





















History and Geography Knowledge Overview 2018– 2019

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EYFS	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Light and Dark</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Bonfire Night is the 5th November. Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the houses of parliament. King Charles I was the monarch. This is celebrated through Bonfire Night by a guy and fireworks.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><u>All About Me</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Houses are made out of different materials depending on the climate. Houses have changed over time this identified by the materials that they were built from. There are different types of houses; caravans, bungalows, tents, detached, semi-detached and flats.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Out of this World</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> First moon landing was 1969. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on to the moon. The moon landing was celebrated worldwide. The space rocket was called Apollo 11.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Growing and Changing</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Name some contrasting environments; Jungle, Arctic, Desert. Jungle is hot, damp and humid. Arctic is cold and frozen at certain times of the year. Desert is hot, dry and cold at night.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>All creatures great and small</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> A Palaeontologist studies dinosaurs. Fossils are the bones of animals and are a clue that dinosaurs existed. Dinosaurs lived billions of years ago. Tyrannosaurus rex is a dinosaur that walked on two legs.</p> 
Year 1	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Kings, Queens & Leaders</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> The United Kingdom is made up of several countries. Kings and Queens have ruled England for many years. King John made an important promise to the people of England. There was a time when England did not have a king. Parliament discussed and made decisions about our country. The Prime Minister is in charge of our government.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Around My School</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> To know that an aerial view means to look at something from above.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Pre Historic Britain</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Find clues about the past from things people (Archaeologists) find in the ground. Understand about the Ice Age, Stone Age, Bronze Age and the Iron Age.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><u>The United Kingdom</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> The United Kingdom is a union of four countries. Recognise Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland are countries that make up the UK. England as the country in which we live in.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rights and Responsibilities (Prime Ministers)</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Know who Robert Walpole was and what his role was. Learn about the role of the current Prime Minister. Know where the Prime Minister lives and how the House of Parliament work. Recognise that the British flag is called the Union Jack.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Seven Continents</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Identify locations on a globe or a world map Name the seven continents; Europe, Antarctica, Africa, Asia, North America, South America and Australia. Identify animals, plants, cities, landscape, famous people and places.</p>

	<p>To understand that maps tell us the location of different places. To describe location. To understand that compass points can be used to show direction.</p> 		
<p>Year 2</p>	<p><u>Ancient Egypt</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Identify key pharaohs; Rameses II, Amenhotep and Tutankhamun. Identify key features: Pyramids, Mummies, Great Sphinx, Animal Gods, Hieroglyphic Writing. Understand the importance of the Nile River for floods and farming.</p>  <p><u>Maps and Globes</u></p>  <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Identify the UK as one of many countries in Europe, and name her neighbours. Identify the major oceans and the seven continents. Locate the equator, the northern hemisphere, the southern hemisphere and the North/South Poles on a globe. Acquire knowledge about the school setting; spatial layout, buildings, the surrounding area e.t.c.</p>	<p><u>The Romans in Britain</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> The Romans were an ancient civilisation, who successfully invaded Britain in 43AD. Boudicca rebelled against the Romans. The Romans tried to invade Scotland and built Hadrian's Wall. Romans brought changes to Britain.</p>  <p><u>Educational Visit: Verulamium</u></p> <p><u>Northern Europe</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Countries in northern Europe include: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland. These countries are sometimes called 'Scandinavia'. To identify physical and human features of northern Europe. Mammals such as bears, moose, beavers and lynx live in northern Europe. Roald Amundsen was an explorer.</p> 	<p><u>Anglo-Saxons & Vikings</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> England was divided into Kingdoms during Anglo-Saxon times. Many Anglo-Saxons were farmers who grew crops and looked after animals. The three largest Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex. King Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon King who fought the Vikings. The Danelaw was an area of England ruled by the Vikings. King Canute was a Viking King who ruled over much of England. Viking invasion– Culture of exploration and seafaring, trading routes, migration and settlement. Viking Settlements of Jorvik (York) and Dublin (Dublin).</p>  <p><u>The British Isles</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> An island is a body of land entirely surrounded by water. When we look at a map, the British Isles are made up of lots of islands, the main ones are Britain and Ireland. There are 6,000 other small islands in the British Isles. England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland are countries in the British Isles.</p> 
<p>Year 3</p>	<p><u>Ancient Greece</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Ancient Greece was made up of a series of independent city-states such as Athens and Sparta. To know how democracy in Athens worked. The Spartans were famous for being the greatest warriors in Ancient Greece.</p> 	<p><u>War of the Roses and the Reformation</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Wars Of The Roses And Henry VII The Wars of the Roses were fought between two families. It was a Civil War that lasted for thirty-three years (1455-1487),</p> 	<p><u>Elizabethan Era</u></p> <p><u>Core Knowledge</u> Elizabeth I's 44-year reign was peaceful. Elizabeth's reign is often known as the 'Golden Age'. Four figures in particular are remembered from this period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the playwright William Shakespeare; 

To know what the Persian Wars were, and what caused them.
 Explain the importance of the Battle of Marathon and the Battle of Thermopyla.

Local Community

Core Knowledge

Bedford is the county town of Bedfordshire, England. The town has a population of around 80,000. Bedford was founded at a ford on the River Great Ouse. John Bunyan, was born at Bunyan's End. There are eight points of the compass: north, south, east, west, northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest.



At the start of the Wars, Henry VI from the House of Lancaster was King. When Edward IV died, his brother became King Richard III. Henry Tudor was a Lancastrian from Wales, who killed Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field. He thus became Henry VII, the first Tudor King. Henry VII was the first Tudor King. **The Reformation** Separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church Henry VIII becomes head of the Church in England

Western Europe

Core Knowledge

Looking at the European union; France, Germany, The Netherlands (Holland), Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein. Climate and ecosystem Landscape; Alps, central highlands, lowlands, Rivers (Rhone, Rhine, Seine, Danube), Dutch floodplains People and culture Economic activity; Agriculture, Industry (cars), Services (tourism, restaurants, hotels)



- the explorer Sir Francis Drake;
- the sailor Walter Raleigh;
- the scientist Francis Bacon

During this period England established her first colonies in America.

Throughout Elizabeth's reign, England was constantly at war with Spain.

Phillip II of Spain amassed a great navy known as the 'Spanish Armada', which numbered 130 ships.

Rivers & Basins

Core Knowledge

Understand the Water cycle - Evaporation from the sea/lakes, condensation, precipitation, run-off and groundwater



River Basins

Understand that a river basin is an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. Features of a river basin: springs, mountain streams, channel, valley, floodplain, lakes, estuary, coastline UK major rivers: Thames, Trent, Severn, Tyne, Ouse

Year 4

The Stuarts

Core Knowledge

Elizabeth died in 1603 the crown passed to James VI of Scotland who became James I of England also. This was called the 'union of the crowns'. The gunpowder plotters were a group of angry Catholics. Charles I was the son of James I. The English Civil War was sparked by fighting in Scotland in 1639.



London, South East, South West

The English Civil War

Core Knowledge

The English Civil War lasted for seven years. There were two sides in the war: The Parliamentarians (roundheads) and the Royalists (cavaliers). The Parliamentarians won the war, and took Charles I prisoner. King Charles I was put on trial for 'treason' Britain became a 'Commonwealth' and was led by Oliver Cromwell. Oliver Cromwell ruled the English Commonwealth as 'Lord Protector' for nine years.



The founding of Rome and Julius Caesar

Core Knowledge

The city of Rome was founded 2,750 years ago by two brothers, Romulus and Remus. Three of the most important Roman gods were Jupiter, Neptune and Mars. Latin was spoken and written across the Roman Empire. Julius Caesar is one of the great figures in world history and a great military leader. Caesar made himself 'dictator for life' in Rome. Caesar was killed on the Ides of March, 44 BC, when a group of senators attacked him and stabbed him 22 times.

Core Knowledge

London is the capital city of England, and home to 8 million people from all over the world.



London has a very complex transport system.

Dover is a famous port, and the closest crossing point to France. You can now get on the Channel Tunnel nearby in Folkestone.

Brighton is a popular tourist destination in the South East.

Oliver Cromwell died, the people of England invited Charles I's son, Charles II, to become King. This was called the 'Restoration'.

The fire of London began on the night of 2nd September, 1666 and destroyed the homes of 100,000 people.

James II was Charles II's brother, and he became King in 1685.

When William III and Queen Mary became King and Queen, the Bill of Rights was written.

Eastern Europe

Core Knowledge

Eastern Europe is surrounded by four seas: the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, the Adriatic Sea and the Baltic Sea.



The Danube is the second longest river in Europe after the Volga.

Russia is an enormous country, covering two continents and bordering with China in the east and Finland in the West.

Its two most famous cities are St Petersburg and Moscow.

Power passed to two of Caesar's closest friends; Mark Antony and Octavian

From the reign of Augustus Caesar until the fall of Rome in 476 BC, Rome was ruled by Emperors.



Mediterranean Europe

Core Knowledge

Mediterranean Europe is close to the Equator, and warmed by the Gulf Stream.

Spain and Portugal make up the Iberian Peninsula in Western Europe.

Greece is to the east of Italy, and like Iberia it has a large peninsula called the Peloponnese.

East of Greece is Turkey, which lies in both Asia and Europe, divided by the Bosphorus.



Year 5

World War II

Core Knowledge

World War II began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland.

Neville Chamberlain was the Prime Minister in 1939. Children were evacuated from the big cities during the war.

German U-boats sank ships coming to Britain carrying food and weapons.

Zeppelins were used by the Germans to bomb Britain in the First World War.

When war broke out, all men aged between 18 and 41 were called up, and by 1942 this was extended to men aged up to 51.

Women between 20 and 30 were also conscripted into the armed forces.



Educational Visit: Duxford

Mountains

The creation of Great Britain

Core Knowledge

Queen Anne produced no Protestant successor to the throne.

The Act of Settlement was created so the throne passed to a Protestant relative of Queen Anne: Sofia of Hanover. A single nation of Great Britain was created to prevent Scotland from appointing a Catholic King and invading England.

John Churchill (Duke of Marlborough) won the Battle of Blenheim.

George I was chosen to be King he was a German Prince from Hanover.

The Jacobite's were supporters of James Stuart.



British Geography

The Abolition of Slavery

Core Knowledge

Up until 1807, the British shipped 3.5 million African people across the Atlantic to work as slaves.



The 'middle passage' or 'Atlantic passage' was the journey taken in slave ships from West Africa to America.

Slaves would be bought at auction, branded by their owner, and sent to work on a plantation.

1833 slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire.

World Geography: Exploring Australia

Core Knowledge

Australia is called the land down under because it is below the Equator.

Ayers Rock, is a massive piece of sandstone.



The Australian outback stretches for thousands of miles from east to west and from north to south.

Most of the people in Australia live in the coastal cities of the south,

Core Knowledge

Names of some of the world's mountain ranges:

- The Alps
- The Himalayas
- The Andes and The Appalachian Mountains
- The Atlas Mountains

Peak meaning the highest point of a mountain and range meaning a connected group of mountains.



(East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire & Humberside)

Core Knowledge

East England - HERTFORDSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, ESSEX
East Midlands - NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, RUTLAND, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND MOST OF LINCOLNSHIRE
West Midlands - STAFFORDSHIRE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST MIDLANDS, WARWICKSHIRE, HEREFORDSHIRE
Yorkshire & Humberside - Peak District, N Yorkshire Moors, Yorkshire Dales, River Humber, port of Hull, coal, iron and steel works, City of York.



The Great Barrier Reef, formed from the minerals left by thousands of tiny corals, is home to many wonderful sea creatures.

Year 6

The British Empire & The Victorian Age

Core Knowledge

George IV, also known as the Prince Regent, was an extremely unpopular King.
 Victoria became Queen as a very young girl (aged 18). Queen Victoria had a successful marriage to the German Prince Albert.
 The first telephone was invented in 1876, and the first film in 1894.
 In 1870, Parliament made education compulsory for every British child up to 11 years old.
 By 1900, British rule stretched over one-quarter of the world's landmass, and governed one fifth of the world's population.
 British rule in India strengthened after the Battle of Plassey.
 During the 1870s, the European powers took a great interest in Africa. This period was known as the 'Scramble for Africa'.
 The Boer was fought between the British army and Boer farmers.



Map skills and our local area

The Industrial Revolution

Core Knowledge

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain around 1760, but really took off around the 1840s.
 The water frame was invented by Richard Arkwright.
 The first steam engine was produced by James Watt and Matthew Boulton in Birmingham, in 1776.
 The first fully functioning passenger steam train was built by George Stephenson between Liverpool and Manchester and opened in 1830. It was called the *Rocket*.



British Geography

(Scotland, Wales, North East and North West)
Core Knowledge

The American Civil War

Core Knowledge

People who travelled West and settled these new lands were known as pioneers.
 The Southern American states used slave labour until the 1863.
 The American Civil War was triggered by Abraham Lincoln's surprise election as President of the United States in 1860.
 The Southern States joined together to form their own country, the Confederate States of America (the Confederacy), with their own flag and president.
 The Civil War began in 1861.



Physical and human features of the Americas

Core Knowledge

North American countries: USA, Mexico, Canada.
South American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (UK), French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
Central American countries: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Core Knowledge

Knowledge of maps and globes using longitude and latitude, co-ordinates and degrees.

Time zones: Prime Meridian (0 degrees); Greenwich, England; 180° Line (International Date Line)

Arctic Circle (imaginary lines and boundaries) and Antarctic Circle

Mercator projection, Gall-Peters projection, conic and plane projections.



Scotland: volcanic islands, peninsulas, lochs (Loch Lomond, Loch Ness), glens, straths, Great Glen faultline, estuaries (Firth of Clyde, Firth of Forth), The Trossachs, Gaelic.

Wales: Snowdonia, Cambrian Mountains, Black Mountains, Brecon Beacons, Cardigan Bay, Isle of Anglesey.

North East: Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Durham.

North West: Cumbria, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside

Important geographical features: Panama Canal, Amazon River, Amazon rainforest, Andes mountains, Patagonia, Galapagos Islands, Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Mississippi.



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