

EYFS	
<p>Communication and language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. • Describe some events in detail. • Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary <p>Personal, Social, Emotional Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about the perspective of others. <p>Physical Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing <p>Mathematics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to use the language of time e.g. a personal timeline/then and now 	<p>Understanding the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple words to talk about the passing of time. • Talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members. • Recognise and describe special times or events for family or friends. • Identify and talk about simple similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on own experiences and what has been read in class. • Listen to and recall simple historical stories. • Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. <p>Expressive Arts and Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. <p>Literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. • Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories • Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past

Key Stage One

Year 1		
Substantive Knowledge	<p><u>How has travel changed over time?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are different modes of transport for different reasons. • Transport can be powered in different ways. • Transport looks different now compared to the past. • There are different types of transport for different purposes. • Pupils will know why transport has developed over time. • Transport is constantly improving and developing into the future. 	<p><u>How did the great fire change London?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should be able to identify the year the Great Fire of London occurred (1666), demonstrating an initial understanding of chronological sequence. • Pupils should understand how the fire started and be able to name the source of the fire (Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane). • Pupils should be able to describe at least three major effects of the fire such as the destruction of homes, the displacement of people, or the reconstruction efforts following the fire. • Pupils should be aware of the extent of the fire, understanding that it spread quickly and engulfed a large part of the city. • Pupils should recognise the Great Fire's influence on London's development, including changes in building materials and improved fire safety measures. • Pupils should appreciate the importance of the Great Fire in London's history, recognising its significance as a turning point for urban development and fire safety.
	<p><u>Who are the heroes of the Crimean war?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise Mary Seacole as an important figure in British history and explain why she is remembered today. • Identify the key historical period during which Mary Seacole lived and worked, relating to the Victorian era. • Describe the main contributions that Florence Nightingale made to nursing and how she helped improve hospital conditions, particularly during the Crimean War. • Explain how Mary Seacole work led to changes in public health and hospital care. • Identify differences between hospitals in the past and present, discussing advancements that can be attributed to Mary Seacole's and Florence Nightingale's influence on modern nursing practices. • Recognise how Florence Nightingale's work has impacted the way we understand the importance of hygiene and cleanliness in medical environments today. • Construct a basic timeline that highlights the significant events in Florence Nightingale's life, demonstrating an understanding of chronological order. 	

Year 2			
Substantive Knowledge	<p><u>How has Thamesmead changed over time?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should be able to identify changes within living memory in Thamesmead, including how national events have impacted the local community. • Recognise how specific locations and buildings within Thamesmead have changed over time. • Pupils should identify and discuss significant individuals from Thamesmead and the surrounding areas, who have contributed to national or local achievements. • Recount key events and changes in Thamesmead’s living history, showing an understanding of how these have influenced modern life. • Sequence events and periods of change in Thamesmead, developing a chronologically secure knowledge of local history. • Recognise and describe cultural and social changes that have occurred in Thamesmead. 	<p><u>Why were castles so important after the Battle of Hastings?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the significance of the Battle of Hastings • Recognising the outcome and effects of the Battle • Recognise what a castle is and explain the basic reasons for their construction during William the Conqueror’s time. • Identify differences between early motte and bailey castles and the later stone keep castles. • Learning about the Impact of Norman Rule 	<p><u>Why is the work of Hamza Yassin significant?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the Significance of Hamza Yassin • Knowledge of Hamza Yassin’s Background • Exploration of Hamza Yassin’s Work • Yassin’s Impact on Public Awareness • Identification of Key Values related to his work

Key Stage Two

Year 3			
Substantive Knowledge	<p><u>How did life change for people from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should have a chronological understanding of the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age, and be able to place key events and developments in the correct period. • Pupils should be aware of the types of homes people lived in, the food they ate, and the tools and weapons they used during each age, noting advancements and changes over time. • Pupils should be able to identify and describe key artifacts from each period and understand their significance. They should have some understanding of the methods used by archaeologists to study the past. <p><u>What makes someone a hero in our community?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should have a fundamental understanding of when key emergency services were formed in the UK, such as the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866, the National Health Service in 1948, and the inception of modern policing with the Metropolitan Police in 1829. • They should be able to identify significant historical events that led to changes or improvements in the emergency services, for 	<p><u>What did the Romans do for us?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should have a chronological understanding of the Roman Era, and be able to place key events, individuals and developments in the correct period. • They should know about Julius Caesar’s attempted invasion in 55-54 BC • They should know about the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army • They should understand about the successful invasion by Claudius and the conquest, including Hadrian’s Wall • They should have knowledge of the British resistance, for example, Boudica • They should be able to explain the ‘Romanisation’ of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity 	<p><u>What was ‘life’ like for the Victorians?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should understand the chronological framework of the Victorian era, identifying its place in British history from 1837 to 1901. • They should be able to describe the significant social, cultural, and technological changes that occurred during Queen Victoria’s reign. • Pupils should develop an awareness of what daily life was like for different classes of people, from the wealthy elite to the working classes, including children.

Substantive Knowledge	<p>example, the Great Fire of London in 1666 influencing fire service development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils are expected to understand how and why emergency services have changed from their inception to modern times, noting advancements in technology and changes in society's needs. • They should be able to compare and contrast historical and contemporary uniforms, vehicles, and equipment used by the emergency services, recognising improvements and the reasons behind these changes. 		
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Year 4			
Substantive Knowledge	<p><u>How did the landscape of Ancient Egypt influence their lifestyle and beliefs?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should be able to place Ancient Egypt in the correct chronological context, understanding where it fits in history relative to other historical periods they have studied such as the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age. • Pupils should have knowledge of everyday life in Ancient Egypt. This will encompass social hierarchy, the roles and jobs common in Ancient Egyptian society, and the importance of the Nile. • Pupils should demonstrate knowledge of the pantheon of Egyptian gods and the significance of afterlife beliefs, which influenced their practices and the construction of tombs. • should understand the significance of religious artefacts, including amulets, coffins, and the Book of the Dead, and what these reveal about Egyptian beliefs. • Pupils should understand how the culture and inventions of Ancient Egypt have influenced our lives today, including in areas such as writing, with the development of hieroglyphs. 	<p><u>How did the ancient Greeks influence the modern world?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should be able to place Ancient Greece in the correct chronological context, understanding where it fits in history relative to other historical periods. • Pupils should have a clear understanding of daily life in Ancient Greece, including housing, clothing, food, education, and the roles of men, women, and children. They should be able to compare these aspects with their own lives. • Pupils should understand the concept of city-states, particularly the differences and similarities between two primary city-states: Athens and Sparta. They should recognise the types of government, economies, and social structures. • Pupils should be able to identify key achievements and contributions of Ancient Greece in various fields such as democracy, philosophy, mathematics, and the arts. They should understand the enduring impact of these contributions on Western civilization. • Pupils should demonstrate knowledge of Greek mythology, including gods, goddesses, and mythological creatures. They should understand the significance of mythology in daily life and in the cultural practices of the Ancient Greeks 	<p><u>Were the Anglo Saxons and Vikings vicious?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils should be able to place Anglo Saxons and Vikings in the correct chronological context, understanding where it fits in history relative to the other historical periods they have studied. • Pupils should have a clear understanding of who the Anglo-Saxons were, including where they came from. They should be able to explain why these groups migrated to Britain and identify the regions of Britain where they established settlements. • Pupils should be able to name and locate some of the early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, such as Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex. • Pupils understand how and why the Vikings came to Britain.

Year 5			
Substantive Knowledge	<p><u>Why was the Benin Kingdom so important in West African history and culture?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the key dates defining the early, classical, and later periods of the Benin Kingdom, placing them correctly on a timeline in relation to other historical periods studied. Identify the geographical location of the Kingdom of Benin and describe its environment, including vegetation and wildlife. Explain the importance of the Kingdom of Benin in the context of West African history, including its influence on the region and its cultural legacy. Describe the social hierarchy and roles of different members of Benin society, such as the Oba, nobles, craftsmen, farmers, and slaves. Analyse the significance of Benin art, particularly the bronze plaques and ivory carvings, discussing the skills and techniques used by craftsmen. Describe religious beliefs, customs, and traditions in Benin, and identify how these were reflected in the art and culture of the time. Explain the economic foundations of the Benin Kingdom, including the role of trade with Europeans and other African states. 	<p><u>How has space exploration changed our world?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils are expected to exercise critical thinking by comparing different sources of information regarding space travel, recognising how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of space exploration have been constructed. Pupils to construct a timeline that outlines the key events in the history of space exploration, including landmark events such as the launch of the first man-made satellite, Sputnik, in 1957, the first human spaceflight by Yuri Gagarin in 1961, and the Moon landing by Apollo 11 in 1969. Pupils to identify and discuss significant space missions, such as the Apollo Moon landings and the Space Shuttle program, and recognise the contributions of pivotal figures like Neil Armstrong, Valentina Tereshkova, and Tim Peake to the field of space exploration. Pupils to understand the technological advancements that have made space exploration possible, including the development of rockets, satellites, and space stations, and articulate how these technologies have impacted life on Earth (e.g., telecommunications, weather forecasting). Pupils to demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the solar system, including the names and characteristics of different planets, as well as an understanding of concepts like asteroids, comets, and the possibility of life beyond Earth. 	<p><u>How were The Tudors trailblazers?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils will be able to place the Tudors in the correct chronological context, understanding where it fits in history relative to the other historical periods they have studied. Pupils should have a comprehensive understanding of the Reformation, including the establishment of the Church of England and the dissolution of the monasteries. They should recognise the impact that Tudor monarchs had on culture and society, including patronage of the arts and exploration, like the voyages of Christopher Columbus and Sir Francis Drake. They should be aware of the Spanish Armada of 1588 and its impact on England and its relationship with other European countries.

Year 6			
Substantive Knowledge	<p><u>Is it appropriate to celebrate law breakers?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be able to identify and describe significant sites in their locality that are related to the highwayman theme and events that may have taken place there e.g. Shooter's Hill Pupils can explain the influence of local legends and oral accounts on our understanding of the highwaymen and how these figures have been perceived over time. Pupils can place the local study within the wider context of British history, introducing where and how highwaymen fit into the story of crime and punishment in Britain Pupils understand the impact and significance of highwaymen on society during the period they were most active, and discuss how this influenced law enforcement and transport <p><u>What can we learn from the story of migrants?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be able to identify and describe significant migrations that have shaped Britain, such as the arrival of the Romans, Anglo- 	<p><u>How did World War II unfold?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should demonstrate a secure chronological understanding of the sequence of events leading up to the war, key events during the war, and the immediate aftermath. Pupils should be able to identify which countries were involved in World War II and how the war began They should understand how Adolf Hitler rose to power They should understand how World War II affected children in Britain They should be able to explain what propaganda was and why was it an important tool Pupils should have knowledge of significant campaigns and battles, such as Battle of Britain 	<p><u>Is there justice for all?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils are expected to identify and explain the reasons for changes in types of crime and punishment, understanding the complex factors that have influenced these changes throughout history. Pupils should know about key events and significant individuals who influenced the rule of law, including how they have influenced the modern legal system of the UK, such as the development of police forces, and figures like Robert Peel. Pupils should display an appreciation of the moral questions surrounding the rule of law, including discussions about justice, the purpose of punishment, and how society deals with criminal behaviour. Pupils should compare the development of the rule of law in Britain with that in other societies, recognising the unique paths and shared principles of justice systems across different historical and cultural settings.

	<p>Saxons, Vikings, Normans, Huguenots, Jews, Commonwealth citizens, and more recent EU migrants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They should understand the causes of these migrations, including war, persecution, economic opportunity, and empire.• They should appreciate how migrants have contributed to key aspects of British life, including the National Health Service, industry, sports, and arts.• Pupils should understand the challenges and opportunities faced by migrants transitioning to life in Britain, including integration, assimilation, and retention of cultural identity.		
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