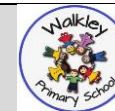


HISTORY: CRUCIAL LEARNING



Year 1	Events That Changed the World	1. 'History' is the story of what has happened to real people in the past. 2. Time is linear and we refer to the past by saying how many units ago. e.g five minutes ago, ten years ago 3. Some events are so significant that we remember them long after they happened. 4. The fire brigade came about as a consequence of the Great Fire of London. 5. The Gunpowder Plot is remembered because it was treason (breaking the law).
Year 1	Local History of Walkley	1. The way that people live changes over time. 2. Small changes can be seen between generations. 3. We can find out about the past in different ways (conversations with living people, records (photos, videos), newspapers, letters). 4. The school building on Burnaby Crescent used to be part of our school. 5. A famous person from Walkley was John Ruskin. He was an art critic and museum founder.
Year 2	Inventions Since 1900	1. An invention comes from a need. 2. Certain inventions can be significant if they change the way that people live. 3. Technology changes over time. 4. Some inventions help a small group of people (e.g. hearing aids). 5. Some inventions have completely changed the way that humans live.
Year 2	People Who Positively Changed the World.	1. The actions of significant individuals can have an impact on many people. 2. People act for many reasons. Often, it is because they want to see a change in the world. 3. In countries like the United Kingdom, we vote for our leaders. In the past, one person might have ruled a country. 4. In the present, we believe in fairness and equal rights for all. In the past, not everyone had the same rights as others. 5. Emmeline Pankhurst was the leader of the British suffragette movement which helped women win the right to vote.

Year 3	Stone Age to Iron Age (short topic)	1. We count years onwards in a positive direction. If we were to count backwards, we would get to AD 1. One year before that would be 1 BC, and then 2 BC and so on. There is no year zero. 2. Human beings lived alongside some animals that are now extinct, but not all of them. <i>e.g. mammoths, not dinosaurs</i> 3. Each major prehistorical 'Age of Man' is named after the newly discovered material that technology was made from. <i>e.g. stone hand axes, bronze shields</i> 4. We are limited in what we know because there are no written sources. It predates written history; it is prehistory. 5. The key shift in human life across these periods is the move from nomadic (hunter-gatherers) life to agricultural life (farming)
Year 3	The Mayans (short topic)	1. Lasting for about 3,000 years, the Maya were a civilisation that developed in what is now Mexico, Guatemala and Belize. 2. The Spanish Empire sent out colonisers after Columbus "discovered" the new world in AD 1492 and had seen how much gold there was. This was a major part of why the Mayan civilisation fell. 3. We can look at the Mayan culture and see a very different Stone Age society than the one we looked at in Britain. 4. We have evidence of this culture from codices and archaeology.
Year 3	Ancient Greece	1. "Ancient Greece" didn't exist as one country. It was made up of many different city-states that spoke a similar language, shared a similar culture and worshipped similar gods. 2. Athens (a democracy) and Sparta (a monarchy) are two example of how these cultures differed. 3. Alexander the Great was significant because he took control of the Greek states and then conquered most of Persia (Turkey). 4. We can look at the Hellenistic cultures and see a very different Bronze-Iron Age society than the one we looked at in Britain. 5. Ancient Athens is often seen as a centre of learning due to the writing, theatre, art, architecture, history, mathematics and philosophy that was being taught and displayed.
Year 4	The Roman Empire	1. Rome started as a kingdom. Then an elected senate ruled it as a republic. Finally, it became an empire when Julius Caesar seized control of the senate. 2. Rome expanded its territory through an effective mix of diplomacy and war.

		- Roman technology and engineering was vital to build and maintain its infrastructure (roads, bridges, aqueducts, defensive walls and forts). - Not everyone was a 'citizen' of Rome, but that social status (and the rights that came with it) could be earned (or bought). - The archaeological remains at Pompeii have been evidence for what life was like in Ancient Rome. - Constantine was the first Christian Roman Emperor. He made Christianity popular rather than hidden.
Year 4	The Formation of England: Anglo-Saxon Migration	- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Northern Europe. - The native Britons were either pushed out to the North and the West, or forced to work for the Anglo-Saxons. - The Anglo-Saxons were pagan when they arrived in Britain. Christianity became very important to them. 'England', 'Scotland' and 'Wales' did not exist as countries at this point. Britain was divided into many smaller kingdoms. - The burial at Sutton Hoo provides a lot of evidence about Anglo-Saxon kingship and the change between paganism and Christianity.
Year 4	The Formation of England: Anglo-Saxons vs Vikings	- The Viking Age started with the attack on Lindisfarne in AD 793. - The Vikings were culturally similar to the Anglo-Saxons, with one key difference: religion. - Alfred the Great's Wessex was the only kingdom not to fall to the Viking Army. - Anglo-Saxon and Viking kingship was partially democratic – a leader was chosen from suitable noble candidates. - Alfred's grandson Æthelstan united the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to become the 1st King of England.
Year 5	Ancient Egypt	- The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in the Valley of the Kings changed how we viewed the past. - The pyramids are tombs containing mummified pharaohs. - Irrigation of the River Nile was essential for the Egyptian civilisation to thrive. - The Rosetta Stone is a bi-lingual text showing hieroglyphics and ancient Greek, which shows how people had to live together following the expansion of Alexander the Great. - Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt as, following her death, both Greek and Egyptian cultures had been taken over by the Romans.
Year 5	Sheffield Forged in the Past	- Sheffield began as smaller settlements that merged together as they grew. - The Reformation of the Church by Henry VIII was a huge cultural upheaval that caused conflicts between neighbours. - Mary, Queen of Scots, was held as a (very comfortable) prisoner at Sheffield Castle and surrounding strongholds (such as Manor Lodge).

		4. The Industrial Revolution (1760-1840) was a period of huge change in terms of production and travel. 5. Land use changed due to new industry and people moving for jobs.
Year 6	The World at War	1. The assassination of one man (Franz Ferdinand) began a chain reaction of events that lead to the 1st World War. 2. The resolution of WWI caused the tensions that allowed the Nazi party led by Adolf Hitler to be elected to power in Germany. 3. Sheffield, as an industrial city, and its surroundings played a major role in the war effort. 4. Many children were evacuated from urban areas to live in the safety of the countryside. 5. Millions of innocent people had been tortured and killed in concentration camps before the war ended.
Year 6	Will America Ever Achieve Equality for All?	1. Human beings had already been living in the Americas for thousands of years before Christopher Columbus arrived. 2. The first European colonies in North America were created by government-sponsored companies to create a profit. 3. The Native American tribes were progressively forced further and further away from their ancestral lands. 4. The failure of Reconstruction lead to a continuation of poor standards of living for emancipated slaves. 5. There were many key figures in the Civil Rights Movement who instigated the change to finally bring liberty and justice to all.
Year 6	Early Islamic Civilisation	1. The Kaaba existed as a polytheistic temple in Mecca before the time of Muhammad. 2. Muhammed united the Meccan tribes, which was crucial in converting the city and surround area to Islam. 3. The Silk Road was a network of routes used by traders between Europe and China for hundred of years. 4. The House of Wisdom in Baghdad was a repository of the scientific discoveries made by early Islamic thinkers.