

Key concepts	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Achievements/ Inventions	<p>Explorers and Adventurers 1 New inventions helped explorers succeed on their expeditions.</p> <p>Explorers and Adventurers 2 Archaeologists such as Salima Ikram and Howard Carter contribute to international achievements.</p> <p>Grace Darling/ Seaside Individuals are remembered for their achievements and for heroic acts. There have been improvements in transport/ technology over time - rowing boats, steam boats</p>	<p>Inventors and Engineers 1 Before the invention of steam engines people relied on: -animals for transport e.g. canal boats pulled by horses, carts pulled by horses -hand tools and hand driven carts The invention of the steam engine enabled: -The transport of people and goods. People could travel faster and further. -Raw materials could be transported in large quantities. George Stephenson, Matthew Murray and John Blenkinsop were inventors. Inventors design and make things to make life easier. Trains have changed and developed over time.</p> <p>Inventors and Engineers 2 The invention of aeroplanes meant that people could travel across oceans</p>	<p>Who lived in the rainforest long ago? The Mayans created many things that we still use today- number system, calendar, use of cacao bean. The Mayans built pyramids, temples, palaces, and observatories.</p> <p>What changed in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age? History would have been impossible without prehistory. It was during prehistory that Britain acquired its languages, landscape and regional identities. Stone Age to Iron Age covers around 10,000 years, between the last Ice Age and the coming of the Romans The Maya were a Stone Age culture too</p>	<p>Did the Ancient Greeks change the world? Democracy, the Olympic Games, alphabet and language, science and medicine, philosophy, theatre, architecture and maths were all part of their legacy.</p> <p>Who was Julius Caesar? Why did Hadrian build a wall? The Romans brought many advancements to Britain and left a lasting legacy- roads, towns, language, writing and numbers</p>	<p>How and why has trade changed in the UK and USA? Significant individuals were instrumental in the abolition of slavery.</p> <p>Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain? After the fall of the Roman Empire, a lot of the Roman culture and knowledge was lost. This included art, technology, engineering, and history. AD500 to 1000 AD was known as the Dark Ages.</p> <p>What did we learn from the Ancient Egyptians? The ancient Egyptians were experts at farming and construction. Their legacy included a solar calendar (a calendar based on the sun) and a writing system called hieroglyphs.</p>	<p>Why was the reign of Queen Victoria a significant time of change in Leeds? Industrialisation was due to the development of machinery that could do jobs more quickly than humans. One of the most important inventions was the steam engine. It provided power for transportation and powered most of the machines in the new factories.</p>

		<p>quickly. More people could travel across the world. Aeroplanes are also used in the military.</p> <p>The Wright brothers were inventors. Planes have developed and changed over time.</p>				
Trade		<p>Inventors and Engineers 1</p> <p>Leeds made many products that travelled, either as objects or ideas, across the world as part of the British Empire. One of our major exports as a city were trains and engines.</p>	<p>Who lived in the rainforest long ago?</p> <p>The Mayans became successful due to farming and trade. They could transport goods and feed large communities.</p> <p>What changed in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?</p> <p>During the Bronze Age, people travelled huge distances to trade (exchange) tin and other objects, including salt. Boats were used to transport things like tin, copper, and finished bronze objects.</p> <p>Local trade was encouraged by the increasing size of communities and</p>	<p>Did the Ancient Greeks change the world?</p> <p>Goods which were traded within Greece between different city-states and goods were imported from outside Greece.</p>	<p>How and why has trade changed in the UK and USA?</p> <p>Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.</p> <p>Trade has increased over time due to technological advancements in transport.</p> <p>Throughout history, people have traded people for cheap labour and to increase their wealth. It helped empires expand.</p> <p>Slaves were not treated as people but as property. Some slaves were treated inhumanely.</p>	<p>Why was the reign of Queen Victoria a significant time of change in Leeds?</p> <p>The development of canals and later railways meant that raw materials and goods could be moved quickly and cheaply. Raw materials were imported from the empire. Goods were exported.</p> <p>Raiders or Traders: How should we interpret the lives of the Vikings in Yorkshire?</p> <p>Vikings had trade routes. They imported goods from abroad. Traded in silver, weapons, ivory and silk.</p>

			<p>improved boating and cart technologies.</p> <p>During the Iron Age, people built hill forts for protection, as meeting places and for trade.</p> <p>In the Iron Age, people lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.</p>		<p>The abolishment movement brought an end to slavery. Significant individuals were instrumental in the abolition of slavery.</p> <p>What was it like to live in Leeds during WW2?</p> <p>During the Blitz, cities were bombed because they were centres of industry. Coastal areas were bombed because they were central to trade, importing and exporting and were naval bases. It put large numbers of people at risk. Children were evacuated for safety. Because of the interruption to trade, rationing was introduced.</p> <p>Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons used barter for trade and some Roman coins were in use, coins then became more widespread.</p>	<p>Who were the Tudors and what impact did the Tudor period have on modern Britain?</p> <p>During the Tudor reign voyages took place all over the world. Countries wanted to discover and claim ports and colonies in the race to become empires with strong trade routes.</p>
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<p>Invaders/ settlers</p> <p>Empire</p>		<p>Invaders/ settlers Nations ruled by monarchs have fought together over time for power or land. People built castles to protect themselves from invaders. They developed weapons to defend and attack.</p>	<p>Who lived in the rainforest long ago? The Spanish Conquistadors were some of the first men to travel to the new world. They got their name from being both conquerors and explorers. They invaded places to gain resources such as gold.</p> <p>What changed in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age? During the Stone Age, man moves from hunter-gatherer to farmer, from nomadic lifestyle to small settlements.</p>	<p>Did the Ancient Greeks change the world? The Ancient Greeks set sail to trade and find new lands and expand the Ancient Greek empire. Conquerors such as Alexander the Great expanded the empire. Their successful army enabled the empire to expand. Greece eventually became a part of the Roman Empire. The Romans conquered Athens in 146 BC.</p> <p>Who was Julius Caesar? Why did Hadrian build a wall? The Roman invasion coincided with the Iron</p>	<p>What was it like to live in Leeds during WW2? Dictators have often wanted to expand their empire through force. Propaganda was used to influence people's behaviour in support of the war effort. Countries made alliances to defeat the Axis nations.</p> <p>Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain? When the Romans left, Britain was left undefended. The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain because they</p>	<p>Why was the reign of Queen Victoria a significant time of change in Leeds? People moved to towns and cities to work in the mills and factories. Cities grew in size overtime. (In depth look at changes in settlements.)</p> <p>Raiders or Traders: How should we interpret the lives of the Vikings in Yorkshire? The Vikings invaded and settled in England. They were farmers and wanted England's fertile land.</p>

			<p>People move from place to place to find food and other resources.</p> <p>People developed tools for farming so could build settlements.</p> <p>People began to look after animals and grow their own crops.</p> <p>People invented tools and transport for hunting. They developed shelters and clothing.</p> <p>People began to communicate through images and symbols.</p> <p>People began to make jewellery.</p> <p>The discovery and wider use of bronze improved life in many ways and marked the end of the Stone Age and the beginning of the Bronze Age.</p> <p>During the Bronze Age, the size of settlements increased.</p> <p>During the Iron Age, people built hill forts for protection, as meeting places and for trade.</p>	<p>Age. Before the Romans invaded Britain, people lived in tribes, each one ruled separately by warrior kings and queens.</p> <p>The Roman empire spread due to its advanced army.</p> <p>The Romans invaded Britain for resources and slaves. The Romans wanted to create wealth, increase their resources, land and power.</p> <p>The British invasion was resisted by Celtic tribes.</p> <p>In Britain, the Romans protected their border by building Hadrian's Wall.</p>	<p>wanted resources and fertile land to farm.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons made alliances with the ancient Britons against the Picts.</p> <p>Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers and lived off the land.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxon period came to end when William the Conqueror invaded with a strong army.</p> <p>What did we learn from the Ancient Egyptians?</p> <p>Some of the earliest civilisations formed beside rivers where people could grow crops.</p>	
Exploration	Explorers and Adventurers 1	Inventors and Engineers 2	Who lived in the rainforest long ago?	Did the Ancient Greeks change the world?		Raiders or Traders: How should we

	<p>Explorers are people who discover and explore places. Captain Oates, Amundsen and Captain Scott were explorers. Helen Skelton is a modern day explorer.</p> <p>In the past, explorers travelled to distant lands on ships. They used different sorts of transport that developed over time.</p> <p>Explorers were brave, determined people who might have to put up with hardship.</p> <p>Explorers and Adventurers 2</p> <p>Howard Carter was an archaeologist and explored Egypt to make new discoveries.</p>	<p>Explorers such as Amelia Earhart have travelled to different places by aeroplane.</p>	<p>The Spanish Conquistadors were some of the first men to travel to the new world. They got their name from being both conquerors and explorers.</p>	<p>The Ancient Greeks set sail to trade and find new lands and expand the Ancient Greek empire.</p>		<p>interpret the lives of the Vikings in Yorkshire?</p> <p>They were great explorers and made the first known voyages to Greenland, Iceland and North America (long boats)</p>
<p>Monarchy/Kings and Queens</p>	<p>Explorers and Adventurers 2</p> <p>Ancient Egypt had kings- Tutankhamun</p>	<p>Kings and Queens</p> <p>Kings and queens have ruled Britain for many years. The powers the King or Queen has have changed over the last 1000 years.</p> <p>National traditions and celebrations have</p>	<p>Who lived in the rainforest long ago?</p> <p>Mayan society was hierarchical – King...priests..warriors..craftspeople and merchants/traders...farmers, workers and slaves. Each of the ancient Maya cities was ruled by a</p>	<p>Did the Ancient Greeks change the world?</p> <p>Greece was divided into city-states that each had their own laws and way of life. Some states and kingdoms had kings e.g. Alexander the Great.</p>	<p>What did we learn from the Ancient Egyptians?</p> <p>The ancient Egyptians were ruled by kings and queens called pharaohs.</p>	<p>Raiders or Traders: How should we interpret the lives of the Vikings in Yorkshire?</p> <p>Each village or town had its own king or chief. The kings were the most powerful people in Viking society. Later on, King</p>

		<p>continued over many years.</p> <p>Knights and Castles Most castles were built during the medieval period, William the Conqueror built nearly 700 castles during his reign. In the medieval period, the king/ queen had all the power. They gave the powerful families land in return for their support. Monarchs built up armed forces.</p>	<p>different king or queen. Important leaders are remembered- Pakal the Great.</p>			<p>Cnut became the first ruler since the fall of Rome to rule over all of England.</p> <p>Who were the Tudors and what impact did the Tudor period have on modern Britain? Key Concepts Monarchs can make huge changes within a country e.g. King Henry VIII making England a Protestant nation.</p>
Civilisation	<p>Explorers and Adventurers 2 There were ancient civilisations that lived a very long time ago.</p>		<p>Who lived in the rainforest long ago? Mayans were rainforest people and the height of the Mayan Civilisation was between 1100BC and 900AD. It lasted 2000 years. Maya were around at the same time period as the Ancient Egyptians. A civilisation is considered by most historians to be a collection of urban areas (i.e. towns and cities) with a settled population doing specialised jobs and trading with one</p>	<p>Did the Ancient Greeks change the world? About 2,500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Ancient Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. They were inventors and explorers.</p>	<p>What did we learn from the Ancient Egyptians? The Ancient Egyptian civilisation spanned 3070 years, until they were conquered by the Romans in 30BC. It is one of the earliest civilisations. It was very advanced for its time.</p>	

			<p>another; written language, artwork and monuments are more common in civilisations.</p> <p>They were an organised, hierarchical society.</p> <p>They were a civilised and educated people who placed a high value on learning.</p> <p>The decline of the Mayan civilisation was brought about by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -excessive farming (deforestation) - Spanish Conquistadors 			
Government		<p>King and Queens</p> <p>In the past the king or queen made all the rules. Now the Queen or King does not have the same powers as they used to in the past. Over time, power has been shared amongst more people. Today the queen has less power and elected representatives in parliament make laws.</p>		<p>Did the Ancient Greeks change the world?</p> <p>Greece was divided into city-states that each had their own laws and way of life. Athens had a democratic government – people who lived there made decisions by voting.</p> <p>Who was Julius Caesar?</p> <p>Why did Hadrian build a wall?</p> <p>Rome was a kingdom, then a republic, then an empire. An emperor rules the entire empire. The emperor appoints</p>		

				governors to rule Britannia.		
Religion			<p>Who lived in the rainforest long ago? The Mayans believed in many gods and performed ceremonies.</p> <p>What changed in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age? During the Stone Age, people developed religious ceremonies</p>	<p>Did the Ancient Greeks change the world? Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. The Greeks believed there were different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. Greeks built temples in honour of their gods/goddesses where they would hold religious ceremonies and festivals. They also built community buildings.</p> <p>Who was Julius Caesar? Why did Hadrian build a wall? The Romans worshipped different gods. The Celts also worshipped different gods before the Romans invaded Britain. Both were pagans. Later Christianity became the official Roman religion.</p>	<p>Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain? Religion was really important to Anglo-Saxon life. The Anglo-Saxons were Pagans when they arrived in Britain but gradually became Christians.</p> <p>What did we learn from the Ancient Egyptians? Religion was an important part of their civilisation. They worshiped over 2,000 gods and goddesses.</p>	<p>Raiders or Traders: How should we interpret the lives of the Vikings in Yorkshire? The Viking worshipped different gods (Pagans). The Anglo-Saxons (at that time Christians) and Vikings (Pagans) lived alongside each other e.g. in York.</p> <p>Who were the Tudors and what impact did the Tudor period have on modern Britain? Key Concepts England became a Protestant nation during the reign of Henry VIII.</p>