

HISTORY

RWPA Key Substantive Concept Knowledge: SC1 Chronology

SC1	Chronology	Do you remember?
(EYFS) FS1 FS2	Life a long time ago was different today. There was no TV, telephone or computers. Children were once babies and now they are older. I have a birthday. Guy Fawkes lived a long time ago. In the past, horses used to pull the equipment. A castle is a building that was built a long time ago.	
Year 1/ Year 2	Cycle A: Hans Christian Andersen lived in the Victorian era which ended over 100 years ago. The Victorian age is named after Queen Victoria, who was Britain's queen from 1837-1901 Robert Wilkinson lived in Strensall over 300 years ago.	
	Cycle B: Life changed between Neil Armstrong and Mae Jemison exploring space. Clothing, home and food between the 1960s and 1990s has changed.	
Year 3	The Stone Age – Bronze Age – Iron age spanned around 10,000 before 0 (up to the arrival of the Romans) The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain after the Romans had left. The Vikings invaded Britain after around 400 years of Anglo Saxon rule.	You will find out about the Romans in Year 4.
Year 4	World War two began in 1939 and ended in 1945. Claudius invaded Britain in 43AD	The Romans came to Britain shortly after the end of the Iron Age (Y3)
Year 5	The “Golden Age” of the ancient Greek period was about 2500 years ago (around 500-800BC).	What was happening in Britain at the same

	On 22 July 1644, during the English Civil War, the largest battle ever fought on English soil took place at Marston Moor, a few kilometres outside of York. The industrial age came to York in the early 1800s: the influence of the arrival of the railway and the growth of large factories in which products were manufactured for the first time using steam-driven machinery. Robert Wilkinson was a farmer who founded Robert Wilkinson School in 1718.	time? Roman Age (Y4) and Bronze/Iron Ages (Y3).
Year 6	The Ancient Egyptian period was between around 3000BC and 30AD in Africa. The Maya Civilization was at the same time in South America. The Maya Civilization period was between around 2000BC and 1500AD in South America. The Ancient Egyptian period was at the same time in Africa.	What was happening in Britain at the same time? Roman Age (Y4) and Bronze/Iron Ages (Y3). The Ancient Greek age (Y5).

RWPA Key Substantive Concept Knowledge: SC2 Leaders and Legacy

SC2	Leaders and Legacy	Do you remember?
(EYFS) FS 1 FS2	A castle is a building where kings live. King Charles lives in a castle. Knowledge of Grandparents and exploring families. Guy Fawkes was born in York. Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. Guy Fawkes was caught. Rich people like lords and ladies and kings and queens lived in castles. Servants looked after the rich people in castles. David Attenborough is an explorer.	
Year 1/ Year 2	Cycle A: Hans Christian Andersen was an author and poet from Denmark. He was famous for his fairy tales, ones which we still know today, like The Little Mermaid and The Ugly Duckling. The Victorian age is named after Queen Victoria, who was Britain's queen from 1837-1901 Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were both nurses during the Crimean War. Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole both lived in the 1800s. Florence Nightingale was born in Italy. Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica. The work of Florence Nightingale improved the care patients received in hospitals when she was alive and today. Mary Seacole set up the 'British Hotel' where sick and injured soldiers would be cared for. Both Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole went to the Crimea to care for British Soldiers. Robert Wilkinson lived in Strensall over 300 years ago. Robert Wilkinson was a farmer who donated money so that children in the community could	Where was Guy Fawkes from? (Year 1) You will find out more about Robert Wilkinson in Y5.

	learn and go to school. Without Robert Wilkinson, our school today would not exist.	
	Cycle B: In 1969 Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon. The 3 men on the Apollo 11 mission were Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, Buzz Aldrin. Neil Armstrong's first words when walking on moon were "One small step for man one giant leap for mankind".	
Year 3	King Alfred (Alfred the Great) brought peace between the Vikings and Anglo Saxons.	Link with kings (EYFS/Y1) Link concept of war/peace/challenge to democracy with Guy Fawkes from Y2.
Year 4	World War two began because Hitler invaded Poland. Boudicca led the revolt against the Romans	How was Hitler similar/different to King Alfred (Y3) or Captain Cook (Y2)? How was Boudicca's revolt similar to Guy Fawkes' revolution? (Y2) Was Boudicca a hero or villain? (Link with Y3 key overarching Viking question)
Year 5	Emperor Septimius Severus lived in Roman York (called Eboracum) for three years between AD 208 and 211 and was known as the 'African Emperor'. Joseph and Seebohm Rowntree improved living conditions in York for poor people. Robert Wilkinson was a farmer who founded Robert Wilkinson School in 1718. He wanted local children to be able to go to school FOREVER!	Can you compare Septimus Severus to Claudius and Caesar from Year 4 knowledge? How is Rowntree's philanthropy similar to Robert Wilkinson? How was their legacy similar? (Y2)
Year 6	The Ancient Egyptians built pyramids to bury the Pharaohs (their leaders) in and celebrate their legacies.	How did leadership change over time? Were Pharaohs similar to dictators? (Hitler Y4,

		Claudius/Caesar Y4, Alfred Y3)
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RWPA Key Substantive Concept Knowledge: SC3 Civilisation

SC3	Civilisation	Do you remember?
(EYFS) FS1 FS2	People lived differently in the past – there was no TV, telephones or computers. Families share different celebrations across the year. People have fireworks on bonfire night. Tractors are used on farms. In the past, horses used to pull the equipment. Servants looked after the rich people in castles	
Year 1/ Year 2	Cycle A: Hans Christian Andersen had to work in a factory at age 11 because his family was poor – like a lot of families at the time Children from poor families played with homemade toys such as spinning tops and skipping ropes. Children from rich families played with rocking horses, train sets and doll's houses. There was no TV, no central heating and no cars. Many children went to work, not to school. Cycle B: In the 1960s music was played on record players. The Beatles and Rolling Stones were popular bands. In the 1990s the walkman was introduced. The Spice girls and Oasis were popular bands. In the 1960s TV was in black and white and children's programmes were only on for 2 hours a day. In the 1990s there were many TV programs and films for children. At home films could be watched on VHS player. In the 1960s clothing became more brightly coloured and the mini skirt was introduced. In the 1990s denim jeans and jackets, cargo trousers and platform trainers were popular items of clothing.	

Year 3	During the Stone Age, humans learned to use wood, flint and stone as tools to begin with. They hunted animals for food and built their own shelters and made their own clothes using natural resources and animal skins. The Stone Age ended because humans discovered metal. The Vikings came to Britain from Scandinavia.	Link Anglo Saxon/Viking seafarers with Pirates/expert sailors from Y2.
Year 4	The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom. We know so much about Roman Britain because of what they left behind (buildings, artefacts).	Was the terror of the Blitz similar to the terror of the Viking invasion of Lindisfarne? (Y3) Compare life in Britain with previous Stone to Iron Ages (Y3). Compare what was left behind with StoneHenge (Y3)
Year 5	The ancient Greeks believed in many Gods – the king of the Gods was Zeus. The first democracy was established in Athens. The industrial age came to York in the early 1800s: the influence of the arrival of the railway and the growth of large factories in which products were manufactured for the first time using steam-driven machinery. Seeborn Rowntree improved living conditions in York for poor people.	How was religion important to the Romans (Y4), Anglo-Saxons and Vikings (Y3)? What did these civilisations believe? How is daily life different between ancient civilisations and modern day? (Stone Age – Roman – Anglo Saxon – Viking – WW2)
Year 6	The Ancient Egyptians built pyramids to bury the Pharaohs (their leaders) in and celebrate their legacies. The River Nile flooded each year and enabled the Ancient Egyptians to survive. The Maya civilization was rediscovered in the Victorian era. Pok-a-Tok was played between warring states to settle conflicts; the losing captain (and sometimes the whole team!) were sacrificed to the Gods.	Consider how archaeologists piece together a picture of civilisation from what was left behind: compare with StoneHenge (Y3), Roman archaeology (Y4). Compare life in ancient Egypt with other civilisations at the time – Ancient Greek (Y5), Ancient Maya (Y6), Bronze-Iron age (Y3), Roman (Y4). How was religion important to the Greeks (Y5),

		Romans (Y4), Anglo-Saxons and Vikings (Y3)? What did these civilisations believe and how did it shape their behaviour and traditions?
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RWPA Key Substantive Concept Knowledge: SC4 Exploration and Invasion

SC4	Exploration and Invasion	Do you remember?
(EYFS) FS1 FS2	An explorer is someone who travels to different places to find things out. Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. Knights helped the King or Lord look after the castle and keep the people safe. David Attenborough is an explorer.	
Year 1/ Year 2	Cycle A: Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were both nurses during the Crimean War.	
	Cycle B: In 1969 Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon. The 3 men on the Apollo 11 mission were Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, Buzz Aldrin. Neil Armstrong's first words when walking on the moon were "One small step for man one giant leap for mankind".	
Year 3	The Stone Age ended because humans discovered metal. The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain after the Romans had left. The Vikings invaded Britain from the sea to steal money and treasure.	Link the desire to explore/discover/invoke/settle with Captain Cook. Did you know "Viking" comes from the Scandinavian word <i>vikingr</i> which means "pirate/sea-adventurer"?
Year 4	World War two began because Hitler invaded Poland. The Romans invaded Britain for raw materials, slaves, Roman values and Claudius' pride.	Link with Anglo-Saxon and Viking concepts of invasion/Empire - why does invasion happen? Was this the same/different? (Also link within Y4 topics)

Year 5	Athens and Sparta were two rival cities. Spartan life was focused on military strength (INVASION), whereas Athenian life was more focused on cultural development (EXPLORATION). On 22 July 1644, during the English Civil War, the largest battle ever fought on English soil took place at Marston Moor, a few kilometres outside of York.	Why/what do people fight for in history? Link with Roman Empire (Y4) Anglo-Saxons Kingdoms and Viking struggle (Y3), Guy Fawkes (Y2), World War 2 (Y4).
Year 6	The Maya civilization was rediscovered in the Victorian era.	How were John Lloyd Stephens and Frederick Catherwood similar explorers to Captain Cook? (Y2) Why are their discoveries significant? Can you compare to Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon? (Y6 Ancient Egypt)