	Questioning			
				Change	Similarities and Differences	Cause and effect	Significance
2FEL							
Nur							
Rec							
1	Seaside through the Ages	Changes within living memory, including aspects of change in national life	 <p>Victorian era, 1837—1901</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1853-1856 Crimean War 1871 Bank Holidays Act meant that certain days throughout the year were holidays 1887 Donkey rides at the beach started in Bridlington 	-People can now go on holiday abroad	-Beaches used to be a lot cleaner -People still love eating ice cream and building sandcastles	-Railway was invented in the 1840s, helping people to travel to the seaside -Beaches in England were very busy on warm days	-Seaside towns designed to be able to cater for tourists
2	1940 and 1950s Britain: Building Gleadless	Significant historical events in their own locality: 1940s and 50s, end of WW2 and rehousing project	 <p>WW2, 1939—1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1940 Sheffield Blitz 	-Gleadless now includes lots of housing and Valley Park Primary School	-Council houses are still available today -Every child has the right to have a home and go to school	-WWII has ended and lots of Sheffield's buildings had been destroyed in the Blitz -Government wanted to improve the quality of life and build new housing	-Gleadless was rebuilt allowing children to live there and attend school there now
3	The Stone Age	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age: Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers	 <p>Neolithic Stone Age, 8000 BC—3000 BC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early huntergatherers would wander to find accessible food During the Neolithic Stone Age, early humans began to settle and to farm the land The first plough was invented 5000 BC  <p>Iron Age, 800 BC—43 AD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People in Britain learnt how to use iron Iron tools made farming easier and settlements grew 	-First hunter-gatherers so people would move around after animals	-Animals were a main food sources, as they are today -Fishing was done with barbed spears	-The Stone Age is defined by when the first tools and weapons were made from stone -From this, hunter-gatherers were able to catch food	-Weapons went on to be developed in the Iron Age, resulting in variations of weapons used today
4	The Romans	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain: The Romanisation of Britain including early Christianity	 <p>Roman Britain, 43 AD—410 AD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Romans initially banned Christianity In 313 AD, Christians became free to worship in peace In 391 AD, Christianity became the official Roman religion 	-Roads were created, as previously Britain was made up on muddy tracks	-Romans introduced Latin from which lots of words we use today originated.	-Romans were cross with Britain for helping the French fight against Julius Caesar so came across looking for slaves and riches -Romans gave Britain new towns, animals, religion and a new way of counting.	-Christianity became the official Roman religion in AD391

5	The Anglo Saxons	Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots: Invasions into Britain and settlements, kingdoms, place names and village life	 <p>Anglo Saxon Britain, 410 AD—1066 AD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo Saxons came to Britain to find new land. They were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands The Vikings invaded 800 AD. 1066—King Harold, the last Anglo Saxon King died at the Battle of Hastings. 	-Lots of kings, each ruling over a different area of England	-England looked very different, with lots of thick, oak forests -The Anglo-Saxons had parties with food, drinks and entertainment	-Romans left Britain in 410AD as their homes in Italy were being invaded - This allowed the Anglo Saxons to invade; they were keen to move across as their previous land had flooded	-Lots of the names of towns and villages used in England now, were created by the Anglo-Saxons
6	The Vikings	The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor: Raids and invasion, resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first King of England	 <p>Viking invasions of Britain, 793 AD—1066 AD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Viking Invasion occurred at Lindisfarne on 8 June 793 AD 	-The Vikings created state-of-the-art shipbuilding technology, which allowed them to travel greater distances	-Boats are still used today to carry produce to and from Britain -Vikings would have wars over small family feuds and silly disagreements	-The Vikings invaded England as their own settlements in Scandinavia were not ideal for growing crops and they'd heard about the wealth in Britain --The Vikings had a huge impact on trading throughout the world and helped the economic development of Europe	-Location names ending in -thorpe, -by and -toft were created by the Vikings and still used today