



Dovedale Primary School

Long term plan

History



EYFS	Autumn	
	How do our clothes change throughout the year and why?	Vocab: seasons, weather, clothing, purpose, time, month and year
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: - Recall days of the week/ month/ seasons explored during the year. - Recall experiences of weather - Recall clothing choices for holidays/ school/ club uniforms etc.	<u>End point:</u> - Name and describe clothing typically worn in winter and summer. - Recall clothing/ objects worn for a purpose (sun hat, gloves etc) - To discuss weather experience in autumn and spring.
	Spring	
	How have celebrations changed over time?	Vocab: special, tradition, festival, celebrations, family and differences/ similarities
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: - Recall significant events (birthdays, starting schools) - Use some vocabulary to indicate time (then, now)	<u>End point:</u> - Recall events/ traditions in their own lives. - Recall some of the special ways we celebrate. - People celebrate different festivals/ events/ celebrations - Share objects associated with the events that I enjoy celebrating.



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	Summer	
	How have I changed since I was a baby?	Vocab: childhood, memories, change, younger, then and now
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • Members of their family • Discuss photographs of past events.	<u>End point:</u> • Recall past and present in their own lives • Recall significant events (birthdays, starting schools) • Explain how they change overtime and key milestones in development.
Y1	Autumn	
	How was life different for children in the 1950s?	Vocab: past, present, technology, transport, online and modern
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • How have I changed since I was a baby? • Celebrations throughout the year • Why do we wear different clothes at different times of the year?	<u>End point:</u> • Home appliances were different in the 1950s. • Most people listened to the radio and called it a wireless. • Not many people had televisions • Televisions were black and white • Most toys were made from wood. • Children played in the streets quite often • Significant historical events e.g., Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.



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	Spring	
	Why are The Beatles an important part of Liverpool's history?	Vocab: famous, past, present, world, local, band, musician, Beatlemania and idol
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • What life was like in Britain in the 1950s. • What forms of entertainment there were. Most people listened to the radio and called it a wireless in the 1950s. Influx of cheaper electrical devices like televisions, radios and record players will have influenced the children of the time. • Significant historical events e.g., coronation of Queen Elizabeth II • What school life was like.	<u>End point:</u> • Know who The Beatles were: John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. • Look at our school in the 1950s. The significance of Dovedale Road School. • Know how the band were formed. • Impact on Liverpool and playing in The Cavern. The Swinging Sixties. • Beatlemania. Original Boy Band. • Life after The Beatles and their lasting legacy in Liverpool and worldwide. Know that they have had a huge impact on music over the last 60 years.
	Summer	
	How have holidays changed over time?	Vocab: seaside, railway, Punch and Judy, carriages and piers
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • Vocabulary for past and present • A simple understanding of chronology • A knowledge of how house, technology and toys have changed since the 1950s.	<u>End point:</u> • Most people visited the seaside for a holiday using the railway. • Piers were built so that people could walk along them and breathe in the fresh sea air. • In the 1800s and early 1900s beachwear covered most of the body and was very heavy.



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		• Punch and Judy was a form of entertainment. • There were carriages in which the women would change into their bathing costumes. A horse would then pull it towards the sea and the women would lower themselves into it without being seen. • Most people couldn't swim so only paddled in the sea.
Y2	Autumn	
	Why did the Great Fire of London become such an important event in history?	Vocab: destroyed, diary, event, city, King, Lord Mayor, timeline, firefighter, bakery
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • Vocabulary for past and present • An understanding of chronology • A simple understanding of a timeline- sequence some events or 2 related objects in order of time.	<u>End point:</u> • Know what London looked like in the past • Know what life was like in London before the Great Fire • Know how the Great Fire of London began and how it spread so quickly. • Know what the key events of Great Fire of London were chronologically • Know how people responded to the Great Fire of London • Know what life was like for people after the Great Fire of London.



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Summer		
	How did Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell change the way we think about nursing?	Vocab: nurse, hygiene, wealthy, medicine, war, skilled, significant, achievements and memorial
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • Vocabulary of past and present • Use words and phrases such as old, new, young • Men and women were treated differently • Conditions of the past, such as the way people lived and how disease spread, how conditions are different to today.	<u>End point:</u> • Know who Florence Nightingale and Edith Carvell were and what motivated them to become nurses. • Why do we know so much about them, when they lived so long ago • Know why Florence and Edith placed themselves in such danger by going to war. To understand what barriers were in place for women during these times. • What did Florence and Edith do to improve the lives of the soldiers during The Crimean war and World War I. • To know what were their greatest achievements were and the difference between the two. • Understand how Florence and Edith are remembered. What did people really think about them? Should Florence be remembered more than Edith?



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Y3	Autumn	
	How did life in Britain change from the Stone Age to the iron Age?	Vocab: BC, AD, prehistory, artefact, archaeologist, tribe, weapon, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • A simple understanding of a timeline- sequence some events or 3 related objects in order of time order. • Using words phrases such as recently, before, after, now and later	<u>End point:</u> Stone Age: • The term 'Stone Age' refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections. • Palaeolithic people were hunters and they found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons • The middle Stone Age called the Mesolithic period. Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. In the late Stone Age which is called the Neolithic. • The way people lived changed a lot because they began to settle into farming villages instead of moving from place to place. People started to look after animals and grew their own crops. Bronze Age: • When people discovered how to get metals out of rocks. • A metal called bronze replaced stone as the best material for making tools. • People were able to build better farming equipment and they also began to make bronze weapons and jewellery Iron Age: • A metal called iron replaced bronze as the main material for making tools and weapons. • People lived in tribes and they were often at war with each other.



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		• Due to war, Iron Age people began to protect themselves by setting in hillforts. • Hillforts were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone-walls.
	Summer	
	What can evidence tell us about life in Ancient Egypt?	Vocab: civilisation, achievement, pharaoh, transport, trade and pyramids.
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • Life in Britain during this time- Stone Age to Iron Age • How archaeology and artefacts are used in History.	<u>End point:</u> • The Ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in northeast Africa. • The Ancient Egyptians invented one of the earliest known writing systems called hieroglyphics. • The Ancient Egyptians were ruled by kings and queens called pharaohs • Papyrus was the first form of paper • The River Nile flows through Egypt and was the source of life for Ancient Egyptians who used it for farming, fishing and trading. • Their technology included the ability to build large construction projects such as pyramids and palaces, simple machines such as ramps and levers and a complex system of government and religion.



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Y4	Autumn	
	What did the Ancient Greeks achieve and why does it still matter today?	Vocab: civilisation, democracy, city-state, govern, citizen, BC, Athens and Sparta
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • Using timelines to place events in order (intervals of 10/ 100 years) • Understand that timelines can be divided into BC and AD • Use words and phrases such as century and decade • Understand the meaning of civilisation and achievements	<u>End point:</u> • Explain that the Ancient Greeks made many contributions to Western Civilisation such as architecture, philosophy, art, maths, science and technology • Understand that Greece was made up of a series of independent city-states such as Athens and Sparta • Understand that although Greece was made up of many separate states- they all shared a similar culture with common Gods, myths and the Olympic Games. • Understand that the origins of democracy came from Ancient Greece.
	Spring	
	How significant were the achievements of the ancient Maya?	Vocab: Mesoamerica, temples, pyramids, astronomy and currency.
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • The definition of civilisation, achievements and pyramids • To understand another ancient civilisation such as Ancient Egypt.	<u>End point:</u> • Explain that the Mayas believed in three realms- heaven, earth and the underworld • Explain that the Maya civilisation did not abruptly collapse- it was a slow decline.



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		• Understand that the Mayas created spectacular temples and pyramids without the use of metal tools and wheels • The Ancient Maya lived in an area called Mesoamerica • The Maya developed accurate calendars by using astronomy and mathematics. • Cacao originated from the Maya. The cacao bean was processed and made into chocolate that they added to drinks and sauces. The beans were also used as a form of currency. • Religion was at the forefront of Maya culture and hierarchy- it was connected to social aspects of life including sport (Pok-a-Toc)
Summer		
	How much did the Romans change Britain?	Vocab: Romans, invade, conquer, empire, emperor and rebellion
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • The period before the Roman invasions of Britain- The Iron Age • Possess a knowledge and understanding of life in Britain during the Stone Age to the Iron Age.	<u>End point:</u> • Explain how the Romans impacted on Britain such as: brick and stone buildings, how they are heated, the way we get rid of our sewage, the roads we use, religion (many gods and Christianity), the words we use and language we speak and measurements (feet, inches and numbers). • Describe the resistance of Boudicca and the reasons for building Hadrian's Wall. • Explain that the Romans left because the Roman Empire was being attacked and they were needed to defend it.



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Y5	Autumn	
	How did Britain change after the Romans left?	Vocab: invade, settle, kingdom, artefact, Christianity, Paganism, raid, invade, valuable and Norsemen
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • Uses timelines with intervals of 10/ 100/ 1000 years. • Begins to appreciate length of time for different periods • Names, places and dates of significant events from the past put on a timeline. • A knowledge and understanding of life in Britain before the Anglo-Saxon and Scots (Life during Roman Britain) • Able to explain why the Romans left Britain and the lasting impact they had.	<u>End point:</u> • Roman rule was coming to an end and Britain was being attacked by the Picts and Scots from the north and the Anglo-Saxons and Jutes from the sea. • Explain that the Romans left Britain because the Roman Empire was being attacked and they were needed to defend it. • When the Romans left Britain no longer had the strong Roman army to defend it from the invaders. • Explain the Anglo-Saxons came from Northern Europe including Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. • There were many battles but gradually, the Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain. • The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today- although the punishments were very different.
	Were the Vikings only raiders and invaders? <u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain after the Roman left.	<u>End point:</u> • The Viking Age in Britain began around 1200 years ago and lasted for just over 200 years. Around the year AD 790 Vikings first started to raid Britain.



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	An understanding of life in Britain during the period of the Anglo-Saxons.	- Vikings (known as Norsemen) came from the countries we now call Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This area is known as Scandinavia. - Norsemen travelled on longboats raiding and plundering lands. They started out as short trips to steal treasure and take slaves. - The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials. - In time, Vikings made Britain their home by forcing the Saxons out. - By AD 878- The Vikings had settled permanently in Britain. Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat. Vikings lived in houses with walls made of stone or wood with a straw roof. Vikings also used wattle and daub (sticks, mud and dung) for the inside of the walls. - Vikings arrived as Pagans but eventually converted to Christianity.
Spring		
	How and why has crime and punishment changed over time?	Vocab: crime, punishment, feudal system, Magna Carta, deportation, imprisonment
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: - An understanding of Vikings and Anglo-Saxon struggles for the Kingdom of England. - Knowledge of Roman rule in Britain and other ancient systems of governance (Egypt and Greece).	<u>End point:</u> - Explain how crime and punishment changed post 1066. - Understand how Saxons used heavy punishment and had an imbalance of justice. - Understand how the feudal system was a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles.



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		• Understand that King John and Rebel Barons introduced early UK justice. • Magna Carta influenced justice today. • Tudor crime and punishment involved injustice and discrimination. • Robert Peel established the first police force in 1829. • Understand how John Kent (1805-1886) was the first black police officer in Britain. • Understand how during the Victorian period more people were punished by deportation or imprisonment rather than death. • Understand how being poor was considered a crime in the Victorian era. The Victorians believed that money was key to survival in this society.
Y6	Autumn	
	How did the transatlantic slave trade shape Liverpool and its people?	Vocab: Empire, slaves, enslavement, legacy, trade, migration, commodities, port, wealth and diaspora
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • How to use timelines to place and sequence local, national and international events (5 or more) • Begin to design own timeline to sequence events learned. • Understand how Magna Carta in 1215 gave rights to most people but not to all (slaves and serfs)	<u>End point:</u> • Know the importance of Liverpool as a port. The second city of the Empire and the commodities that were traded (including sugar, cotton and tobacco.) • Know what the slave trade was and what 'The Slave Triangle' was. Understand Liverpool's role within that triangle (Atlantic Slave Trade) • Know the impact the slave trade had on Liverpool. The wealth of the city and the buildings that were built (including The Town Hall) • Know some of the main slave traders from Liverpool.



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	• Know about the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus (1492) • Know about Privateers including Sir Francis Drake and Jim Hawkins (1560s) and know they were the first English traders to enslave people. • That from 1607 England began developing colonies in the Americas and began to use enslaved labour within them.	• Understand the impact of the slave trade around the world and how it came to an end. • Know that not all traders traded within the slave trade. Understand the achievements of James Penny (Penny Lane) and the impact these traders had on Liverpool. • Know the lasting legacies of the slave trade in Liverpool are. Understand that streets within Liverpool are named after slave traders (Bold Street, Earle Road, Tarlton Street, Cunliffe Street as well as certain buildings and statues. • Know what the legacy of the slave trade and Empire was to Liverpool and beyond (African diaspora)
Summer		
	How far did the Second World War change life in Britain?	Vocab: blitz, allies, empire, evacuation, neutral, invasion, defence, enemy
	<u>Required prior knowledge:</u> Children should know: • How life, technology and industry changed during the Victorian era within Liverpool.	<u>End point:</u> • Recall the causes and consequences of World War II • Describe the role of the British Empire within World War II • Explain the role Liverpool had within World War II and the impact World War II had on Liverpool. • Understand the forgotten heroes (Black, African and Indian soldiers) and their impact in World War II. • Study a World War II artist and photographers and understand their interpretation of the war.