

Green Lane Infant School History Curriculum "In History we study things that happened in the past"

Nursery	Autumn Birthdays		Spring Families		Summer	
	Knowledge Category- Main events Main events Talk about the children's ages and when their birthday is. Relate to this is a celebration of the day they were born. Discuss different ways that birthdays are celebrated. Look at how we celebrate the King's birthday in this Country. Vocab: Celebration- to do something special Queen- A lady who rules a country or Kingdom Birthday- anniversary of someone's birth		Knowledge Category- Main events/Society Main events Talk about their own lives and the significant people in their own lives. Begin talking about time in relation to 'younger and older'. Society Discuss different families make up and talk about their parents- where do they live? Do they work? Vocab: Younger- have lived for less years Older- have lived for more years			
Reception	Autumn 1 Timelines	Autumn 2 Remembrance & Explorers	Spring 1 Location- where do we live?	Spring 2	Summer 1 The King and The Prime Minister	Summer 2 Technology in the past
	Knowledge Category- Main Events	Knowledge Category- main events Summary	Knowledge Category- Location Location		Knowledge Category- Society Summary-	Knowledge Category- Artefacts Summary-The history of technology is the history of the

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	<p>Summary: A timeline shows events in the order that they happen.</p> <p>Main Events-Plot onto a timeline events that have happened since the beginning of school using language of before, next and then.</p> <p>Children to talk about their life timeline from birth to present day.</p> <p>Vocab: Before, next, then</p>	<p>On the 11th November each year we call this Armistice Day. We wear red poppies to remember the people who died in World War I and other conflicts that happen around the world. The money from these poppies goes to servicemen and women who have been injured/changed by the battles they fought. Poppies are the flowers that grew on the battlefields once the war ended.</p> <p>Main events- In 1914-1918 the First World War took place. It was the largest war the world had seen up to this point in history. More than 8 million soldiers died and 20 million were injured.</p> <p>Vocab: Battlefield- a piece of land a battle is or was fought on Conflict-an argument Armistice- an agreement made by both sides in a war to stop fighting</p>	<p>To know that we live on the planet Earth in a Country called England. The Capital City of England is London. Lots of historical events have happened in England. We live in a city called Leicester. Recently Leicester became famous for finding a King buried in a car park.</p> <p>Vocab: Historical Event- important things that happened in the past that have changed how we live today.</p> <p>Knowledge Category- Society</p> <p>Summary There are people in the world who have made a difference in history and have helped change the world for the better. These are people that we should learn more about. These are called significant people.</p> <p>Society Sir David Attenborough is a significant person through his work with the environment. He has won</p>		<p>In England we have a King and a Prime Minister.</p> <p>Society Our king is called King Charles III. He has been king since the Queen died in 2022. The king is a symbol of unity and pride for lots of people in the commonwealth which is a group of 54 countries who are friends. Some people believe that we should not have a king or queen (monarch).</p> <p>The decisions about our country are made by parliament and the head of parliament is somebody called the Prime Minister. Our prime minister is Rishi Sunak.</p> <p>The king and the Prime minister meet once a week to share ideas and to talk about our Country.</p> <p>Vocab: monarch- king or queen</p>	<p>invention of tools and techniques by humans to help us. New technology has allowed us to communicate, be entertained and travel. Technology has changed how we live. This is also known as the digital revolution.</p> <p>Artefacts The Computer The Television The Radio The Phone (The aeroplane/train) - link to Year 1, Summer 1 The Steam Engine</p> <p>Vocab: Technology- inventions made by people to help us (link to Y1 computing) Revolution- a big change to something</p>
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		<p>Explorers Knowledge Category- Travel & Exploration</p> <p>Summary An explorer is a person who explores an area that is not known before. Explorers can explore the land and the sea.</p> <p>Travel & Exploration There are lots of famous explorers such as Amelia Earhart, Captain James Cook, Felicity Aston and Christopher Columbus. They have helped us to know more about the world we live in.</p> <p>Vocab: Explore- to look at something carefully and learn more about it.</p>	<p>many awards for this. He was born in Leicester and our school is in the Attenborough Learning Trust. This will be a legacy for him.</p> <p>Vocab: Legacy- something to pass down and remember a person by when they die.</p>			
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Year 1	Autumn 1 Printing Press	Autumn 2 Gunpowder Plot	Spring 1 Queen Elizabeth II	Spring 2 Neil Armstrong Helen Sharman & The Moon Landing	Summer 1 King Richard III	Summer 2 The Steam Engine
	<p>Knowledge Categories- Main events/Culture and Society/Beliefs</p> <p>Summary: Prints words and images on paper. Johannes (1455) Gutenberg design meant that books could be printed. Significant invention for communication.</p> <p>Main Events Timeline of key inventions of the printing press.</p> <p>Culture/Society Ideas could be shared through books. First book printed was the bible. People could now read independently and silently. Skillful craftsmen and scribes prev used to</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Main events/Beliefs/Settlements/Artefacts</p> <p>Summary: Attempt by Catholic conspirators to blow up the houses of parliament and Murder King James I. It was planned for 5th Nov 1605. The plot failed. Guy Fawkes is the most famous plotter as he was found with 36 barrels of gunpowder.</p> <p>Main Events/Beliefs Timeline of events King James I was a Protestant and plotters wanted to kill him because they felt he was treating Catholics unfairly. The failed plot made matters worse for Catholics in England. Everyone was expected to attend Church of</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Society/Culture and Pastimes/Main Events</p> <p>Summary: Queen Elizabeth II was the longest reigning British monarch in history. Born on 21 April 1926 and became queen on 6 February 1952. Coronation took place in Westminster Abbey, on 2 June the following year. She was married to Phillip Mountbatten (Prince Phillip) and had four children; Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward. Elizabeth's reign began less than a decade after the end of the Second World War and saw significant changes in daily life in Britain. Prince Charles has now become King Charles III.</p> <p>Society Queen Elizabeth II did not control the British</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Location/Travel & Exploration/Conflict/Main Events</p> <p>Summary: Neil Armstrong: First man to step on the moon on 20th July 1969. He flew on Apollo 11 and was the commander of the mission and was the pilot of the moon lander- Eagle. He received many awards inc Presidential medal of freedom. On 18th May 1991 Helen Sharman was the first British Astronaut to travel to space aged 27.</p> <p>Location Apollo 11 launched from Cape Kennedy on 16th July 1969. The Eagle landed in the sea of tranquility site 2.</p> <p>Travel & Exploration</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Main events/location/conflict</p> <p>Summary: Richard III was King of England between 1483 and 1485. He was the last of the Plantagenets and his death marked the end of the civil wars known as the war of the Roses.</p> <p>Main Events/Location King Richard was killed on Bosworth Battle Field in Leicestershire. His body was taken to Greyfriars and buried but when this was demolished the grave became lost. In 2012 a hunt began for his body and archaeologists used old maps and ground information and</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Travel & Exploration/ Society/ Artefacts</p> <p>Summary: The steam engine was one of the most significant inventions of the Industrial Revolution. It changed transportation, farming and how people made goods in mills and factories across the world. A steam engine used the power of steam (made by heating water) to do work.</p> <p>Travel & Exploration Previously transport was limited. The steam engine meant locomotives could be built that travelled hundreds of miles of</p>

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<p>write books- the printing press meant all levels of society could gain information.</p> <p>Beliefs Used to spread religious ideas and beliefs particularly in Christianity. Pamphlets were designed and used.</p> <p>Vocab: significant: important communicate: to share information (by talking or writing) centuries: periods of one hundred years scribes: people who write copies of things society: people living together in an organised group pamphlets: thin books</p>	<p>England services and it was very dangerous to practise the Catholic faith in England for centuries afterwards.</p> <p>Settlements The Houses of Parliament sit on the banks of the River Thames in London. The original building was built in 1097 by William II and was used as a royal residence. In the 1500s, Henry VIII moved out and it was used as a centre for law making and government. A fire destroyed much of the first palace and it was rebuilt in the 1800s. It is still the centre of government today, housing the House of Commons and the House of Lords.</p> <p>Artefacts Some of the artefacts that have survived to this day include; a mysterious letter with a warning about the plot, Guy Fawkes's signed confession and a lantern that Fawkes had when he was</p>	<p>government and was not involved in political decisions. The Queen travelled all over Britain and around the world visiting charities, celebrations and public events. The Queen also welcomed important visitors to Britain, including the leaders and rulers of other countries. Queen Elizabeth II was also the Head of the Commonwealth, a group of 53 countries across the globe.</p> <p>Culture & Pastimes The Queen followed lots of Royal Traditions. The Christmas message was televised in 1957. The Queen tried to make the Royal Family more modern and give us an insight into their lives.</p> <p>Main Events Timeline of life</p> <p>Vocab: monarch: the king or queen coronation: ceremony at which a king or queen is crowned decade: a period of time that lasts ten years</p>	<p>Scientists at NASA wanted to learn as much about the Moon as they could. Armstrong had to do was to land the Eagle at the landing site, Tranquility Base. Armstrong and Aldrin then spent almost three hours walking on the surface of the Moon. They collected samples of Moon rocks and carried out experiments. The astronauts left a US flag and a plaque saying 'Here men from the planet Earth first set foot upon the Moon. July 1969 A.D. We came in peace for all mankind.'</p> <p>Space exploration has allowed humans to learn a great deal about the planets and stars in space. Scientists currently want to send astronauts to Mars.</p> <p>Main Events Timeline of events</p> <p>Conflict In April 1961, the Soviet Union became the first country to send</p>	<p>exhumed a body from under a car park. This turned out to be King Richard III. He is now buried in Leicester Cathedral.</p> <p>Conflict 1455-1487 where there were many battles between the house of York and the House of Lancaster who both claimed the right to the throne. This was known as the war of the roses as each of the houses had a different colour rose as their emblem.</p> <p>King Richard III was part of the House of York and Henry Tudor belonged to the House of Lancaster.</p> <p>Vocab: Emblem- a badge of a family or organisation.</p>	<p>newly built railroads. Steam engines were also built on ships to make them steamboats- which were reliable, fast and made travel and trade easier and cheaper.</p> <p>Society Thomas Cook lived in Leicester and was one of the first travel agents to allow people to go on holiday with travel and accommodation using the railway. He was a significant person in Leicester and there is a statue of him near the train station and we have buildings named after him.</p> <p>Vocab: Transportation- moving things around Locomotives- vehicles that pull trains Significant- important</p>
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		<p>captured.</p> <p>Vocab: Houses of Parliament: the buildings where the British parliament does its work conspirators: people planning something in secret persecuted: treated cruelly and unfairly centuries: periods of one hundred years government: people who run a country treason: the crime of betraying your country</p>	<p>government: people who run a country political: how power is used in a country tradition: a custom that has existed for a long time</p>	<p>a man into space. His name was Yuri Gagarin. Soon afterwards, on 25 May 1961, the US president John F Kennedy announced that the United States would land a spacecraft on the Moon before 1970. This marked the start of the space race between the Soviet Union and the United States. The two countries were rivals and both wanted to prove they had the best scientists and technology.</p> <p>Vocab: lunar: relating to the Moon commander: person in charge of a military operation achievements: things done successfully after lots of effort exploration: search of an unfamiliar area rivals: those in competition with one another</p>		
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Year 2	Autumn 1 Martin Luther King Jr	Autumn 2 World War 1	Spring 1 The Plague	Spring 2 Great Fire of London	Summer 1 Queen Victoria	Summer 2 Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole
	<p>Knowledge Categories- Main events/society/location</p> <p>Summary Martin Luther King was a Baptist Minister who campaigned against racial inequality in the United States of America. He was an influential public speaker. His famous speech is called 'I have a dream'. He is known for making society fairer.</p> <p>Main Events Born in 1929. Gave his famous speech in 1963.</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Conflict/main events/location/society</p> <p>Summary The First World War saw fighting across Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa between 1914 and 1918. There were new types of weapons and types of fighting. At the end of the war, the map of Europe had to be re-drawn. The League of Nations was set up to stop conflict like this happening again.</p> <p>Conflict/Main Events</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Travel and Exploration/Artefacts/ Main events</p> <p>Summary The plague is an ancient disease carried by rats and spread by fleas. In the 1300's it spread across Europe killing more than 25 million people. It was called the black death because of the black patches on people's skin. The last outbreak in England was in London in 1665 just before the Great Fire of London. Some historians think the fire helped stop the spread of the disease.</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- settlements/main events/location/artefacts</p> <p>Summary The Great Fire of London started on the 2nd Sept 1666 in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane. By 5th Sept the fire had destroyed more than 13,000 houses and buildings in the city including 87 churches and the famous St Paul's cathedral. The fire spread quickly due to the way the houses were built, the lack of a firefighting service and the weather.</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Main events/Society/Culture/Artefacts</p> <p>Summary Queen Victoria is Britain's second longest reigning Monarch. She was Queen for 64 years after she became Queen at 18. She was married to Prince Albert and they had nine children. When Albert died in 1861 Victoria was very sad and stopped going out in public. Her legacy is how she improved the relationship</p>	<p>Knowledge Category- Location/Conflict/Society/Main events</p> <p>Summary Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole dedicated their lives to nursing. They both changed the conditions within nursing and how nurses were treated.</p> <p>Location/Conflict War broke out between the Russian and Ottoman Empires (Part of the ottoman empire is now called Turkey). Great Britain and France were allies (friends) of the Ottoman Empire and</p>

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<p>In 1964 he won the Nobel Peace Prize. He was assassinated in Memphis Tennessee in 1968.</p> <p>Society Slavery was abolished in 1865 but in the 1950's people were still treated unequally. Martin Luther King organised the Montgomery Bus Boycott in protest against the treatment of Rosa Parks. This ended racial segregation and made Martin Luther King famous.</p> <p>Location Martin Luther King was from the United States of America in a City called Atlanta. He gave his famous speech in Washington DC.</p> <p>Vocab: Slavery-People owning other people Racial segregation- separating a race, class or group from the rest of society</p>	<p>The war began in 1914. The assassination of Archduke started the war.</p> <p>Location The First World War saw fighting across Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Battles included the Battle of the Somme and Battles at Verdun in 1916.</p> <p>Sarajevo is located in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>Society/Main Events At the start of the war, people were patriotic and volunteered to fight as they thought it would be over quickly- in just months. But the war carried on and everyone at home had to help the war effort including women making weapons in factories.</p> <p>Vocab: Conflict- a disagreement or argument Armistice- An agreement made by both sides to stop fighting for a certain time.</p>	<p>Travel & Exploration By the 1300's travel in and across Europe helped people to trade with each other. Trade brought money and materials to City's and Countries/ Travellers also spread disease and infection. The Black Death quickly spread across Europe.</p> <p>Society The Black Death spread disease, panic and death everywhere. Rich and poor people were affected and often whole families. If someone became sick a white cross was painted on the door- then no one could leave. Some people had the job of burying the dead in large pits on the edge of towns.</p> <p>Artefacts/Main Events Lots of eye-witness accounts have survived from the 1300's in diaries, chronicles and reports. Samuel Pepys wrote a recount of the plague of 1665 in his famous diary. Recounts like these help us to learn about the events that took place.</p> <p>Vocab: Ancient- from a long time ago</p>	<p>Settlements/Main Events The City of London had become busy with poorly built houses sitting close to each other in congested streets. The houses were made from flammable wood and tar. King Charles II ordered the City to be re-built with brick and stone. Famous architects drew plans for the re-build including Christopher Wren who designed St Paul's Cathedral.</p> <p>Location Started in Pudding Lane near the Thames River.</p> <p>Artefacts An eye-witness Samuel Pepys wrote a recount of the fire in his famous diary. Extracts help us to know how the fire started, what was done to try and stop it and what happened afterwards. This is one person's account.</p> <p>Vocab: Congested- crowded and blocked Flammable- easily sets on fire</p>	<p>between the public and the monarchy.</p> <p>Society/Main Events Queen Victoria was the monarch (Queen) between 1837 and 1901 when she died. Victoria made a new role for the monarchy in Britain. She set up lots of traditions that have been followed by British Monarch's since such as supporting charities and public events. This meant that the public liked her.</p> <p>Culture/Artefacts A memorial was built in memory of Prince Albert called the Royal Albert Hall. Victoria wanted people to know more about art, music, sciences. It now hosts music, arts, sports events including the Proms. The Victoria and Albert Museum is one of the most famous museums in the world. It has over 4 million objects that tell us about the</p>	<p>sent soldiers to help them fight Russia in an area called the Crimea. This became known as the Crimean war.</p> <p>Society/Main Events Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 in Italy. She trained in nursing in Germany in 1851, moved to England and then travelled to the Crimea in 1854. When she returned she published a book called Notes on Nursing which is influential today. Nursing is now a respected profession.</p> <p>Society/Main Events Mary Seacole was born in Kingston Jamaica in 1805. Mary wanted to join Florence treating sick soldiers in the Crimea, so she went to London to sign up. She was refused but showed great resilience by taking a ship of supplies to the Crimea. Mary got the name Mother Seacole for how she looked after the soldiers- opening up the British Hotel</p>
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	<p>Inequality- unfairness</p> <p>Influential- makes people take notice</p> <p>Discrimination- unfair treatment of different types of people.</p> <p>Assassinated- murdered for political or religious reasons</p>	<p>Patriotic- support and devotion to the Country.</p> <p>Destruction- when something is destroyed</p> <p>Assassinated- murdered for political or religious reasons</p> <p>Invaded- entered by an army</p>	<p>Outbreak- when a disease starts again</p> <p>Eye-witness- someone who saw the events and describes it to others</p> <p>Recount- an account of the event</p>	<p>Architects- people who design buildings</p> <p>Eye-witness- Someone who saw the events and describes it to others</p> <p>Extract- a short piece</p>	<p>past. Victoria wanted the public to see these artefacts.</p> <p>Vocab:</p> <p>Monarch- the king or queen</p> <p>Monarchy- the monarch and his or her family</p> <p>Legacy- something left behind after death</p> <p>Memorial- a structure built to remind people of a person or event</p> <p>Trip to Beaumanor: There are similarities and differences between school in Victorian times and now. Part of Queen Victoria's legacy is that all children have the right to attend school.</p>	<p>to care for the wounded and would even ride into the battlefields to help injured soldiers. She is remembered for her courage, medical skills and overcoming racial prejudice.</p> <p>Vocab:</p> <p>Significant- important</p> <p>Improved- made better</p> <p>Conditions- how good or bad a place is</p> <p>Racial prejudice- when somebody is treated differently because of their race, ethnicity, nationality or colour.</p> <p>Link to MLK</p>
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