

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn	<p>Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age Key takeaway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Britain, prehistory, included the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. In the Neolithic period, people started to tame animals and plough fields (agriculture). As a result, people began to form permanent settlements. People could make new goods from bronze and other metals and used these to trade. As a result, some people became wealthy for the first time. The use of iron increased trade but also conflict. Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument built from different stones. There are different theories about why Stonehenge was built and how it was used. Rituals in the later Stone Age changed from being small affairs to large ones using huge, built structures. From the later Bronze Age rituals became much smaller again, carried out in sacred places in the natural world. Resources: What resources were used by early humans in Britain and how did they develop over time? 	<p>Roman Invasion Key takeaway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romans wished to expand their empire to gain wealth and power. At the time of the Roman invasions, Britain was split into different areas. The Romans formed an alliance with a community to help them invade. The strength of the Roman army was key to the success of the expansion of the Roman Empire. Some people resisted the Roman occupation of Britain. Boudicca and her rebel army fought against the Romans. The Romans needed to build defences, including forts in the land they had conquered to defend it from attack. Roman Britain went through a series of important changes due to the decline of the Roman Empire. Resources: How did the resources the Romans have compare to Britons and how did this impact the Roman invasion? 	<p>Local History Focus (2 hours) (History of Flackwell Heath an investigation into jobs) Key takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment for people in Flackwell heath has changed over time Paper mills, cherry orchards and lace making were significant jobs <p>Anglo Saxons and Scots Key takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration into England increased after the Romans left. Gradually Anglo-Saxon culture and language gained dominance. Bede and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle are the main literary sources of information about the Anglo-Saxon period. Sutton Hoo was discovered in 1939 and is one of the most exciting discoveries in British archaeology. Anglo-Saxon England was divided into seven kingdoms ruled by a different king. Earls governed large areas of England on behalf of the king. Anglo-Saxon communities lived in small villages where all supported each other with different roles. The Anglo-Saxons were originally pagans but King Ethelbert became the first king to convert to Christianity. This led to change, including the first Anglo-Saxon stone buildings and an increase in literacy. King Alfred was significant because he defeated the Danes and consolidated English rule under the Kingdom of Wessex. He ruled with justice, established new laws, and ordered the translation of books from Latin to English. Resources: How did the resources available in England lead to the invasion and settlement of the Anglo-Saxons? 	<p>Conflict and Resolution Key Takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand sparked a chain reaction of alliances which drew the majority of Europe - and then the world - into war. The colonies of the British Empire supported the war effort by providing many soldiers. In 1916, the Military Service Act introduced conscription, calling for every unmarried man aged between 18 and 41 to enlist for military service. On the Western Front, the war was fought by soldiers in trenches. There were many lines of German trenches on one side and many lines of Allied trenches on the other. Life on the Home Front saw a change in the role of women. Taking on roles traditionally reserved for men had an impact on women's rights. For example, in 1918, some women were given the right to vote. After fighting for four years, the First World War ended at 11am on 11 November 1918 when Germany signed an armistice. This day is known as Armistice Day. In the 1930s, Britain followed a policy of appeasement to avoid a war. It allowed Hitler to expand German territory unchecked. Hitler ran Germany as a tyrant who persecuted certain groups including Jews Due to improvements in technology, the Second World War's equipment was much more deadly than the First World War's and caused greater destruction. 'The Blitz' was the German bombing of Britain's Home Front during the Second World War. It destroyed over a million homes and killed over 40,000 civilians. Children were evacuated from the cities to safer rural areas. After the Second World War, the Labour Government introduced reforms to tackle the 'Five Giants' of poverty, establishing the welfare state. In 1945, the United Nations (UN) was formed to maintain international peace. Many countries signed the UN charter and follow its terms on conflict and resolution. Resources: What implications did the wars have on resources and how did the UK manage to sustain resources during the conflicts? <p>Local History Focus (2 hours)) History of High Wycombe as a town Key Takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Wycombe was a town from medieval and Tudor times focussing on milling fabric and lace It was a significant stopover for travellers between Oxford and London It rose to prominence in Victorian times with the rise of chair making Population increased significantly during Victorian times High Wycombe was the location of RAF bomber command during WW2 and received a number of evacuees from London
Spring	<p>Ancient Egyptians Key takeaway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Egypt was a civilisation that began around 3100BCE and ended in 30BCE. Ancient Egyptians developed irrigation methods to increase the amount of land they could use to grow food to support a growing population. Pharaohs ruled Ancient Egypt and were believed to be gods. The pharaoh created all of Egypt's laws. To prepare for death, pharaohs built massive pyramids as tombs filled with all the things they would need to guide and sustain them in the afterlife. Ancient Egyptian society was structured in a hierarchy like a pyramid. Life was different for people at different levels in the system. When historians learned to interpret hieroglyphics they had a way to understand far more about Ancient Egypt. Religion was very important to Ancient Egyptians. This can be seen by the thousands of temples and statues built for the gods, many of which can still be seen today. Ancient Egyptians mummified the dead of important people to preserve their body for the afterlife. Egyptologists study the archaeology and artefacts of Ancient Egypt and have learned much about this civilisation. As well as the artefacts and monuments left behind, Ancient Egypt left an important legacy in its important discoveries in maths, medicine and the calendar. Resources: How was the River Nile used as a vital resource to the Ancient Egyptians? 	<p>Roman Britain Key takeaway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through archaeology, we can learn a lot about who lived in Roman Britain through the excavation of burial sites, the analysis of artefacts and the investigation of human remains. From human bones and teeth, archaeologists can determine the ancestry of those buried there. Roman towns were highly developed compared to that of the British settlements of the same time. They included a variety of buildings for different uses, and all followed a similar grid layout. Archaeological sites can tell us a lot about what life was like in Roman times. We can interpret the sources and evidence we find to understand the past. The Romans developed a trade network across the empire so different regions could import and export a huge variety of goods, including enslaved people. Romans believed in many gods. This was different from the Britons' beliefs, but the Britons were able to worship their own gods as long as they also respected Roman ones. Christianity was banned at first but later became the official religion of the Roman Empire. The legacy of the Ancient Romans includes: an alphabet and writing; words we use today; the calendar; and a number system. Resources: How did the Roman Empire encourage trading of resources and how did this benefit Roman Britain? 	<p>Vikings Key Takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viking used their longships to travel extensively. They could sail in shallow water which meant they could travel up rivers as well as across the sea. Excavations provide evidence for where and how Vikings lived. Vikings fought with swords, axes, and spears to raid places near to the coast of Europe. They often targeted religious institutions which contained lots of valuable items. King Alfred's victory at the Battle of Edington was decisive, forcing Guthrum to agree to the division of England. The Vikings settled in the Danelaw. Anglo-Saxon rulers defeated the Vikings in a series of wars resulting in the unification of England. Viking raids became full-scale invasions after King Ethelred ordered all Danes in England to be killed. The Anglo-Saxons and Danes made a truce after Sweyn Forkbeard became the first Viking King of England. Viking rule ended when Edward the Confessor became king in 1042. Resources: How did the resources held by the Anglo-Saxons lead to the Viking invasion and battle for England? 	<p>Local History Focus (2 hours)) History of High Wycombe as a town Key Takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Wycombe was a town from medieval and Tudor times focussing on milling fabric and lace It was a significant stopover for travellers between Oxford and London It rose to prominence in Victorian times with the rise of chair making Population increased significantly during Victorian times High Wycombe was the location of RAF bomber command during WW2 and received a number of evacuees from London
Summer	<p>Local History Focus (4 hours) (History of Carrington Junior School) Key takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School was established to educate local children School has expanded to meet increasing population needs School rules have evolved to match society rules Flackwell Heath became a village as a merge of 3 former Hamlets Village has expanded over time to meet the demands of an increasing population 	<p>The Mayans Key takeaway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ancient Maya civilisation consisted of separate city-states. Maya society was separated into a hierarchy with a ruler at the top and enslaved people at the bottom. Religion was an important part of daily life for the Ancient Maya people. They worshipped many gods, and also worshipped the ruler and their ancestors. The Ancient Maya relied on agriculture, foraging, and hunting. However, it was difficult to farm the Ancient Maya lands, so they developed technology to make it easier. The Ancient Maya wrote using pictures we call glyphs. They also had their own number system. The Ancient Maya civilisation declined over time. In around 900CE many cities were abandoned. The Maya survive today. Resources: What resources did the Ancient Maya civilisation have and how did this compare to those available in Britain at the same time? 	<p>Baghdad and The Middle East Key Takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Abbasid Caliphate founded the city of Baghdad. The time was described as the 'Golden Age of Islam' because the Round City had been built and trade brought wealth to the city. The creation of the 'House of Wisdom' added space for scholars and scribes to work within it. Scholars translated and studied many texts from ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, and ancient India. Key scholars made advancements in the fields of science, mathematics, and medicine. Cities across the world during the same time era developed at different rates. The decline of the Islamic Empire was the result of a series of challenges to power. Resources: How were resources were exported from Baghdad and how did this lead to the Golden age of Islam? 	<p>Ancient Greece Key Takeaway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We know about the first civilisations of Ancient Greece—the Minoan civilisation and the Mycenaean civilisation—due to the ruins and artefacts that have been discovered by archaeologists. The Greeks lived in cities called city-states. Each city-state ruled itself and had its own government, laws, and army. The Classical Period is often referred to as 'the Golden Age of Greece'. From 508BCE, Athenian democracy was established. The city-states of Athens and Sparta were both incredibly powerful despite their differences. However, only Athens remains today. Alexander the Great conquered an empire and several kingdoms between 333BCE and 323BCE. Ancient Greece had a great influence on the modern world, through its culture, art, and ideas. Resources: How did the resources across the Mediterranean lead to the establishment of Ancient Greece as an empire and civilisation?

