

Progression of Knowledge in History – St John’s CEVA First School Frome



		Everyday Life	Legacy	Hierarchy and Power	Invasion and Settlement	Primary historical sources to study
Big Idea Definitions		<p>Some things have changed a lot through time, whilst other things have continued as they are for many years.</p> <p>Everyday life encompasses things like food, work, clothes, homes, art, music, games, sports, childhood and education.</p> <p>What was the same and what was different for most people?</p>	<p>Many significant people and events have changed the course of history.</p> <p>Legacy describes the lasting changes that have occurred because of the actions of significant people in the past or as a result of a significant event.</p>	<p>In most societies, a few people hold a lot of power and can make changes that affect everyone.</p> <p>A hierarchy is like a ladder or pyramid which shows the most influential and powerful people at the top (like an emperor or monarch) and those with the least say at the bottom (like peasants or slaves).</p>	<p>When one group of people arrives to take over the land of another group of people, often by force, this is an invasion.</p> <p>When a group of people arrive into unclaimed land and begin to make their homes there, they are settling in the land.</p> <p>The British Isles have seen many different groups of people settle and invade throughout history.</p>	
KS1 Yr A	The History of Flight	<p>Elements of everyday life have changed during the lifetimes of the adults who they know.</p> <p>People have wanted to fly for centuries, but it was a very difficult and dangerous thing to achieve.</p> <p>Easy access to flight changed people’s view of the world and allowed them to travel more easily for holidays.</p>	<p>Pioneers are people who are prepared to take risks in order to leave a legacy.</p> <p>The Montgolfier Brothers were the first people to create a successful flying machine – the very first hot air balloon in 1783.</p> <p>Another pair of brothers, The Wright Brothers, created an aircraft capable of the first powered human flight in 1903.</p> <p>Amelia Earhart was the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean, empowering women and laying the foundations for the opening up of flight to all.</p>	<p>To begin with, flight was the preserve of the rich, as technology improved and jumbo jets were created, the possibility to fly became accessible to almost everyone.</p>		<p>Older members of the community who can discuss their first experiences of travel on an aeroplane.</p> <p>Photographs and video of early flying machines and aircraft today.</p>
	The Great Fire of London	<p>Houses were made of wood and wattle and daub, which contributed to the spread of the fire.</p> <p>Houses from this time had jetties, meaning that they were much closer together than modern houses.</p> <p>There was no standing fire service and firefighting equipment was very basic.</p>	<p>London was forever changed as a result of the fire in 1666.</p> <p>Samuel Pepys wrote a very famous diary about his experiences during the Great Fire of London.</p> <p>Sir Christopher Wren was an architect who is best known for rebuilding St Paul’s Cathedral after the Great Fire destroyed the original.</p>	<p>Some areas of London were poor and had low quality housing that contributed to the spread of the fire, which started in Pudding Lane.</p> <p>The fire affected people who were rich and poor.</p> <p>The King was concerned that the fire may spread to the Tower of London.</p>		<p>Copies of Samuel Pepys original diary entries with transcriptions into simplified language.</p> <p>Maps of London before and after the Great Fire to compare with maps of London today.</p>
	Healthcare Heroes	<p>In the past, sick and injured people were treated on the floor in crowded, dirty environments.</p> <p>Today, hospitals are clean places with sanitary conditions.</p> <p>The NHS was created to enable people to have free access to healthcare in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were both nurses who treated British soldiers during the Crimean War.</p> <p>Florence Nightingale left a legacy on modern nursing by helping to raise the awareness of the importance of hygienic conditions and increased levels of care.</p> <p>Mary Seacole left a legacy by overcoming racism in the world of nursing, leading to greater equality.</p> <p>Aneurin Bevan is known for helping to set up the NHS in 1948.</p>	<p>Florence Nightingale had support and funding from the British government, whereas Mary Seacole had to pay for her own travel because she was a black woman.</p> <p>The NHS means that people could access healthcare for free for the very first time.</p>		<p>Photographs of Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Aneurin Bevan.</p> <p>Newsreel footage of those visiting the NHS for the first time.</p>

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KS2 Yr A	The Stone Age and Bronze Age	<p>In the Early Stone Age people lived a nomadic lifestyle. As the Stone Age progressed, people began to gather in settlements and farming began.</p> <p>Human communities could achieve more by working together.</p> <p>Technology was limited to tools made of stone.</p>	<p>The Beaker People brought bronze to the UK.</p> <p>In the Bronze Age, humans began working metal for the first time, providing tools that were much more efficient and long-lasting.</p> <p>The Amesbury Archer was a Bronze Age man, buried with a range of artefacts that can tell us more about Bronze Age life.</p>	<p>Those with the best technology held the most power in early societies. New technology such as bronze revolutionised tools and weaponry.</p> <p>The grave goods of the Amesbury Archer tell us that he must have been wealthy and powerful.</p>	<p>Settlements, such as Scara Brae, began in the Stone Age.</p> <p>Invasion can have benefits – The Beaker People brought with them the secret of making bronze.</p>	<p>Photographs of artefacts found buried with the Amesbury Archer.</p> <p>3D models of the remains of Scara Brae.</p>
	The Ancient Egyptians	<p>Everyday life in the ancient Egyptian times varied greatly depending on your social class. Life as a slave was the most challenging.</p> <p>People believed in a multitude of Gods.</p> <p>The Egyptians relied heavily on farming and trade. They developed a variety of farming technology along the Nile.</p> <p>Pharaohs were the leaders of Ancient Egypt. They were thought to be able to talk to the Gods. After their deaths, they were mummified and placed into tombs in accordance with their religious beliefs.</p>	<p>The Pharaohs of the Old Kingdom built the Pyramids of Giza. These still survive today and are reminders of what a powerful civilisation the Egyptians were.</p> <p>Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922 – This is one of the most intact examples of Egyptian burial practices.</p>	<p>Ancient Egypt had a clear ‘Social Pyramid’. The Pharaohs were at the top and slaves at the bottom. Skilled craftsmen and farmers were in the middle.</p> <p>Life as a slave was challenging, but a life that many people chose to escape poverty.</p>	<p>The Egyptian Kingdom spread along the route of the Nile.</p> <p>Trade helped to make the Egyptian kingdoms richer.</p>	<p>Photographs of artefacts from ancient Egyptian times, particularly those related to mummification.</p>
	The Ancient Greeks	<p>Ancient Greece was divided into separate city states. Everyday life differed in each of these states.</p> <p>In Athens, people experienced the concept of Democracy for the first time. In Sparta, people were ruled by one leader and life was more focused towards battle.</p> <p>The ancient Greeks believed in a variety of different Gods. They used myths to help understand the world.</p> <p>Greeks believed that they would go to the underworld when they died.</p>	<p>Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses directly influenced the Roman belief system. We are still aware of some of these Gods today, such as Zeus, the King of the Gods.</p> <p>The Athenian democratic system directly influenced the foundation of our democracy in the United Kingdom today.</p>	<p>Hierarchy and power depended on the city state in which a person lived.</p> <p>In Athens, people voted democratically – a concept that influences our life in the United Kingdom today. All free men were able to attend an Assembly and discuss issues that affected them before voting on the outcome.</p> <p>The Greek Gods were a big (and often dysfunctional) family, who were ruled by their leader, Zeus.</p>	<p>The city states of Ancient Greece traded freely with one another but often fought fiercely.</p> <p>Ancient Greeks relied heavily on boats for trade and conquest. Their military boats were known as Triremes.</p>	<p>Sources that describe Greek Triremes (Greek sailing boats).</p> <p>Photographs of artefacts related to the Greek belief systems and the afterlife.</p>