

History – Bespoke and Collins Connected History

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Significant Individuals	<p><i>What does it mean for someone to make history?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. Florence Nightingale is known and 'The lady with the lamp' Mary Seacole wanted to help the soldiers so she used her own money to travel to help. Mary Seacole lived an exciting life, she travelled to many different countries helping people. 	<p><i>Where and when the Great Fire of London start and what was London was like at this time?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samuel Pepys wrote a diary during the Great Fire of London which is a primary source of information. <p><i>What does it take to be a great explorer?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explorers travelled for a variety of reasons e.g. to find new places; to explore new routes; to learn about the world; being curious. In 1492 Christopher Columbus sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean trying to find a new route to China but discovered America instead. In 1770 James Cook captained The Endeavour to Australia and claimed the land as part of the British Empire. The Wright brothers were the first to fly an aeroplane in 1904. In 1930 Amy Johnson was the first woman to fly solo (on her own) from England to Australia. Neil Armstrong is the first man to walk on the surface of the moon. 	<p><i>What did the Romans give to the world?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire. 	<p><i>How significant was Cornwall's contribution to world-wide communications?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guglielmo Marconi is credited for inventing the radio wave-based telegraph system. 	<p><i>Why are soldiers who fought in World War 1 referred to as 'The lost generation'?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timothy McCarthy and Walter Tull were both born in 1888 and are recognised for their resilience and personal achievements. Timothy McCarthy joined Ernest Shackleton's Endurance Expedition in 1914 where his ship 'The Endurance', became stuck in the ice, later sinking and leaving the expedition stranded. Ernest Shackleton led his men to safety without loss of life. Walter Tull was one of the first footballers of Afro-Caribbean descent to play professional football. Walter Tull was the first officer in the army of Afro-Caribbean descent. Walter Tull and Timothy McCarthy were both killed in WW1 serving their country. 	<p><i>What contribution has Cornwall made to the world?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Cookworthy (1705 - 1770) was the first European to make hard paste porcelain and discovered china clay in Cornwall. Richard Trevithick (1771 - 1833) developed the first high pressure steam engine and locomotive.
Trade			<p><i>How did the lives of ancient Britons change from the age of stone to the iron age?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mining and trading of tin in Cornwall has existed from around 2000 BCE. 	<p><i>Vikings- ruthless killers or traders and travellers?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings were skilled and successful traders across most of Europe Long ships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland. 	<p><i>Why is fair trade fair?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Silk Road was the most important trading route in the history of the world The most famous traveller along the Silk Road was the Italian merchant and explorer Marco Polo 	<p><i>Why should we study the early Islamic civilizations in school today?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baghdad was on the Silk Road so was a centre for trade, and attractive because of its water supply and fertile soil The Bronze age (in Europe (3000 BC to 500 BC) had extensive trade networks; Cornish tin ingots have been found as far away as Israel.
Conflict			<p><i>What did the Romans give to the world?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romans invaded Britain in 43AD and ruled for around 400 years 	<p><i>Who were the Anglo-Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: The Angles; Saxons; and Jutes. The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-Land', became 'England'. The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th century. Sutton Hoo provides one of the richest sources of archaeological evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period of England's history. The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066. 	<p><i>Why are soldiers who fought in World War 1 referred to as 'The lost generation'?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 28, 1914) was the main cause for the start of the Great War (World War I). Defence alliances between countries led to the spread of the war. Much of the First World War was fought from trenches, built to protect soldiers. An armistice was signed by Britain, France and Germany on 11th November 1918 putting an end to all fighting. A two-minute silence is held every year on 11th November to remember all the people who fought in the First World War and all other following wars. 	<p><i>Why was winning the Battle of Britain in 1940 so important?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World War II started when Germany invaded Poland in September 1939 and ended in 1945 with the surrender of Japan. In June 1940, 800 ships, including small boats from southern Britain sailed across the English Channel to rescue British and French troops in Dunkirk. In July 1940 with Germany now occupying Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and France Britain was faced with the threat of a German invasion. For the German invasion to be successful, they would need to transport a quarter of a million troops across the English Channel. The Luftwaffe needed to defeat the Royal Air Force (RAF) to control the skies if the invasion was to succeed.

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle of Britain lasted 12 weeks, ending in victory for the Royal Air Force and Hitler abandoning his plans for an invasion of Britain. The Blitz was an intense German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom, in 1940 and 1941
Social Change	<p><i>How do our favourite toys and games compare to those in the past?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toys have existed for thousands of years Toys were made out of materials that were available at the time Modern toys are mainly made of plastic. This is because they are usually safer and easier to make things with. Many modern toys use electricity to work. Computers and consoles were invented in the second half of the 20th Century. <p><i>How do we use the seaside now compared to in the past?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Punch and Judy show became a major attraction at the seaside during the Victorian times. Tourists used to send postcards when they have visited the seaside. Weymouth was the first seaside resort in Britain and was established more than 200 years ago. Railways made the seaside more accessible for everyone, along with the Bank Holiday Act of 1871. Historically, litter on beaches wasn't the environmental problem it is today. 	<p><i>Where and when the Great Fire of London start and what was London was like at this time?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fire of London started on 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane in the middle of the night. The fire lasted for 5 days. People escaped on the River Thames on boats. St. Paul's Cathedral was destroyed by the fire. The houses were pulled down using fire hooks and people used leather buckets to try and put out the fire. Houses in London were mainly built from wood which is flammable, especially when it is very dry. The houses were also very close together, so fire could easily spread. 	<p><i>How did the lives of ancient Britons change from the age of stone to the iron age?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe. The stone-age is split into 3 periods Palaeolithic (old), Mesolithic (middle) and Neolithic (new) During the Palaeolithic Age man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts. During the Neolithic Age the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history. The bronze-age period is when humans started to use metal. The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced. 	<p><i>Vikings- ruthless killers or traders and travellers?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all Vikings were warriors. Some were farmers and came in peace. The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings. <p><i>How significant was Cornwall's contribution to world-wide communications?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using cables laid down by ships along the seabed, people were able to communicate across the British Empire. Before the establishment of the cable station, messages to India could take six weeks or more. Telegraphic cable messages took nine minutes. Mobile phones used today still use radio technology 		
Locality		<p><i>Why were so many ships wrecked on the Cornish coast?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighthouses protect ships from crashing into rocks or the shore by sending a warning light out towards the sea. Lighthouses flash at different intervals (times) so that ships can identify them. HMS Anson was a navy frigate wrecked on Loe Bar in 1807. Helstonian, Henry Trengrouse, invented the "Rocket" lifesaving apparatus after trying to rescue people from the wreck of the Anson. The oil tanker SS Torrey Canyon, wrecked off Lands' End, was the 	<p><i>How did the lives of ancient Britons change from the age of stone to the iron age?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bronze is an alloy metal made from smelting tin and copper, both of which could be found in Cornwall. 	<p><i>How significant was Cornwall's contribution to world-wide communications?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first transatlantic radio signal was sent from Poldhu Radio Station and was received in St. Johns, Newfoundland. In 1869 Porthcurno was established as a telegraphic cable station. Goonhilly Satellite Earth Station, on the Lizard, was one of the first Satellite stations to receive broadcasts from around the world via the Telstar satellite in orbit around the Earth. 	<p><i>What contribution has Cornwall made to the world?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using isotope chemistry, some European bronze age artefacts have been shown to contain Cornish tin. The tin works of Devon and Cornwall were of such importance that the medieval kings established Stannary courts and Stannary parliaments to administer the law in Cornwall and part of Devon. At its height the Cornish tin mining industry had around 600 steam engines working to pump out the mines. Between 1860 and the start of the 20th century, around 250,000 	

		<p>biggest environmental disaster in the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Positioning Satellites and improved weather forecasting have reduced the number of shipwrecks. 				<p>Cornish miners left Cornwall to seek their fortunes elsewhere in the world and is known as 'The Great Emigration'.</p>
Empire			<p><i>What did the Romans give to the world?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An empire means that the leader or government of just one country rules over and controls what happens in many other nations around the world Roman soldiers were strong and tough. They had to carry their equipment such as tents, weapons, cooking pots as well as wearing their armour. When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins, laws and a legal system. Pompei was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79AD Pompei is significant to historians because it was largely preserved by the ash, providing a unique picture of Roman life. 		<p><i>Why did Britain once rule the largest empire the world has ever seen?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British Empire was the largest Empire the world has ever seen, ruling over 23% of the world's population in 1921. Nations controlled by another nation are known as colonies. The main reason Britain wanted an empire was to control the production, transport and use of raw materials to generate wealth. Much of the British economy was reliant on the slave trade The British empire has been reduced to just 14 territories, which are known as British Overseas Territories (BOT) After gaining independence 49 former colonies joined the Commonwealth of Nations After WW2, Britain needed more men and women to work in industry because of a shortage of workers. Known as the Windrush Generation, between 1948 and 1970, nearly half a million people left their homes in the West Indies to start a new life in the UK. 	
Monarchy	<p><i>What does it mean for someone to make history?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reigning monarch is King Charles III King Charles's mother, Queen Elizabeth II, was our longest reigning monarch who reigned for 70 years Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901. This time is called the Victorian period. Cars and trains were invented during this time. Queen Elizabeth I reigned from 1533 -1603. This time is called the Elizabethan period. She reigned during the time when America was being discovered and England was at war with Spain. 			<p><i>Who were the Anglo-Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo Saxons ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land. Athelstan, an Anglo-Saxon king who lived from 894 to 939, is regarded by historians as the first King of England 		
Civilizations			<p><i>What were the key achievements of Ancient Egyptians?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Egypt was an ancient civilisation of North Africa with many rulers called Pharaohs. Most people in ancient Egyptian times lived along the River Nile (and still do today). 		<p><i>Which is the most important legacy of the Ancient Greeks?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ancient Greek civilization started around 2,500 years ago! They liked to explore and took different ideas from other countries and cultures to form their own civilisation. 	<p><i>Why should we study the early Islamic civilizations in school today?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For approximately 1000 years, after AD 700, there was an extraordinary amount of activity from Baghdad to North Africa, from Spain to China

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The discovery of Tutankhamen's Tomb in 1922 by Howard Carter was a significant discovery because it was intact and archaeologists could learn a lot from the artefacts.• Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over• The Rosetta Stone was the artefact that enabled archaeologists to understand Egyptian Hieroglyphics.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ancient Greece was split up into lots of city states, that had their own laws and army.• The Ancient Greeks worshipped lots of Gods and Goddesses, for different things!• Some things that we have and do today were influenced or invented by the Ancient Greeks: theatre, Olympic Games, democracy, philosophy and the hippocratic oath.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Islamic civilization outstripped those of anywhere else in the world: free education, free health care, public baths, paved streets (lit at night), litter collection and sewage systems.• Baghdad was a great city where really important developments took place in Mathematics and Science• Baghdad was on the Silk Road so was a centre for trade, and attractive because of its water supply and fertile soil• Baghdad was a circular city with splendid palaces, mosques, gardens, parks, and even a hospital.• The House of Wisdom in Baghdad contained wonderful libraries which preserved knowledge from ancient Greek and Roman times• This Golden Age of Islam left a wonderful legacy of things we use today including algebra, Arabic numerals, mechanical clocks, cameras etc
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