

Eaves Primary School Knowledge and Concepts Map 2022-2023

History

Year Group	Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
FS1	It's good to be me!		Stories from the past		Journeys - Artefacts	
	Sticky Knowledge People grow from being born as a baby. They couldn't walk or talk when they were a baby and they didn't attend nursery. My grown ups and family members were also once a baby. My week has a regular sequence that can be followed.	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge Familiar places such as school stay the same but the people and things in them change overtime. People in the past had a very different way of life. Children did not have televisions or technology.	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge Children will listen to music from the past such as Elvis Presley. Children will consider how telephones have changed, including with an aerial, dial up phones and now smartphones. Children will consider how people would use typewriters whereas now they can use computers.	Key Concepts
		Chronology		Similarity and difference		Chronology
		Similarity and difference		Chronology		Sources
FS2			Our World – The Queen's Crown		Fire of London	
	Sticky Knowledge	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge London is the capital city of the United Kingdom. In London, there are historical landmarks such as Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Houses of	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge The Great Fire of London happened in the past. People helped put the fire out by filling leather buckets with water. Gunpowder was used to blow up	Key Concepts
				Monarchy		Chronology
				Significance		Cause and consequence
						Sources

			Parliament. Within the Tower of London are the crown jewels which are the nation's most precious jewels. They are under armed guard. The monarch of the UK is coronated and they wear a special crown called the Imperial State Crown.		houses. Houses were made from wood and were made close together which spread the fire quicker. Samuel Pepys was an English diarist who is most famous for his diary entries during the Great Fire of London.	
Year 1	How do our toys and games compare with those of children in the 1960s?	Who is the greatest history maker?		How do we know so much about what happened in the Great Fire of London?		
	A timeline divides time and shows main events. Some toys and games have changed since the 1960s and how to compare them. Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989 and this changed toys and games.	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge Guy Fawkes attempted to blow up parliament in 1605. Why we commemorate Bonfire Night. The achievements of Malala Yousafzai, Margaret Thatcher, Hatshepsut, Marie Curie, Grace O'Malley and Elizabeth I. How to compare and	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge The Great Fire of London was in 1666. It started on a bakery on Pudding Lane. Houses were made out of wood and this made the fire spread. The difference between a primary and secondary source and how some are more reliable than others. Who Samuel	Key Concepts
		Change and continuity		Significance		Cause and consequence
		Chronology		Chronology		Settlements
		Sources		Cause and consequence		Chronology
		Similarity and difference		Conquer		Regeneration
				Interpretation		Sources

			contrast the achievements.	Monarchy	Pepys was. How the fire was controlled.	Interpretation
Year 2	How has coal mining shaped the area where I live?		Why were the Rainhill Steam Trials so important?		What happened to Pompeii after Mount Vesuvius erupted?	
	Sticky Knowledge	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge	Key Concepts
	Coal mining is so significant in St Helens. The location of mines closest to Eaves. The Dream is a landmark inspired by coal mining. The Dream was built by Jaume Plensa in 2009. How the opening of coal mining pits increased the settlements and the closing of collieries impacted the town. Coal mining is still prevalent in St Helens today.	Settlements	St Helens has railways and trains that have evolved over time. The Rainhill Steam Trials ran from the 6 th – 14 th October 1829. The competition brought a lot of buzz to the area. The competition came about as George Stephenson argued that locomotives would have the best motive power for the nearly completed Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The Rocket was the first passenger train on the Liverpool Manchester railway. Settlements increased as a result	Cause and consequence	An empire is a group of countries or regions controlled by one ruler. Pompeii is an ancient city due to Mount Vesuvius erupting in 79AD. Many people lost their lives as a result of the eruption. An archaeologist excavates sites for artefacts. The artefacts discovered help us learn what life was like in Pompeii. Primary sources have been excavated by archaeologists whereas secondary sources have been produced by artists	Change
		Cause and consequence		Change and continuity		Sources
		Change		Significance		Cause and consequence
		Chronology		Chronology		Chronology
		Sources		Significant people		Empire

			of the Rocket between Liverpool and Manchester.		who have reconstructed what Pompeii looked like	Interpretation
Year 3	How did the lives of Ancient Britons change during the Stone Age?	What is the secret of the standing stones?	How do artefacts help us understand the lives of people in Iron Age Britain?			
	Sticky Knowledge Time is divided into history, prehistory and deep time and the Stone Age is part of prehistory. The Stone Age had three periods, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. Stone Age summer and winter camps where completely different due to the needs of the settlers. Ancient Britons set up permanent settlements.	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge The Bronze Age was the period between the end of the New Stone Age and the start of the Iron Age. Bronze was made from smelting copper and tin. People who smelt bronze had a high status. The Amesbury Archer was nicknamed due to the many arrowheads buried with him. The earliest known gold objects were found in the burial site. Bronze Age people built stone circle monuments and the theories as to why, including for important ceremonies.	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge The Iron Age followed the Bronze Age. Iron was much more useful than bronze. Much more tribal communities were inhabited which were dominated by young males which increased the violence. Hillforts were built for protection as war was common during the Iron Age. Hillforts were built on hilltops and surrounded by huge banks of soil and ditches. Roundhouses were built using stone or wooden posts joined by wattle-	Key Concepts
		Change and continuity		Change and continuity		Causation
		Interpretation		Cause and consequence		Conflict
		Similarity and difference		Interpretation		War
		Chronology		Sources		Settlement
		Settlement		Settlement		Tribe

		Society		Chronology	and-daub. Votive offerings are voluntary dedications to the gods.	Society
				Trade		Chronology
Year 4	How did the arrival of Romans change Britain?		Who were the Anglo-Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?		What did the Vikings really want and how did Alfred prevent them getting it?	
	Sticky Knowledge The territory of the Roman Empire covered the area occupied by many modern-day countries. Claudius invaded Britain in 43AD to show how powerful he was and to make the Roman Empire bigger. Boudica was a Celtic queen who led a revolt against Roman rule in ancient Britain. Hadrian's Wall was built in 122AD to secure the Empire's north-western border. By 410AD the city of Rome was under attack so the Romans had to	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge Rome was under attack so the Romans left Britain to help. Anglo-Saxons were migrants who mainly came from Scandinavia and Germany. They didn't like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so looked for land with lots of natural resources and built their own villages. Anglo-Saxons were pagans worshipping multiple gods until Augustine arrived to bring Christianity to England. Sutton Hoo was discovered in 1939 and	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge The Vikings invaded Britain to find land they could claim as their own, as well as looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade. Viking longboats were long, slender boats that the Vikings used to travel on the seas. There is no historical evidence that the Vikings ever wore horned helmets. Alfred is the only English king to have gained the title 'the Great'. He defended Wessex from the Vikings and introduced various social and political	Key Concepts
		Change		Change and continuity		Change and continuity
		Causation		Causation		Causation
		Similarity and difference		Chronology		Settlement
		Chronology		Settlement		Christianity
		Civilisation		Christianity		Tribe
		Empire		Kingdom		
		Conflict				

	leave Britain to help back home.		revolutionised our understanding of early England.		reforms. Alfred the Great established a legal code and developed his own coinage.	
Year 5	The story of the Trojan Horse: historical fact, legend or myth?		Which civilisation had the greatest achievement – Ancient Sumer, Indus Valley or Shang Dynasty?		How did life in Baghdad compare to life in London in 900AD?	
	Sticky Knowledge The Peloponnesian War was a war fought in Ancient Greece between Athens and Sparta. They fought because of democracy. Athens wanted freedom whereas Sparta had different idea. After 10 years, the war ended and Sparta and Athens decided to try peace again. Historians are unsure as to whether the Trojan Horse was legend or myth. It is believed that the Greeks built a huge wooden horse that	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge Ancient Sumer was an ancient civilisation that existed in the Mesopotamia region. The Ancient Sumerians are known for the creation of the wheel and the first use of writing to record events. The Ancient Sumerians were the first civilisation credited to have built grand architecture. The Indus Valley was located in the north-western regions of South Asia. This civilisation is famous for its complex water	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge At the time of 900AD, Baghdad was the largest city in the world, with a population of around 1 million. It was situated between 2 rivers and known as the round city. The House of Wisdom housed a library and attracted scholars from around the world who translated texts. They made advancements in many areas of life, such as maths, philosophy and medicine. Compared to	Key Concepts
		Conflict		Civilisation		Similarity and difference
		Ruler		Similarity and difference		Causation
		Empire		Causation		Chronology
		Civilisation		Ruler		Settlements
		Causation		Chronology		Significant people
		War		Empire		

	soldiers hid inside to get into the city of Troy.		supply and drainage systems. The Shang Dynasty was the first Chinese dynasty and was famous for their developments of in maths and astronomy.		Baghdad, London had a population of around 20,000. They had very few books, and only the rich or educated people could read. Their maths knowledge was very basic and they still used the Roman Numerals. Whereas Baghdad lived in peace, in London there were many wars across Christian kingdoms.	
Year 6	What impact did the Great Wars have on the area we live in?		What happened to the boy behind the golden mask?		How has crime and punishment changed in England since 1066?	
	Sticky Knowledge World War I was from 1914 to 1918. St Helens was an 'alien zone' during World War I, meaning no-one was allowed to move there. Harold Emblem was a soldier who lived on New Street, very close to Eaves. His	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered in 1922. Ancient Egyptians lived along the River Nile. Pyramids and tombs were used for Pharaohs. A pharaoh was a ruler during Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter was a British	Key Concepts	Sticky Knowledge Crime and punishment have changed dramatically over time. There are a number of crimes which have remained the same, and crimes such as witchcraft which have been abolished. Guy	Key Concepts
		Cause and consequence		Significant people		Similarity and difference
		War		Ruler		Causation
		Conflict		Monarchy		Ruler
		Regeneration		Causation		Significance
		Similarity and difference		Alliance		Change and continuity

	<p>diaries paint an interesting picture of what life was like during the war. St Helens were much better prepared for World War II. This involved conserving the local area and improving allotments and air raid shelters. There are many places in our locality that were used during World War II.</p>		<p>archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the intact tomb of the 18th dynasty pharaoh, Tutankhamun. It took Carter and his colleagues 10 years to document and clear out Tutankhamun's tomb. The cause of Tutankhamun's death remains a mystery due to the lack of historical evidence. The Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died, their spiritual body would continue to exist in an afterlife very similar to the living world.</p>		<p>Fawkes was arrested for attempting to blow up parliament. His punishment was being sentenced to death. The Human Rights Act formally abolished the death penalty in the UK. The last execution took place in August 1964 but it was only with the Human Rights Act in 1998 that the death penalty was formally banned. The police force has developed from medieval unpaid officers, to Bow Street Runners, to the development of the Metropolitan police. Crimes are much more modern these days, such as fraud and cyber crime. Being able to detect criminals has also modernised, with</p>	
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