



Berkswich CE History - Whole School Unit Summaries

	Nursery	Reception	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Autumn			Children will learn about significant events beyond living memory through Travel and exploration, Settlements and Location. The Steam Engine A significant invention in the Industrial Revolution. The First Flight An engine powered aeroplane in 1903. Great Fire of London The fire that destroyed much of London in 1666.	Children will learn about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements through Travel and exploration, Settlements and Location. Christopher Columbus The Italian sailor and explorer who discovered a way to sail from Spain to the Americas. Neil Armstrong The first man to step on the moon. Grace Darling Grace Darling helped to rescue nine passengers in a small rowing boat.	The Stone Age Children will learn about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers used tools and weapons made from stone to hunt and eat food. A local history study: the locality of school A study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality including a trip to and area significant in the locality: Stafford Castle.	The Iron Age Children will learn about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. Iron instead of bronze was used to make weapons and farming tools. One of the most dominant features of this time was the hill fort.	Ancient Greeks A study of one of the most influential civilisations in history of Greek life, their achievements and the influence on the western world. The legacy of Greek culture (art, architecture and literature) on later periods in British history remains including the present day.	Ancient Maya The achievements of the earliest civilisations including where and when they first appeared. A non-European society that provides contrast with British history. The Maya are native Americans of Central America, who built a great civilisation in the tropical rainforest that lasted for over 2000 years.
Spring	Learning is developed from areas of the EYFS Statutory framework, supported by the Early Learning Goals. EYFS builds the foundation of understanding ready for Key Stage One. Activities and experiences in EYFS guide children to know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now through books, storytelling and drawing on their own experiences. They will be able to talk about the lives of the people around them and improve their understanding of the past.		Children will learn about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements through Beliefs, Culture and Pastimes and Society. Queen Elizabeth II The longest reigning British monarch in history. Queen Victoria Britain's second longest reigning monarch on the throne for 64 years. Tim Berners Lee The inventor of the world wide web. Martin Luther King Jr A Baptist minister and civil rights leader, who campaigned against racial inequality in the United States of America.	Children will learn about significant events beyond living memory through Beliefs, Culture and Pastimes and Society. The Gunpowder Plot The famous attempt to blow up the House of Parliament. The Plague Also known as The Black Death, it is an ancient disease carried by rats. The Printing Press A significant invention where a machine used ink to print words and images on paper.	Anglo-Saxons Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons including: the Roman withdrawal from Britain in AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire; Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland); Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms; Anglo-Saxon art and culture and Christian conversion.	The Roman Empire The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain including: Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC; the successful invasion by Claudius and conquest; British resistance by Boudica; the power of the army and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs including Christianity.	The Tudors The changing power of monarchs as The Tudors ruled England and Wales between 1485 and 1603. Some of the most famous kings and queens in English history came from the Tudor family, and the period of their rule saw significant changes in daily life, politics and religious beliefs throughout Britain. It was also a time of global exploration and popular entertainment.	Victorians The changing power of monarchs. The Victorian era is the name given to the period of Queen Victoria's reign. It was a time of significant technological, scientific, economic and social change. New inventions and discoveries were made that changed where people lived, how they worked and how they spent their leisure time.
Summer			Children will learn about significant events beyond living memory through Food and Farming, Conflicts and Artefacts. Industrial Revolution A time of invention and change that impacted how people lived and worked. The Battle of Hastings One of the most important and well known battles in British history in 1066. The Moon Landing A significant achievement due to changes in scientific understanding and technology.	Children will learn about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements through Food and Farming, Conflicts and Artefacts. Marie Curie Marie Curie was made famous because of her influential work on radioactivity. Florence Nightingale Florence Nightingale dedicated her life to nursing. She improved the conditions for many soldiers. William Shakespeare An English playwright, poet and actor regarded as the greatest writer in the English language.	Vikings The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor: Viking raids and invasion; resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England; Anglo-Saxon laws and justice; Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066.	Ancient Egypt The achievements of the earliest civilisations including where and when they first appeared. For 3000 years, Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most influential inventions and discoveries in history. They developed systems for writing and maths, they used paper to write texts and built magnificent buildings, temples and tombs.	Second World War A significant turning point in British history as the Second World War was the most deadly conflict the world has ever seen. By the end of the conflict, approximately 50 million people had been killed, and the political and social organisation of the world was changed forever. Its influences are still felt in daily life today.	Kingdom of Benin A non-European society that provides contrast with British history. The Kingdom of Benin was home to the Edo people who, in around 900 CE, began clearing parts of the rainforests of West Africa to build their homes. The Edo people were led to great wealth and power before their kingdom eventually fell under the colonial rule of the British Empire in the late 1800s.