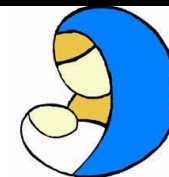




We Care, We Pray, We Work, We Play... in Jesus' Way



St Mary's RC Primary School History Knowledge Progression

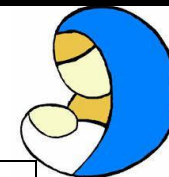
EYFS	
Topic	Knowledge
Remembrance day	The past has happened before. A poppy reminds us of the soldiers that died in the war. The remembrance poppy is red.
Black History Week – Athlete	Everybody has their own special talents no matter the colour of their skin.
Emergency services	A paramedic helps people who are hurt and before you go to hospital, unless it is urgent. A fireman/woman helps to put out fires to protect us.
Transport	An aeroplane travels in the sky and at a fast speed. Trains travels on a train track and not on a road. A motorbike is started by a key in the ignition.
Multi-faiths	A hijab is used to cover a woman's hair in Islam. People have different beliefs in our country.
Buildings	Different buildings have different uses.
Visual Timetable	To know what comes first and next.

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Mother's Day – Queen Elizabeth II	Mother's day started for mums who had lost their sons during the World War II. Queen Elizabeth had 4 children – 3 boys and 1 girl. Queen Elizabeth was our Queen for the longest time in history.
Chronology	To know the days of the week. To know the difference between the past and present.

Year 1

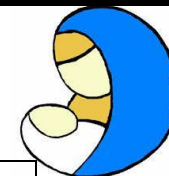
Topic	Knowledge
Queens throughout the ages	1. Three of the queens of England have been Elizabeth I, Victoria and Elizabeth II. 2. We can order the queens in order of when they reigned using a timeline. We can look for clues in their portraits which shows how long ago they reigned. 3. Life was different for all three queens. 4. We know about the queens because of different sources such as books, portraits, photos, videos, letters from the time. 5. There were important changes during the lifetime of each queen.
Nurses and Healthcare	The NHS (National Health Service) is a free service in the UK, which aims to make people feel better. It is over 75 years old and includes doctors, nurses, hospitals, dentists and much more. 2. Key nurse over the years include Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale. They helped to make hospitals and healthcare better for everyone. 3. Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were pioneers in improving healthcare for soldiers fighting in the Crimean War 170 years ago. 4. Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale were treated differently during and after the Crimean War. 5. Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and George Dunn (the first male nurse) made hospitals and healthcare better for everyone.

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	6. The NHS was created by Aneurin Bevan in 1948 to give good healthcare to everyone, no matter how rich or poor.
Toys	1.Children play with different toys depending on their age. 2.Parents and grandparents toys are sometimes the same but sometime are different to toys we play with today. 3.Victorians lived before anyone was alive, nearly 200 years ago. 4.Victorian toys were different depending on whether they were rich or poor and were not electronic. 5.Victorian toys for rich children were usually made out of wood or metal and cost a lot of money. 6.Victorian toys for poor children were often made out of things they found lying around.

Year 2

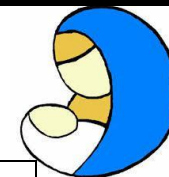
Topic	Knowledge
The Great Fire of London Was the Great Fire of London a bad event?	1. The Great Fire of London happened on the 2nd September 1666 and lasted four days. 2. The Great Fire started in Thomas Farriner's Bakery in the middle of the night. 3. The fire spread rapidly because the houses were made from wood, it was hot and dry, the wind blew the fire and the houses were too close. 4. Samuel Pepy's wrote a diary recording the events of the fire. 5. Only 6 people died in the fire, with most people escaping outside of London. 6. There wasn't a proper fire service and they mainly had buckets of water to put the fire out.
Explorers What makes a good explorer?	1. Exploring the world has changed over the years – technology and new discoveries changed over time. 2. Christopher Colombus wanted to create new trade routes to make money. 3. Christopher Colombus accidental discovered America when he got lost on the way to India. 4. Ernest Shackleton wanted to explore the South Pole and it took him several tries to reach it. 5. Shackleton became trapped in the ice and he had to rescue his crew. 6. Both Shackleton and Colombus did amazing things but both journeys were full of danger. .

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Locomotives	1. Steam trains were first used in the UK in 1825. 2. Understand that a steam train moves using water and coal. 3. Steam trains allowed people to send things around the UK to sell. 4. Steam Trains made it easier for people to visit different parts of the UK. 5. Trains allowed people to visit different places like the beaches and key cities. 6. Trains allowed people to get to work easier.
How did trains change Horwich?	

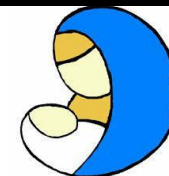
Year 3	
Topic	Knowledge
Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age How does the Stone Age period compare with our lives today?	1. Prehistory means the period of time before written records. 2. There are three periods of the Stone Age: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. 3. Palaeolithic Period people were nomadic hunters. 4. Mesolithic period - people lived in tents made with wood and animal bones/skin and tools. 5. Neolithic Period people began to settle into farming villages.
Bronze and Iron Age How did culture change from Bronze to Iron age?	1)The Bronze Age started when the Beaker People arrived from Europe. 2)Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was a group of round houses. 3)Tools were made from bronze - copper and tin were heated up and poured into casts. 1)Iron was heated up then the hot iron was hammered into shape. 2)At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency. 3)The people that lived in Europe during the Iron Age were called the Celts.

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Year 4

Topic	Knowledge
Ancient Greece	Ancient Greece was a time period that began in 776BC and ended in 146 BC when the Romans conquered Greece. There were other significant events happening at the same time such as the Ancient Egyptians and the Bronze age. There were many myths and legends that were told in Ancient Greece. There was a war between Greece and Persia. Alexander the Great was an important figure in Ancient Greece. The Olympic Games originated in Olympia, south west Greece, in 776 BC and were held in honour of Zeus, the king of the Gods.
Ancient Romans	1. Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain in 55 and 54BC but was unsuccessful. Emperor Claudius was successful in AD43. 2. The Romans brought many advanced ideas to Britain including roads, viaducts, baths and much more. 3. Roman Culture made a big impact on Britain. 4. There were many different tribes in Iron Age Britain when the Romans invaded. 5. Boudicca was the queen of the Iceni tribe who revolted against the Romans. They disliked the Roman occupation of England and the Laws that had been imposed.

Year 5

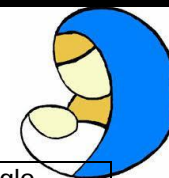
Topic	Knowledge
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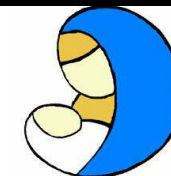
Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Are the Vikings vicious?	1.Vikings settled in wooden long houses near the coast. They lived in 3 main areas of England when they invaded the Anglo-Saxons: Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia. Their lands were known Danelaw. 2.King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle. He defended Wessex from them and made peace with them. 3.King Ethelred used Dangelde, which was a tax used to bribe Vikings not to raid land. This however didn't work as the Vikings learned that they would get more money every time they raided. 4.Vikings gathered together in meetings called a 'Thing' (like today's Parliament) to discuss laws and vote on punishments. 5.Vikings worshipped Gods and believed in the afterlife. The chief God was Odin. Their home was called Asgard. Valhalla is known as the warrior's heaven. Niflheim is the underworld. 6.The Vikings attacked Athelstan, a monk, at Lindisfarne (a Christian monastery) as they were pagans – this was the start of the Viking invasions and The Battle of Hastings (AD1066), in which Edward the Confessor died, ended Anglo-Saxon and Viking ruling in England.
The Mayans Mayan Civilisation: What do we know about them 1000 years ago?	1. There was a hierarchy of Maya people (Mesoamerican culture) in different classes of society and once you were in that class you inherited it from your family. Mayan people relied on slaves. 2. Some Mayan women were involved in government, economics and religion. 3. The Maya had temples, just like the Egyptians. Chichen Itza is an active archaeological site. 4. The Maya developed their own hieroglyphic writing system- it was made up of logograms (which represent words) and syllabograms (which represent a unit of sound). Four copies of codices remain today. 5. The Maya worshipped many Gods and Goddesses and believed they had to be pleased so had rituals and sacrifices such as offering their blood and animals to the Gods. 6. The Maya developed their own number system and calendars based on their expertise in astronomy
Lord Leverhulme	1.Lord Leverhulme was from Bolton and was a soap magnate, art collector and generous benefactor of his home town. 2.The Industrial Revolution was the birth of the modern world and Britain changed from a rural country with small industries to a highly industrialised and wealthy nation. 3.Leverhulme built a large company 'Port Sunlight' and was the first modern multination. His workers' welfare was just as important as his wealth. 4.Port Sunlight Village Trust – charitable organisation responsible for preserving and promoting the village. 5.The Terraced Gardens of Rivington was built as curtilage to a home of the soap magnate.

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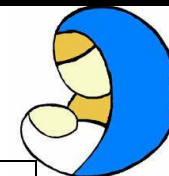
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Year 6

Topic	Knowledge
The Industrial Revolution What was the impact of the Victorian era on Britain today?	1. During the industrial revolution, there were 3 major changes that took place, including industrialisation (the birth of factories), urbanisation (people started coming to cities) and growth of the railways. 2. Urbanisation took place where people moved from rural areas to cities and towns for more jobs, better pay and the belief of a better life. 3. Law slowly changed to improve the working conditions for children starting with the Factory Act (1833) which made it illegal to employ children under the age of 9 years. 4. The development of railways impacted people in different ways, from losing land to increasing trade. 5. Life expectancy was low due to the rise in population in cities and towns which led to the spread of diseases like cholera. 6. Numerous inventions were made during the Victorian times which still benefit us today, including how to generate electricity, flushing toilets and photography.
The Role of Women through the ages. How did the role of women develop and change from ancient times to modern day?	1. Women were much more limited than men in early civilisations and beyond. They were thought of as being less important, intelligent or capable compared to men. 2. In the 17th century, most professions were barred to women in Britain (doctors, teachers, lawyers), whereas in the 18th century, developments meant that wealthy women could expect to be taught how to read, write, sew and behave like 'ladies', all in aid of finding a suitable husband. A woman's place was in the home, not out in public. 3. By the 19th century, women started to question their role in society and speak out. One of the safest ways was through writing (Jane Austen and the Brontë sisters). 4. In 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst started the suffragette movement to help women win the right to vote. Their slogan was "Deeds Not Words." 5. Edith Rigby was a local suffragette and set fire to Sir William Lever's country residence, Roynton Cottage, in Rivington on Monday 7th July 1913. 6. There was a second-wave of feminism in the 1960s and 1970s: women wanted to be valued just as much as men, so went on strike and held petitions.

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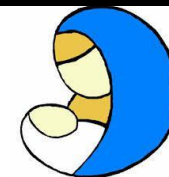
WW2 What was life like in the second world war?	Knowledge Nuggets 1. World War II took place in 1939 – 1945. The German leader of the Nazi, Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland, which caused Britain and France to declare war. He wanted Germany to become rich and powerful again, rejecting the Treaty of Versailles. 2. Britain's war effort involved multiple groups: the government, special operations, the armed forces and the home front. To expand the military force quickly, civilians were called up for compulsory military service. Many countries of the British Empire and Commonwealth joined the British armed forces to support the war effort: people came to help from Australia, Canada, India, the West Indies and across Africa. 3. Early on in the war, shops began to experience shortages. The Royal Navy tried to protect merchant ships importing goods, like food and petrol, to Britain, but some were attacked and sunk. So, essential supplies were destroyed. Rationing was introduced in 1940 so that goods were shared fairly. 4. On 7th September 1940, Hitler began a bombing campaign against Britain. These air raids were conducted by the German air force (the 'Luftwaffe') and became known as the Blitz 'Lightning War'. Cities across Britain were targeted because they were home to large populations and industrial areas. The Luftwaffe also targeted docks, factories and railways. 5. 'Operation Pied Piper' began on 1st September 1939 – whereby children (alongside pregnant women and vulnerable citizens) were relocated from cities to rural areas considered safer. Within three days, there were 1.5 million evacuees. 6. Nazi's persecuted the Jewish people as they thought the Aryan 'race' - those with fair skin and hair - were superior to people from all other races. People who did not fit this idea were sent to concentration camps, where they were forced to do physical labour and treated inhumanely initially. From 1942, people were sent to the concentration camps to be killed. 7. The United States joined the war on December 7th 1941 after the Japanese launched a surprise attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. The entry of the United States into the war greatly strengthened the Allied forces. On June 6th 1944, the Allies launched a massive seaborne invasion of Normandy, France, known as D-Day. It was a major turning point in the war on the Western Front in Europe.
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