



History Curriculum Map – Autumn Term



Term	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn 1	Family Time Line How have I changed since I was a baby?		The Great Fire of London H2	The Victorians H5, H6	Ancient Egypt H7	Ancient Greece H8	World War Two H6
Autumn 2	Remembrance Sunday Bonfire Night	Landmarks of Shoreham (Short Unit) H1					

History Curriculum Map – Spring Term

Spring 1	London & The Royal Family	London & The Royal Family (Short Unit) H3	Neil Armstrong H1, H3	Topic History: Continuity and change within the Amazon Rainforest	Topic History: Continuity and change within the Great Barrier Reef	Topic History: Edmund Hilary and Tenzing Norgay	Topic History: How has the past shaped modern India?
Spring 2			Christopher Columbus H3	The Mayans (Focus Week) H9			

History Curriculum Map – Summer Term

Note on ‘Topic History’: Our KS2 termly topics have an overall subject focus (history or geography) but are never exclusive to that overall subject. The information in purple gives an indication of the main history elements covered in terms for which geography is the overall focus.

Summer 1	Churches in locality looking at old buildings	Knights and Castles H4		Roman Britain H2	The Tudors H6	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings H3, H4	Prehistory H1
	Dinosaurs						
Summer 2			Victorian Seaside (Short Unit) H4				

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life (H1)
- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries] (H2)
- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell] (H3)
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. (H4)

Key Stage 2

Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age (H1)
- the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain (H2)
- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots (H3)
- the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor (H4)
- a local history study (H5)
- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (H6)
- the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China (H7)
- Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world (H8)
- a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300. (H9)