

**GUARDIAN ANGELS' RCPS
HISTORY PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE**

Year Group	Learning Journey 1	Learning Journey 2	Learning Journey 3
Nursery	<u>Myself- My day and days that are important to me</u> The activities I do during the day are different in the morning, afternoon, evening and at night-time. Birthdays are an event that happen every year. I have had birthdays. Photos of my birthdays help me to recall my past.	<u>Events of the Past and Celebrations Today</u> Birthdays and Christmas are celebrations that we look forward to. The toys and presents we play with now are different to the toys my grandparents played with.	<u>Transport- Boats</u> Transport is how people or items are taken from one place to another. This might be in the car, boat, trains or planes. The materials that boats are made of and how they are powered have changed over time.
Reception	<u>Myself- Key dates in my lifetime</u> The day starts in the morning, then the afternoon, the evening and then night-time. Different activities happen in different parts of the day. I have had different events happen in my past. My family have had different events happen in their lives.	<u>Toys Through Time</u> There are many celebrations some happen every year such as Christmas when toys are traditionally exchanged. Toys and presents have changed over time. The materials they were made from has developed. T.V characters were used in toys and the use of batteries and electronics.	<u>Transport – Planes and Boats</u> Boats, trains and planes have changed over time. We take trips that are planned and welcome. However, in the past, sometimes people moved from one place to another and this caused problems between groups of people.
Year 1	<u>The Life of Queen Elizabeth II</u> Queen Elizabeth II reigned from 1952 – 2022 She is the British Monarch with the longest ever reign – 70 years Queen Elizabeth was married to Prince Phillip and her eldest child is now King Child III.	<u>Changes within living memory</u> During the reign of Queen Elizabeth II there were many changes. Toys and games have changed a great deal within living memory especially with advances in technology. Some games	<u>Transport</u> The first ever manned aeroplane flight was in 1903 in America. This plane was built and flown by The Wright Brothers. Planes have changed dramatically, and we now use them for transport and to travel. Since the invention of planes, it's much

	The Queen has many different residences. Including Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle in England and Balmoral in Scotland. The Queen had many responsibilities including Head of the Church of England, Queen Elizabeth II was Head of the Armed Forces. She was the only person who can declare and end war with other countries. Queen Elizabeth II has celebrated her Coronation, her Silver Jubilee, her Golden Jubilee and then her Platinum Jubilee in 2022. This was celebrated across the commonwealth with concerts, street parties and a range of national and local events.	such as playground games have not changed as much. Classrooms have changed in this time. Modern classrooms have more technology (Interactive white boards). Some things are still the same like pens, pencils, books, desks and the subjects that are taught. Television has changed in this time. Queen Elizabeth II was the first British Monarch's to have a televised Coronation. At the time of the Queen's coronation only around 2 million people had a television. Now most families own at least one television. You can watch T.V. programmes now on lots of different devices with so many different channels. In 1953 there was only the BBC. Regular Colour TV only started in 1967, before that most TV was in Black and white.	easier and quicker to travel around the world. Rivers and canals were an important part of transport and they linked towns and cities across England. There are still canal barges used in Manchester but they are now mainly used as homes or for leisure. The first trains were powered by steam. The first steam locomotive was built by George Stephenson in 1829. Trains have changed a great deal and are now powered by diesel or electric. Trains are still a popular form of transport all over the world. Although transport has had a positive impact on how people can move between places. In the past, groups of people would invade another place. This could cause disagreements and even wars.
Year 2	<u>The Great Fire of London</u> The Great of London happened on 2nd September 1666 The fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane in London. The fire spread quickly because the houses were made of wood, were	<u>Victorians</u> Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 until 1901. It lasted 63 years the second longest after Queen Elizabeth II. Victorians were people who lived in the reign of Queen Victoria.	<u>Holidays at the Seaside</u> British Seaside holidays were very popular. In the North West, Blackpool and Southport were popular holiday destinations. In Victorian times people wore very different beach clothes to what would be

	close together and it had been a very dry Summer. King Charles decided that the spread of the fire could be stopped by creating a 'fire-break' (tearing down houses in the path of the fire. When the fire continued, King Charles joined the firefighters in the attempt to stop the fire. Samuel Pepys wrote a diary at the time recording the events. This is a Primary Source. As a consequence of the fire, London was massively reconstructed after the fire with attention paid to how to prevent fires spreading in the future. Modern methods of firefighting and fire prevention have changed dramatically.	In Victorian times a law was made saying that every child between 5 and ten had to go to school. Victorian school children wrote on slates. Victorian schools were very strict, and punishments were very harsh. During Victorian times people began to move away from farming and work in cities and factories. There were any famous inventions in Victorian times such as the steam locomotive and the telephone.	worn today and got changed in beach huts. In the 1950s British seaside holidays were still popular and people began to travel further as transport advanced. Now people can travel to beaches all over the world for their holidays. There are positive benefits to the development of methods of travel like trips and holidays. This is when a leisurely trip has been planned for. However, throughout history people sometimes travelled to another place when they weren't welcome. Invasions could cause disagreements and even wars.
Year 3	<u>The Stone Age</u> The Stone Age lasted approximately 2.5 million years. The Stone Age People created cave paintings. During this time people made their tools from stone.	<u>The Bronze Age to Iron Age</u> The Bronze Age lasted around 2000 years and saw the move from stone tools to bronze tools. The Iron Age lasted around 800 years and saw the move from bronze tools to iron tools.	<u>Ancient Egypt</u> Ancient Egyptian civilisation began around 3000BC Ancient Egypt is in North Africa beside the River Nile. The River Nile was crucial to Egyptian life.

	The Stone Age People were hunter gatherers. Skara Brae a Neolithic site was discovered by William Watt in 1850 in Scotland. Otzi the Iceman in the oldest European mummified human found in 1991.	In this time people moved from hunter gathering to farming and living in hill forts. Hill forts were more easily defended from attackers. Archaeologists can use items found buried with people of this time (grave goods) to find out about this time.	Pharaohs were the main leaders of Egypt. Some Pharaohs were buried in large tombs called pyramids. Ancient Egyptians had one of the largest and most complex collections of Gods and Goddesses that they worshiped. There Gods changed over time with the developments of Egyptian society. The Egyptians used slaves to do a variety of jobs. Many completed labour jobs like working on the far or constructing buildings. Some slaves worked as house servants. Their role was to look after the cooking, cleaning, gardening and children. The most famous pyramids are found in Giza. Pharaohs were mummified after death as part of a religious ceremony. Egyptians used hieroglyphics to write.
Year 4	<u>Ancient Greeks</u> Ancient Greek civilisation began in 323BC after the death of Alexander The Great. Greece is located in Europe.	<u>Roman Britain</u> The central power of the Roman Empire was in Rome in Italy. The Romans invaded and occupied much of Europe and Northern Africa. The Romans first invaded Britain in 43AD and occupied Britain until 410 AD.	<u>Local Area Study – Industry and Transport</u> Bury is a market town in Lancashire. Bury grew during the industrial revolution when many cotton mills were opened. The Burrs Park is the site of a former Mill.

	We have been able to learn a great deal about daily life in Ancient Greece through archaeology. The Ancient Greeks had their own religion in which they worshiped many Gods. Zeus was the king of these Gods. The Gods of the Ancient Greeks can be compared to the God's of the Romans. The Olympic games were created in Olympus, Ancient Greece in 776BC. The Ancient Olympics consisted of a number of events- some of which are still in today's Olympics. It is a consequence of the Ancient Greek era that we can celebrate the talent of the world in the Olympic and Paralympic Games every 4 years. Slaves in ancient Greece performed the tasks that the Greeks considered degrading. They performed chores, acted as travel companions and delivered messaged. There were also agricultural slaves who worked on farms and industrial slaves that worked in mines. We are still influenced by many aspects of Ancient Greek civilization today. This can be seen in areas such as Sport, Politics, Science and Maths, Art and Architecture.	The Romans relied heavily on slave labour. Evidence of slavery can be found from inscribed tags that were worn by slaves as collars to deter them from escaping. The Romans believed in 12 powerful Gods. There was a God for most aspects of their life such as agriculture, love and war. Boadicea was queen of the Iceni tribe and led a revolt against Roman rule. The Romans brought with them many innovations and new ideas such as roads, aqueducts and literature. Hadrian's Wall was built by the Emperor Hadrian in 122 AD to defend Britannia from attacks from Northern tribes.	Bury was linked to the North West by the Manchester, Bolton & Bury Canal, which fully opened in 1808. The canal was provided with water from Elton Reservoir, fed by aqueducts from a weir on the River Irwell. In 1841, the first section of the train route that is now the East Lancashire Railway was opened.
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Year 5	<u>Anglo Saxons and Scots</u> The Anglo Saxons invaded Britain in 449AD The Anglo Saxons are made up of three tribes The Angles, The Saxons and The Jutes. These were located in modern day Germany and Denmark. The Anglo Saxons split Britain into seven kingdoms. We know a great deal about the Anglo Saxon after the archaeological discoveries made at the Sutton Hoo burial site in Suffolk in 1938. Anglo Saxons wrote using runes. Alfred The Great began to unite The Anglo Saxons and is considered the First King of Britain. A consequence of his rule is the United Kingdom of today. The Picts and The Scots were a constant threat of invasion to the Anglo Saxons Kingdoms.	<u>Vikings</u> The Vikings invaded Britain in 800AD. They landed in Northumbria. The Vikings came from Denmark and Norway. They sailed across the North Sea in Long Ships. Some Vikings invaded Britain raiding it for wealth and glory. However most Viking Invaders wished to settle in Britain as it had superior farmland and resources. As the Vikings opened up trade routes across Europe, they exchanged goods or slaves- gaining items they couldn't produce on their own farms such as salt, spices and dyes. They would exchange people for products or take on slaves to complete the most unpleasant work in the fields. Traces of Viking Britain can be seen through archaeological remains and place names such as Skegness and Ormskirk. Similarly, to Ancient Egypt and Ancient Greece and the Romans, the Vikings worshiped many Gods. The leader of The Norse Gods was Odin.	<u>Britain and the Slave Trade</u> Slavery is the practice of people owning other people. Enslaved people have to work for the owners doing whatever they ask. Ancient Egyptians, Ancient Greeks and Romans all enslaved people. From the 16th century for nearly 300 years, Britain was involved in the Transatlantic Slave Trade. British companies bought and sold enslaved people and made huge profits selling crops enslaved people worked hard to produce. The Transatlantic slave trade was the transportation of enslaved African people to North America where they worked for slave owners. These materials were shipped to Britain and then goods were shipped back to West Africa to buy more enslaved people. The conditions enslaved people travelled in were horrific and many enslaved people did not survive 'The Middle Passage' journey. Slavery was abolished in Britain in 1807. In parliament, the campaign was led by William Wilberforce. Astonishingly, it was usually slave owners that received

			compensation for freeing their slave- rather than the slaves themselves.
Year 6	<u>The Impact of World War I and World War II</u> World War One - 1914 – 1918 Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by The Black Hand in 1914. This is cited as one of the causes of the First World War Much of the warfare was conducted in trenches in France. World War Two – 1939 – 1945 Hitler, Germany's Leader invaded Poland in 1939, this led Brittan to declare war on Germany. Much of England was bombed during the war. The worst of this bombing took place in London during The Blitz. Children were encouraged to be evacuated from major cities to more rural locations. Bury had limited amounts of bombing due to its location. However, Manchester was affected by 2 nights of air raids in December 1940.	<u>Maya Civilisation</u> The Mayans civilization existed from 2000BC until around 1500AD The Mayan civilisation was located in modern day Central America. Mayans built pyramid structures which were used as temples. The civilization is noted for its architecture. The Mayans had a very advanced number and calendar system. Like the Ancient Greeks, Romans and Egyptians, the Mayans believed in many Gods. The creator God is called Itzamna. Cacao beans were an important part of Mayan life. These were used as drinks, medicine and money. Mayans used prisoners of war, orphans, children of slaves and people caught stealing as slaves. Slaves were considered too low to be given a place in society's class rank.	<u>Bury's Past and it's Lasting Legacy</u> The children will bring together knowledge of history they have gained over the last seven years alongside their development of historical skills in a final independent research project about Bury. This is an opportunity for the children to show off the skills they have gained. •

	Propaganda is material that promotes a certain view point was used by all sides in both wars		
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