

History at Heathfield 2023/24



Golden threads: Technology

Significant People

*EYFS – follows *The Lingfield Trust Ready Documents*

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EYFS (Nursery)	All about me! Be interested in photos of themselves, their family and objects.	People who help us! Remember and talk about significant events in their own experience. Understand past and present through their life — baby, child, adult.	Summer Begin to make sense of their own life story and family's history.
Nursery Vocabulary	Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, Before, After, Now, Then, Soldier, Poppy, Remembrance Day, Old, New		
EYFS (Reception)	 What makes me special? 1. What makes me special? I can talk about similarities and differences between people and across communities. 2. How have I grown? I can discuss a photograph of a familiar event from the past (baby photo) 	Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. Looking at how transport was different in the past. Mr Gumpy's Motor Car	Castles, Knights and Dragons 1. Who is our king? I can talk about the lives of the people around me and their roles in society. 2. What does a castle look like? I know some similarities and differences between
	I understand the word 'past'I can discuss how I have changed from the past.	The train rideOi! Get off my train!	 I know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now.

Reception Vocabulary		ow, Yesterday, Remembrance day, War, Soldiers, Poppy, t, Elderly, Steam train, Chimney, Coal , Coal truck, Motor	
Year 1	Why do we remember the 5 th November? Gunpowder Plot – 1605 1. Why do we have Bonfire night on 5 th November? Guy Fawkes failed to blow up the Houses of Parliament. 2. Who was Guy Fawkes and why was he famous? A conspirator who plotted to blow up the Houses of Parliament. 3. What happened during the Gunpowder Plot? Guy Fawkes and a group of plotters tried to kill King James 1 by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.	How have toys changed over time? Compare and contrast – Modern history 1. How are your toys different to your greatgrandparents? Modern toys are made from plastic and are mostly produced in factories. 2. How have toys changed over time? To sort toys (teddy bears) in chronological order. 3. How is your life different from your greatgrandparents? Games and toys have changed over time. Now they have batteries (electronic) and have been influenced by technology. In the past they were mostly hand made. Life is different now because we have access to a variety of different materials and technology has developed.	*Local link* Florence Nightingale/Mary Seacole/Grace Darling 1. Who was Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole and why were they famous? Nurses from the 19th century who organised the nursing of sick and wounded soldiers. 2. What did Florence Nightingale/Mary Seacole do during the Crimean War? Trained nurses and cleaned the wards to improve hygiene to save soldiers lives. Created herbal remedies to treat soldiers. 3. How did Florence and Mary's work impact hospitals after the Crimean War? Helped the government to make buildings cleaner and safer. Florence set up a nursing school in London to train nurses. 4. How have hospitals changed since the Victorian times? Cleaner, more medicine, doctors and nurses. 5. Who was Grace Darling and how did she help people? Grace Darling was the daughter of a lighthouse keeper.

			She helped to save people from a shipwreck.
Year 2	What can we learn from The Great Fire of London? *Local link* - Great fire of Darlington 1. When/where did the Great Fire of London happen? 2nd September 1666/Pudding Lane 2. What was life like in 1666? Can you compare it to your life? Houses, transport 3. Who was Samuel Pepys and why was he famous? He is famous for writing a diary which outlines the events of the Great Fire of London. 4. What happened during the Great Fire of London? A baker forgot to put his fire out and started a fire which spread through London for 4 days. 5. What has changed since the Great Fire of London? First fire brigade was established	,	ins to transport passengers. us? o be used by locomotives.
Year 3	 What was life like in the Stone Age? Stone Age – Iron Age 1000BC-3000BC When was the Stone Age? The Stone Age was 2.5 million years ago and it was the longest period of time in history. How did people live in the Stone Age? They were hunter-gatherers. They built shelters and they lived in small communities. They created their own tools to hunt for food. They were the first people to make and control fire. How did early man communicate? They communicated through symbols and cave art. Why was Skara Brae important? It is a source of information to find out about how people lived in the past. 	What can we find out about Ancient Egypt? 3000BC - 395BC 1. Who are the Ancient Egyptians? They are a civilisation of people along the River Nile around 3,000 years ago. 2. What was life like for Ancient Egyptians? The River Nile was crucial to the development of life in Ancient Egypt. Society, diet, jobs 3. What is mummification? A way of preserving a body. Why did they build pyramids? A pyramid is a stone structure built for pharaohs. It was built to house the tombs of pharaohs and was important for their after-life. Pyramids were decorated with hieroglyphics. Who was Tutankhamen and Howard Carter? Tutankhamen became pharaoh in Egypt at around 9 years old. He died when he was around 18 years old.	How did the Ancient Greeks change the world? 700BC – 480BC 1. Who were the Ancient Greeks? A civilisation that lived around the Mediterranean Sea about 2,500 years ago. 2. What was life like in Ancient Greece? Homes, food, trade, buildings, gods 3. What is democracy? A fair way for people to vote. How did the Greeks influence sport? The Olympics began in Ancient Greece. Who did the Ancient Greeks fight? Their biggest enemy was the Persians. Alexander the Great defeated the Persian Empire.

		 Howard Carter was a British archaeologist who became famous for discovering the intact tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings. Why were Egyptian Gods so important? The ancient Egyptians believed that it was important to recognise and worship gods and goddesses so that life continued smoothly. Each god had their own role to play in maintaining peace and harmony across the land.
Year 4	How did the Romans Impact Life in Britain? *Local link* 43 – 420 1. Who were the Romans and where did they come from? • The Romans were people from Rome, Italy, who invaded and ruled countries across the globe. • They invaded Britain to expand their empire. 2. What did the Romans do for us? • They developed techniques to build roads and buildings. • They made aqueducts, baths and toilets. • They built Hadrian's Wall. 3. Why was Boudicca so important? • She led a major uprising against Roman forces. 4. Why did the Romans leave Britain? • The soldiers and leaders who ruled Britain were needed to defend other parts of the Empire.	Who was Pepi and what is the Hippodrome? (Around the Hippodrome – a local study from 1907) Heritage trail * Local link Potential visit 1. What is this building? 2. What's changed on and around this building? 3. What was around the theatre when it was built? 4. Who lived around the theatre? 5. How did people in and outside of Darlington get to the theatre? 6. Design a safety curtain 7. Who was Senior Pepi? 8. Why change takes time? 9. What does a grand opening need? 10. Farewell to Pepi Who was G G Hoskins? Local Study Museum in classroom *Local link* Hippodrome / architect
Year 5	Who were the Anglo-Saxons? 450 – 1066 *Local Link* 1. Who were the Anglo Saxons? Anglo-Saxons are people from Germanic Tribes who came to settle in England in the 5 th Century Were Anglo-Saxons here in Darlington? Darlington began as an Anglo-Saxon town Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade Britain?	How does the Mayan civilization contrast with British history? 2000BC - 1697AD Compare and contrast When and where did the Maya live? The Mayan empire was an ancient culture that lived in North America around AD900. What made Maya civilisation so successful? Farming and use of wells to get water. Did being vicious make the Vikings victorious? Why did the Vikings raid and invade Anglo-Saxon Britain? Vikings wanted to steal and trade. Why and when was Danegeld introduced?

	 wanted to make good use of the farm land available. 4. How did the Anglo-Saxons influence place names? -ham is village -ton is house or village -burn is stream -for is shallow river crossing 5. What can we learn about Anglo-Saxons from artefacts? That life was different to now. That they used coins, lived in villages and that their diet was basic. 6. How did Anglo-Saxons keep control of their kingdom? The Anglo-Saxons had kings, peasants and slaves and would often use weapons (spears, swords and bows) to fight neighbouring tribes and would wear 	 3. How do we know about the Maya? Through excavations and artefacts found by archaeologists. 4. How were the Maya ruled? The Maya weren't one united empire. Each city-state had its own ruler. 5. How did the Maya civilisation compare to the Anglo-Saxons? Both A-S and Maya's had different states under their rule. Each part had their own ruler. Both A-S and Maya's had wars between other/neighbouring states to prove who was the strongest. Danegeld was introduced as a tax to give to the Vikings to stop them from invading. 4. How exactly did the legal system work in Britain during the Viking period? 5. What was the Battle of Hastings? It was the last battle between Normans (Vikings) and Anglo-Saxons.
Year 6	chainmail and helmets made from metal. Why was the Battle of Britain a significant turning point for the United Kingdom in World War Two? *Local link* 1. Where is Germany and what is it like today? 2. How did Hitler become the leader of Germany? 3. How was Europe ruled before the start of WW2? 4. How did Hitler expand Germany? 5. How did the Second World War begin? 6. How did the Second World War impact the North East? 7. Why was the Royal Air Force (RAF) so important to the defence of Britain? 8. What major victories led to Britain winning the war?	How has Crime and Punishment changed throughout the ages? 450BC – Present day 1. What is crime and punishment? 2. What was crime and punishment like in Roman Britain? 3. What was crime and punishment like in the Anglo-Saxon period? 4. What was crime and punishment like in the Tudor period? 5. What was crime and punishment like in the Stuart period? 6. What was crime and punishment like in the Victorian period? 7. How did the police force develop through the 20th century? 8. What are crime and punishment like today compared with the past?