

Y1/Y2	1/Y2 Cycle A		
	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
Y1/Y2	Autumn 1How do I find out about me?(Changes within living memory)1. What is my history?2. How can I find out more about me?3. Who was here before me? What else was happening?4. What did we learn from our interview?5. What was school like 50 years ago?Assessment – What is my history?NC REF: Changes within living memory.Focus: Chronology, knowledge of very recent past, use of common words, asking/answering simple questions.Key Vocabulary The past, clues, timeline, date, before, after, memory, photograph, story, source, interview	 Spring 1 How have homes changed in Cockfield over time? (Continuity/Change Similarities & Differences) 1. What were homes like before I was born? 2. How have houses and homes changed? (Internally) 3. What did Cockfield look like before I was born? 4. We're going on a history hunt, what will we find? (Heritage walk.) 5. What did we find out on our history hunt? Assessment - How have homes changed in Cockfield over time? <u>NC REF:</u> Changes within living memory/ People and Places in locality. <u>Focus:</u> To develop an awareness of the past, through finding out about changes within living memory in the context of discussing how Cockfield was different in the past. 	 Why do we remember Captain Cook? (Significance/Causes & Consequences) 1. Who is our Mystery Person? 2. What clues can we find out about Captain Cook? 3. What happened on board HMS Endeavour? 4. Why was Hawaii Cook's last journey? 5. How would a journey to Australia today compare to Captain Cook's journey? 6. Was Captain Cook a hero? Assessment - Why do we remember Captain Cook? NC REF: Lives of significant individuals in the past locally. Focus: use of historical interpretations, chronology over a longer period, significant people in own locality. Key Vocabulary Continent, ocean, equator, explorer,
		Key Vocabulary Chimney, window, post box, doors, street names, roof, tile, thatch, brick, stone, materials, design, modern, Sixties, Fifties, Pre War, Edwardian, Victorian, century, decade, technology, architecture, home, house, bungalow, flats	voyage, Pacific Ocean, sailor, navigation, expedition, individual, effect, change, astronomer, botanist



Y1/Y2	Y1/Y2 Cycle B		
	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
Y1/Y2	 Why is Durham cathedral special? (Significance, History on my doorstep) 1. How old is the cathedral and when was it built? 2. How was the cathedral built? 3. What was daily life like for a monk? 4. Who was Saint Cuthbert and how do we know? 5. What artefacts can you see at Durham Cathedral? 6. What is it like to visit the cathedral today? Assessment Why is Durham Cathedral special? NC REF: Special places in local area. Focus: Significant place/person in own locality, local visit. Key Vocabulary cathedral, century, long ago, memorial, monastery, monk, city, shrine, Christian, Bishop, artefact 	 Who took part in the Space Race? (Significant individuals) 1. Has man ever been to the moon? 2. Who was Laika? 3. Who was Yuri Gagarin? 4. Why did the astronauts risk their lives going to the moon? 5. Who were Neil Armstrong & Buzz Aldrin? 6. What did they do on the moon? 7. What was Tim Peake's ultimate week? Assessment Why was the Apollo 11 moon landing so important? NC REF: Events beyond living memory significant globally and nationally (Not more than 100 years.) Focus: chronology over longer timeframe, comparing events, writing about significance. Key Vocabulary after, before, astronaut, evidence, famous, gather, launch, mission, space, Space Race, travel, tourist 	 How have holidays changed over time? (Changes within and beyond living memory) 1. What makes the perfect holiday? 2. What were holidays like in the1950s? 3. How do we know what holidays were like 100 years ago? 4. What did the Victorians do on holiday? 5. What stands out about holidays from the past? Assessment - Holidays – what has changed and stayed the same? <u>NC REF:</u> Changes within living memory and beyond. Focus: identifying and writing about change and its causes. Key Vocabulary seaside, coast, pier, amusement, arcade, promenade, railways, bathing machine, beach hut, souvenir, leisure, 1950s, Victorian



Y3/Y4	3/Y4 Cycle A		
	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
Y3/Y4	 What was daily life like for the First Britons? (Stone Age to Iron Age) 1. How did the First Britons hunt and gather food? 2. How did the First Britons communicate and record information? 3. What new inventions did the first Britons discover? 4. What did the first Briton's homes look like? 5. Where and what is Skara Brae? 6. How was the life of the first Britons different to our lives today? Assessment: What was daily life like for the First Britons? NC REF: Changes in Britain Stone Age to Iron Age. Key Vocabulary Archaeologist, artefact, hunter-gatherer, Neolithic, BC, chronology, tribal, shelter, civilisation, settlement, prey, Palaeolithic, bronze, iron ore Focus: key features of an era, compare and contrast, chronology (sequence and duration), change over time, using artefacts as primary sources, awareness of representations	 How have the Greeks shaped my world? (Ancient Greece life & achievements & their influence on western world) 1. When were the Ancient Greeks powerful? 2. How do we know about the Ancient Greeks? 3. What was daily life like in Ancient Athens? 4. Who made the big decisions in Ancient Athens? 5/6. What new ideas did the Ancient Greeks have and why do we still use so many of them? 7. How well did the Ancient Greeks get on with their neighbours? 8. What was the most important legacy of the Ancient Greeks? Assessment: How have the Greeks shaped my world? NC REF: Ancient Greece A study of Ancient Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world Focus: chronology (sequence and duration), key features and individuals of ancient civilisation, consequences, significance (legacy), use of primary sources, use of written interpretations Key Vocabulary Europe, Mediterranean, Crete, Mycenae, citizen, democracy, archaeology, pottery, evidence, ancient, modern, invasion, trade. Persian Empire, conflict, war, hoplite 	 What was daily life like in Roman Britain? (Daily Life in Roman Britain and how do we know? What was daily life like for ordinary people in Roman Britain? What was life like in the home for a rich Roman? What were the key features of Roman towns? How did Romans have fun? How do we know what Roman toilets were really like? Assessment: What was daily life like in Roman Britain? NC REF: Daily Life in Roman Britain Focus: Key features of a global empire/chronology/similarity and difference of experience within the period/use of primary resources Key Vocabulary Roman Empire, province, interpretation, source, archaeology, artefact, reconstruction, villa, reconstruction, aqueducts



Y3/Y4	Cycle B		
	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
	Who were Britain's first builders? (Stone Age to Iron Age)	How do we know so much about the Ancient Egyptians?	Why did the Romans march through County Durham?
	 Who lived in Britain before me? What do we know about the first people 	(Early civilisation-Ancient Egypt	(Invasion, settlement and local Roman history) 1.Who were the Ancient Romans and Ancient
	who lived on our islands?	1.Where and when did people start to build	Britons?
	3. What happened when Britain warmed up?	towns and cities?	2.What happened in 55BC?
	(The Mesolithic 10,500 BC – 4000 BC) 4.What was so important about the Bronze	2.What do we already know about the Ancient Egyptians?	3.Can we be sure of what happened in 55BC?4.What happened when the Romans finally
	Age?	3.How do we know so much about the	conquered Britain?
	5.Why was Stone Henge a special place?	Ancient Egyptians?	5.What was so special about the Roman
	6. What does the evidence at Maiden Castle	4.Why did the Egyptians build pyramids?	army?
	show us?	5.What was the most important item in a	6.Why did the Romans march through County
	Assessment: What objects would you include	pyramid?	Durham?
	in a museum display about Britain's first people?	6.What did Howard Carter find?	Assessment Why did the Romans march through Britain?
Y3/Y4		Assessment: How do we know so much about	NC REF: The Roman Empire and its impact on
	NC REF Changes in Britain - Stone Age to Iron	the Ancient Egyptians	Britain / a local history study.
	Age.		Focus: key features of a Roman army and
		NC REF Achievements of earliest civilisations -	British campaign, chronology, causation and
	Focus: Building and technology in earliest	Ancient Egyptians	consequence, using information texts and
	settlements, key features of an era,		representations of the past (reconstructions,
	chronology (sequence and duration), change	Focus: key features of early civilisation,	artist's views, built models)
	over time, using artefacts as primary sources, awareness of representations.	chronology (sequence, duration and contemporaneous development) causation, use of primary sources (supported inferences)	Key Vocabulary Empire, province, Julius Caesar, Emperor Claudius Baths, mosaic, gladiators, games, senate, towns, baths, roads, amphitheatres, aqueducts, Hadrian's Wall, villa, temple
	Key Vocabulary Archaeologist, artefact,		Invasion – legion, legionary, soldier, weapon, Eagle standard, chariot
	hunter-gatherer, Neolithic, BC, chronology,	Key Vocabulary Settlement, city, civilisation,	Ancient Rome Britannia (land of tin), Ancient Briton, Celt, fort,
	tribal, shelter, civilisation, settlement, prey,	buildings, jobs, bronze age, iron age, belief,	roundhouse Civilisation Archaeology
	Palaeolithic, bronze, iron ore, Mesolithic	building, technology, Pharaoh, ruler, irrigation, farming, artefact, hieroglyph, Nile	Roman North East – Binchester fort, Lanchester fort, Chester Le Street fort, vicus, Piercebridge Roman Fort, Dere Street Roman Road, Vindolanda, Housesteads, Chesters, Arbeia, Hadrian's Wall.



Y5/6		Cycle A			
	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1		
Y5/Y6	 How did the Anglo Saxons change Britain? (Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots) 1. Why did the Romans leave Britain and what happened next? 2. Who invaded Britain when the Romans left? 3. Who was in charge in Anglo Saxon England? 4. Was life hard on an Anglo Saxon farm? 5. Who were the Anglo Saxon's enemies? 6. How significant was Alfred the Great? Assessment: How did the Anglo Saxons change Britain? NC REF: Britain's settlement by the Anglo Saxons and Scots. Focus: Key features of Anglo Saxon beliefs and culture, chronology (sequence and duration), consequences and significance, use of information texts and historian's interpretations. Key vocabulary Empire, legion, tribe, king, kingdom, churl, thane, bretwalda, Danelaw, Vortigern, Offa, Alfred, Viking, law and order, laws, fines, Woden, Christianity, Augustine, monastery, Bede, Anglo Saxon Chronicle, Lindsifarne Gospels, Saxon, Jute, Angle, Sutton Hoo, Beowulf, farming, village, Mercia, Northumbria, Offa's Dyke 	 Crime and Punishment – When was the best time to be a criminal? (Aspect or theme since 1066) 1. How were criminals punished 800 years ago, and how do we know? (Story of the Fox & the Goose) 2. What does the legend of Robin Hood tell us about medieval justice? 3. How did crimes and punishments change between 1500 and 1750? 4. Why did punishments become so bloody in the 18th century? 5. Why did so much change happen in the 19th century? 6. Has the way we catch and punish criminals improved that much in the last 100 years? Do you think it is likely to get better or worse? Assessment: When was the best time to be a criminal? NC REF: Aspect or theme since 1066 Focus change continuity, turning points. Key vocabulary Crime, punishment, homicide, constable, trial combat, law and order, police, capital punishment, fines, whipping, public humiliation, imprisonment, Stocks/pillory, highwaymen, smuggling, poaching, execution 	Local history study: Cockfield Fell (Alocal study) 1.What can we find in our village? (Heritage walk) 2.What did we find in our village? (Back in class) 3.How has our village changed? 4.Who was Jeremiah Dixon and what was his town like? 5.What was life like for mining children? 6.Why was mining so important in County Durham? Assessment: What is so special about Cockfield Fell? NC REF: Local history study. Focus: use of historical local environment to further enquiry skills, develop chronological range and use of primary sources such as maps, census, buildings and photographs. Key vocabulary architecture, feature, mine, miner, locality, community, lever, trapper, child worker, disaster, colliery, estates		



Y5/6	Cycle B			
	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1	
Y5/Y6 NC I for E Focu a su Sourt	Autumn 1Were the Vikings really vicious?The Viking and Angle Saxon struggle for England to 1066)hat danger did Lindisfarne face?hat does Terry think in the Horriblepories?ho were the Vikings?hot do the primary resources tell me aboutVikings?or the sources back up Terry's view?or was Terry right? Do all historians agreeTerry?ow will you represent the Vikings?ssment Were the Vikings really vicious?REF: The Viking and Anglo Saxon struggleEngland to 1066.us: Chronology and key features, makingupported judgement, use of primaryrces to test as interpretation."vocabularyrpretation, Primary source,ng, raider, invasion, empire, civilisation,	Spring 1 Who was making history in faraway places around the year 1000? (A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history) 1.Who has shaped our world's history? 2.Who was making history around the world in year 1000?	Summer 1How did World War 1 change family life? (Local study/an aspect since 1066)1. When has Britain been under threat?2. What's in a name?3. What was life like for the Bradford brothers?brothers?4. How did our families' world change in 1914?5. How were the people in Cockfield involved in WW1?Assessment: How should we remember Cockfield's involvement in WW1? (Memorial)NC REF: Local study/an aspect since 1066Focus: chronological security – sequence and duration, key periods and their features, causation and consequences, use of primary sources to evaluate utility, producing own representations of the pastKey Vocabulary Conflict, war, Durham, census, useful, utility, area, identify,	

