

Year 3	Periods of history (Understanding events, people and changes)	Links to prior learning.	Chronological Understanding	Historical enquiry	Organisation and communication
	Describe changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.	Recognise that history is made up of past events and give examples.	Use timelines to place main events in chronological order.	Use a variety of artefacts and resources to find out about the past.	Communicate what they have learnt using key vocabulary.
	Describe the achievements of the Ancient Egyptians including when and where they first appeared.		Understand timelines can be divided in BC and AD.	Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.	

Year 3	Stone Age to Iron Age	Ancient Egypt
Brain Busters	BB1: The Stone Age occurred 2.6 million years ago.	BB1: The Egyptian era began in 3100BC.
busters	BB2: Woolly mammoths and dodos are two animals that they would have hunted.	BB2: The River Nile assisted Egyptians with farming and trade.
	BB3: Stone Age homes varied in different periods (Neolithic, Skara Brae, Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)	BB3: The Pyramids were built by Egyptians.
	BB4: Eggs, Fish, Plants, Fruits, Nuts and Seeds make up a Stone Age meal.	BB4: Mummification is the process of preserving a dead body.
	BB5: Farmers/Tool makers would sell crops/tools for coins.	BB5: Hieroglyphics is Egyptian writing.





Year 3	Stone Age to Iron Age	Ancient Egypt
Vocabulary	Palaeolithic	Ancient Egypt
	Hunter	River Nile
	Gatherer	Hieroglyphics
	Archaeologists	Mummification
	Mesolithic	Tutankhamun
	coins	Pyramids
	bronze	
	iron	
	agriculture	
	emblem	
	trading	

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Year 4	Periods of history (Understanding events, people and changes)	Links to prior learning.	Chronological Understanding	Historical enquiry	Organisation and communication
	Describe the Roman	Recognise how the Stone	Name and place dates of	Use sources of	Use appropriate
	empire and its impact on	Age civilisation was in	significant events of the	information in ways that	terminology to
	Britain.	place when the Romans	period on a timeline.	go beyond simple	communicate what they
		invaded.		observations to answer	have learnt in an
	Describe the		Place certain topics on a	questions about the past.	organised and structured
	achievements of the		timeline showing		way.
	Ancient Greeks and their		understanding of BC and	Use primary and	
	influence on the western		AD.	secondary resources to	
	world.			find out about the past.	

Year 4	Romans	Ancient Greeks
Brain	BB1: The Romans came after the Celts and before the Anglo Saxons	BB1: The Greeks came before the Romans.
Busters		
	BB2: Ancient Rome ruled much of Europe for nearly 1000 years.	BB2: Most Ancient Greeks were peasants and craftsmen.
	BB3: We still see the impact that the Romans made in life today.	BB3: The Ancient Greeks were famous for drama.
	BB4: Julius Caesar and Emperor Claudius were important leaders.	BB4: The Ancient Greeks believed in many gods.
	BB5: Impact of Roman invasion include: straight roads, sewers, calendar, language, religion.	BB5: The Olympic Games began in Olympia in 776 BC



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Year 4	Romans	Ancient Greeks
Vocabulary	Roman	Greek
	Britain	sources
	source	democracy
	evidence	Philosophy
	Mosaic	
	invasion	
	Celt	
	settlement	
	soldier	

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Year 5	Periods of history (Understanding events, people and changes)	Links to prior learning.	Chronological Understanding	Historical enquiry	Organisation and communication
	Describe Britain's settlement by Anglo Saxons.  Contrast British history to the Ancient Maya.	Describe how life in Britain changed after Roman withdrawal and the invasion of the Anglo-Saxons.	Sequence historical periods.  Identify connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.	Compare sources of information available for the study of different times in the past.  Understand that the type of information available depends on the period of time studied.	Provide structured accounts of historical events and present the findings in a variety of ways.

Year 5	Anglo Saxons	Ancient Greeks
Brain	BB1: Anglo-Saxons ruled Britain after the Romans and before the Normans.	BB1: The Maya civilisation began as early as 1500BC in a place called
Busters		'Mesoamerica'.
	BB2: The Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain in 449AD.	BB2:'Mesoamerica' is made up of Mexico and parts of Central America.
	BB3: Anglo Saxons built their houses using natural resources near forests, seas or lakes.	BB3: Chichen Itza is a large city. The temple is called 'El Templo'
	BB4: The Chief was the ruler of an Anglo-Saxon Kingdom.	BB4: Maya codices are folding books written in hieroglyphs.
	BB5: Anglo-Saxons were initially Pagan but later converted to Christianity.	BB5: Pok-A-Tok was a ball game used to resolve conflicts or played for fun.





Year 5	Anglo Saxons	Mayans
Vocabulary	Anglo-Saxons	Codex
	Kingdom	Codices
	Agriculture	Hieroglyphs
	Chief	Chichen Itza
	Settlement	Mayans
	Pagan	noble men
		society
		Tikal
		temple
		Priests
		Monument
		Maize
		warriors

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Year 6 Periods of history (Understanding of people and change)	events,	. Chronological Understanding	Historical enquiry	Organisation and communication	scнос
Describe the invasettlement of the Describe and con local history stud	Saxons and the Vikings impacted life in Britain today.	events, periods, and	Evaluate the usefulness of resources.  Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.	Make confident use of sources for independent research and make informed decisions on how to present the findings.	

Year 6	Vikings	Local History
Brain	BB1: The Vikings came from Scandinavia.	BB1: Billericay was formally known as Byllyrica
Busters	BB2: The Viking era was 793AD to 1066AD.	BB2: There is evidence of Roman occupation at a number of locations in the
		town
	BB3: Vikings travelled in longships.	BB3: A German Zeppelin crashed in Billericay during WW1.
	BB4: The Vikings lived in Britain in an area called Danelaw.	BB4: The Battle of Norsey Wood was in 1381.
	BB5: The Vikings were Pagan and some converted to Christianity.	BB5: The Pilgrims travelled on the Mayflower ship in 1620.



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Year 6	Vikings	Local History	СНОС
Vocabulary	Invader	local area	
	Pagan	residence	
	Settlement	primary source	
	Longhouse	secondary source	
	Scandinavia	social	
	Runes	economic	
	Danelaw		
	Longship		