

History Y1 Knowledge End Points

A Toy Story	Amazing Discoveries	Who's The King of the Castle?
Have children always played in the same way?	How were the adventures of Columbus and Armstrong similar and different?	Why do kings and queens live in castles?
I already know	I already know	I already know
YR - Super Me – How have we changed since we were babies?	YR - Bears	
Now I know	Now I know	Now I know
The terms old, new and a long time ago, past, present, now and future	The terms day, yesterday, tomorrow, year, week, month, before, after and next, astronaut, explorer, discovery, voyage, mission, compass	The terms monarchy, king, queen, castle, battlement, defend, Motte and Bailey castles, Stone castle, Moat and drawbridge castle, modern day
That some toys are from the past	1492 – Christopher Columbus was an explorer (Italian) who discovered new worlds	That castles changed over time
That some toys we play with today are the same as those from past - Teddy 1902	1969 - That Neil Armstrong (American) was the first man to walk on the moon	That castles were built to protect important people
That some toys we play with have changed over time - Rubik cube/Dolls	That Christopher Columns travelled by ship, using a compass wearing a navy captains hat	That castles were built in particular location to provide the best defence.
That children nowadays play indoors more than in the past	That Neil Armstrong travelled by rocket using computers and had to wear a helmet.	That people lived together in the castle and close surroundings
	Neil Armstrong famously said 'One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind'.	That different people had different roles in the society and this affected their social status
	Christopher Columbus went on 4 voyages across the Atlantic ocean to discover new worlds.	That there were similarities and differences between different types of castles
Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn
Y2 – Pudding to Pepys	Y5 - Earth and space the final frontier	Y2 – War and Peace

Year 2 Knowledge End Points

Pudding to Pepys	Under the Microscope	War and Peace
Some people believe that TGFOL was a good thing (cause and consequence)? Do you agree?	What are the similarities and differences between Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell (and their actions changing medicine)?	How did William lead his team to victory?
I already know	I already know	I already know
Y1 – Toy Story Y1 – Amazing Discoveries	Y1 – Amazing Discoveries	Y1- King of the castle
Now I know	Now I know	Now I know
The terms demolish, dry summer, embers, firebreak, fire bridge, leather buckets,	The terms nurse, nursing, medicine, hygiene, disease, infection, nationality, war, decade	The terms peasant, invade, conquest, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, victory, defeat, artefact
There was a great fire in London from the 2 nd - 6 th September 1666.	That Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell were nurses	That the Duke of Normandy also called William the Conqueror invaded Britain by ship
It started in a bakery in Pudding Lane That the fire bridge was created because of the TGFOL	That Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole helped the soldiers in the Crimean war by improving the hygiene and cleanliness of the hospitals	That King Edward did not have a son to pass his crown to and several people thought they should become king. King Harold was crowned king of England after King Edward died.
13200 houses and 87 churches burned down	That Mary Seacole helped the soldiers in the Crimean War by providing food and medicine	The Bayeux tapestry is an artefact that shows one view of what happened in The Battle of Hastings.
Samuel Pepys kept a diary about the fire.	That Edith Cavell helped soldiers in WW1, she encouraged nurses to help any soldiers regardless of their nationality	Some key dates related to the battle of Hastings
That the wind (weather conditions) affected the spread of the fire.	That the Crimean War started in 1853 and ended in 1856	That King Harold was killed and William of Normandy won the battle.
That the houses were built from wood and were close together – this enabled the fire to spread	That WW1 started in 1914 and ended in 1918	That Battle Abbey is on the site of the battle at Senlac Hill
The monarch (King Charles who was a Stuart) helped the fighting of the fire	That hygiene and cleanliness practices have improved over time	That King Harold was defeated by William due to William's superior leadership skills
That St. Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt as a symbol of regeneration of London		That a civilisation comes from a certain place and has a leader
Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn
Y4 – Tudor Rose	Y5 – We'll Meet Again	Y3 - Changing Ages

Y5 – We'll Meet Again		
Year 3 Knowledge End Points		
Changing Ages	When in Rome	Postcards from the Seaside
How did life in Britain change between early stone age and iron age?	What was the impact of the Roman invasion on British lives?	During the Victorian era how did life in seaside towns change?
I already know	I already know	I already know
Y2 - Battle of Hastings Y1 - King of the Castle	Y3 – Changing Ages	Y3 Changing Ages
Now I know	Now I know	Now I know
The terms stone age, iron age, bronze age hunter-gather, archaeology, BC/AD, prehistoric	The terms invasion, BC/AD, Roman, Empire, Emperor, Pope, Rebellion, Pagan	The terms Victorian, industrial revolution, resort, seaside, era
That the stone age lasted approximately 2,500,000 years	That in 55 and 54BC Caesar attempted to invade Britain but was defeated	The Victorian period was from 1837 -1901
That between the Stone Age and the Iron Age, the metal bronze was first created, we call it the Bronze Age	That in AD43 Claudius successfully invaded Britain	That because of the Industrial revolution people worked in towns and cities.
How the people farmed in the stone age	That Boudicca led an unsuccessful Celtic revolt against the Romans.	That railways expanded in the Victorian era allowing people to connect to different places.
How iron tools made farming much easier than before and settlements grew in size.	That the Romans made towns more organised, introduced sewers and heating , built grand buildings, straight roads and developed reading and writing.	That people were able to travel to the seaside.
That around 800 BC people in Britain learned how to use iron.	That Emperor Hadrian built a wall to keep out invaders from the North,	That seaside towns were more accessible to all people.
That the earliest hunter-gatherers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ended with the invasion of the Romans in 43AD	That most Britons at the time followed Pagan religions and Romans were Christians	That seaside resorts built piers to enable people to walk along the seaside and breathe in the fresher/ healthier air.
		That the popularity of entertainment and attraction increased during this period of time
		That additional things were built to attract and accommodate tourists.
Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn
Y3- When in Rome	Y4 – Walk like an Egyptian	Y5- Beautiful buildings

Y4- Raiders and Traders	Y4 – Raiders and Traders Y6- Who let the Gods out	
Year 4 Knowledge End Points		
Walk like an Egyptian	Raiders and Traders	Tudor Rose
Many people think of Ancient Egypt as fascinating: why?	What were the similarities and differences between Anglo-Saxon and Viking life?	What was the impact on Michelham Priory as a result of the dissolution of the monasteries?
I already know	I already know	I already know
Y3 – When in Rome	Y1 - Who's the king of the castle? Y3 - When in Rome Y3 – Changing Ages	Y2 – Pudding to Pepys Y2 – War and Peace
Now I know	Now I know	Now I know
Gods, Goddesses, slave, archaeology, ancient, civilisation, Pharaoh	The terms monastery, monk, invasion, settler, pagan, Viking, Anglo-Saxons, longship, longhouse, conquer	The terms monastery, monarchy, dissolution, heir, Pope, reformation, divorce, priory, treason
That the Ancient Egyptian civilization began around 3000 BC It is located in Africa.	That when the Romans left Britain fell into chaos.	That the Tudor era was from 1485-1603
That Ancient Egypt was ruled by Pharaohs	That in AD 410 – Anglo-Saxons arrived in Britain and settled. They peace loving farmers.	Henry VIII was the ruler of England from 1509 - 1547. He was famous for having had 6 wives.
That the ancient Egyptians built pyramids and other great monuments	That the Anglo-Saxon lived in wooden huts in settlements near natural resources.	That the reasons for the dissolution of the monasteries/ reformation of the church included Henry VIII wanting a divorce, added wealth for the crown and power.
That the Ancient Egyptians invented a system of writing called hieroglyphs.	That in AD840 Vikings forcefully invaded Britain from Scandinavia. They were also farmers	That during the dissolution of the monasteries the wealth passed from the church to the crown.
That Egyptians believed in the afterlife and mummified bodies, burying them with their possessions.	That Vikings were seafaring and they lived in villages with tribal chiefs	That Michelham Priory was seized in 1537 and given initially to Thomas Cromwell .
That In1922 Howard Carter discovered the untouched tomb of Tutankhamun..	That Anglo-Saxons were Christians and Vikings were Pagans.	That Henry VIII became the head of the Church of England.
	That The Viking / Anglo Saxon era ended in 1066 with the Battle of Hastings.	The names of the Tudor monarchs- Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Lady Jane Grey, Mary I and Elizabeth I
Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn

Y6 – Who let the Gods out	Y6 -A Smuggler's life for me	Y5-We'll Meet Again Y5-Rainforest Realms
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Year 5 Knowledge End Points

We'll Meet Again	Rainforest Realms	Brilliant Buildings
How did leadership in WW2 impact on civilian lives?	What were the causes of the end of the Ancient Mayan civilisation?	De La Warr Pavilion / Royal Pavilion / Eastbourne pier Convince me that the De La Warr Pavilion has always been important in Bexhill
I already know	I already know	I already know
Y2: Under the Microscope Y2 War & Peace	Y3 Changing Ages Y3 When in Rome Y4 Walk Like an Egyptian	Y3- Postcards from the seaside Y4- Tudor Rose
Now I know	Now I know	Now I know
Terms related to World War II: allied; axis; evacuation; propaganda; Blitz; home front; rationing	Terms related to Mayans: Mesoamerica; temple pyramids; agriculture; sacrifice; inventor; civilisation	Terms related to the building: Eg. Art Deco (De la Warr); constructed; decade; century; architecture, architect; design/ designer
That WWII lasted from 1939 – 1945. It was triggered by Germany's invasion of Poland.	That the ancient Mayans lived until around 900 AD in rainforests in Central America , in a region known as Mesoamerica	When was the building built
The leaders of the main allied forces and the Axis alliance	That the Mayan civilization involved living from nature and agriculture was of key importance.	The reason the building was constructed
The countries that fought together on each side.	There were similarities and differences between this ancient Mayans and other ancient civilizations (ancient Egyptians)	The name of the architect/architectural style of the building
About key events within timeline including The Normandy landings and the Blitz	That the ancient Mayans worshipped many gods and made sacrifices to them in the temple pyramids.	How the usage of the building has changed over the years including the developments in the structure
About the main Impacts of War on everyday life such as rationing, evacuation, life on the home front, propaganda, air raids, shelters, gas masks.	That the ancient Mayans were inventors who invented their own calendar, the concept of zero, farming methods and writing system.	Why the usage of a building changes over time
How Hitler's leadership impacted civilian life here and across Europe.	Different factors contributed to the downfall of the Mayan civilization: overpopulation, environmental/ forest resources, warfare, shifting trade routes and extended drought.	What the impact of the building was on the place it was built and how the development of the place impacted the building, over time.

How the war ended. May 8 1945 Victory in Europe day September 2 1945 Victory in Japan day.	That the Mayans were excellent builders	That the 20 th century refers to the years 1900- 1999
Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn	Later I'll learn
Y6-Earth, Space: The Final Frontier	Y6-Who let the Gods Out?	Y6- Smuggler's Life for Me

Year 6 Knowledge End Points		
Who let the Gods out?	Earth, Space: The Final Frontier	A Smuggler's Life for Me
What impact have the AGs had on today's civilisation?	Why was there a race to space?	True or False? Smuggling is always wrong. Explain your answer.
I already know	I already know	I already know
Y3-When in Rome Y4-Walk like an Egyptian Y5-Rainforest Realms	Y1- Amazing Discoveries Y5- We'll Meet Again	Y4- Raiders and Traders Y5- Beautiful buildings
Now I know	Now I know	Now I know
The terms BC; democracy; polytheism; philosophy; city states; Olympics; primary source; secondary source	The terms superpowers; astronaut; cosmonaut; orbit; USSR; USA; satellite; causation; president	The terms related to smuggling: tubman, lander, spotsman; batsman; customs; crime and punishment; taxation
That the Ancient Greek civilization spanned the period of 800BC to 146BC	That the Cold war was between the USA and USSR from 1946 and 1991. Although technically at peace, both superpowers strove for world domination.	Smuggling was prominent in Sussex in the 18 th century.
That the Ancient Greeks developed the system of government known as democracy which we still use today.	That the Space Race was part of the Cold war and it began in 1955.	That illegal trade of goods flourished as a result of high taxation
That Ancient Greece was ruled in city states	That the Russians launched first Sputnik satellite in 1955 which flew over USA and is considered the start of the space race.	That popular goods to smuggle included : Tea, wine, lace, tobacco, spice
That present day arts, sports, medicine, law, language, science, mathematics, philosophy, buildings and some inventions, have all been greatly influenced by the Ancient Greeks	That in 1960 NASA started the Apollo missions to space.	That the coastguard was formed as a result of smuggling activities
That the Olympics started in Greece in 776 BC	That on 12 th April 1961 Yuri Gagarin (USSR) became first man to reach space.	That the coastline around Sussex: Eastbourne/ Hastings/Bexhill/Cuckmere Haven was used for smuggling

That the ancient Greeks had many famous philosophers (Socrates, Plato and Aristotle)	That on 20 th July 1969 USA reached and landed on the moon for the first time. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walk on the moon.	Some of the local smuggling gangs that operated in the 18 th century.
That polytheism is the belief in and worship of more than one God and Ancient Greeks considered Zeus to be the King of the Gods	That the first woman in space, Valentina Tereshkova, was from the USSR and she is the only woman to ever take a solo flight in space.	That smuggling declined mid 19 th century when government reduced taxes so it was no longer profitable.
	That President John F. Kennedy led the USA and Nikita Khrushchev was the leader of the USSR for part of this period.	That smuggling still exists today but in a different form.
	That there are links between the Cold war and World War 2	
	That this period was a time of huge achievement and change in science, technology and space travel.	