

Year A

Year 1/2

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
History	The Gunpowder Plot – Why is it local history? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5th November is known as Bonfire Night or Guy Fawkes Night.• Guy Fawkes was born on 13 April 1570 in York, and died on 31 January 1606 in London.• Guy Fawkes was a Catholic, and didn't agree with the Protestant faith of the King.• It was actually Robert Catesby who led the Gunpowder Plot, not Guy Fawkes – there were 13 people involved.• The job Guy Fawkes had in the Gunpowder Plot was to guard the 36 barrels of gunpowder that had been stored in a basement underneath the House of Lords.• On Bonfire Night, grown-ups set off fireworks, light bonfires, and sometimes burn a doll that looks like Guy Fawkes.• James succeeded Elizabeth I, a Protestant, who did not allow Catholics to practice their religion as they wished.• Every year on the anniversary of the plot, people in the United Kingdom celebrate the fact that the plot failed.		Inventors and Inventions – Why are some inventors and inventions famous? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An inventor is a person who makes new devices that perform some kind of function.• Isambard Kingdom Brunel was an English inventor and civil engineer.• Civil engineers design and build structures for the public.• Brunel designed bridges, railroads, and the first steamship to travel regularly across the Atlantic Ocean.• Sir Alexander Graham Bell was responsible for the first successful clear transmission of speech was both received and responded to via a telephone device.• The first automobile was built in 1885 by Karl Benz who was a German engineer and became a co-founder of the company that would eventually become Mercedes-Benz.• In 1879 Thomas Alva Edison – American inventor and businessman invented the electric lightbulb.• 1829 Louis Braille published his writing system for the blind.		History of Food – How has our food changed? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early people were hunters and gatherers. They moved from place to place hunting animals and gathering roots, nuts, and berries.• Later, people learned to cultivate crops and raise livestock. This one change affected every aspect of their lives.• They learned to preserve food with salt or by drying it in the sun. Later, they learned how to pickle or ferment food.• During the war people could only have food produced in their country as it was not safe to transport goods.• Rationing was introduced to ensure people didn't run out of food.• Once the war ended foods from other nations were able to be transported.• Popular dishes from other countries such as pizza, curry, and hamburgers became popular UK dishes because people migrated to the UK.	

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History	Stone Age to Iron Age – When was the best time to live? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each time period is named after the main material used to make tools. • The Stone Age was from 15 000BC -3000BC in Britain. • The Bronze Age was from 3000BC – 825BC in Britain. • The Iron Age was from 825BC- 34AD in Britain. • Dates can change as we discover new artefacts. • Modern historians have named these time periods. • Stonehenge was built in 2500BC. • At the beginning of the Stone Age, people were nomads. • The first evidence of farms in Britain from 5000BC. • Celts lived in Hillforts from 1000BC 		The Romans – Why did the Romans invade so many countries? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans invaded Britain in 43AD around the end of the Iron Age. • An invader is an army or country that uses force to enter and take control of another country. • The Roman army included people from all over their empire. • The Roman army was organised, well trained and had better armour. • The Romans brought these things to Britain: aqueducts, straight roads, towns, clean sanitation, advertising, Latin, money and Christianity. • Some Celts welcomed the Romans and some rebelled against them. • Britain had land, people to enslave and lots of metals – lead, zinc, tin, copper, silver and gold. • The empire ended when the rulers became more corrupt and the empire weekend. 		The Anglo Saxons and the Vikings – How did they change Britain? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 793AD The Vikings raided Lindesfarne. • Anglo Saxons in Britain from 410AD • Britain was weak from the departure of the Romans and had plenty of good farmland. • Most Anglo Saxons and Vikings were farmers or traders. • Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. • Anglo Saxons and Vikings fought Alfred the Great created the Danelaw in 878AD • Britain was split into regions ruled by separate Viking or Anglo Saxon Kings. • Both societies were hierarchical. • Both groups were democractic. • 1013AD King Sweyn I is the first king of all England. • King Cnut 1016 was a Christian king. 	

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History	<p>World War 2: The Blitz – When was the most dangerous time to live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WW2 lasted from 1939 to 1945 • WW2 began by the invasion of German troops into Poland • Blitz facts – in London continuous bombing every night for 8 months. • Devastating attack in Coventry on 14th November and what was destroyed – effect on lives. • Main Allied powers were Great Britain, United States of America, China and the Soviet Union. • Main Axis powers were Germany, Japan and Italy. • West Indies servicemen and women were key to the war effort in helping to learn trades to keep our country going. • Corby played a key role in WW2 through the use of PLUTO from the SteelWorks. • Evacuation was used to protect people, especially children, from the risks associated with aerial bombing. 		<p>Local History – What would we put in a school museum?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local area has become less rural and more developed. • New jobs came into the area with the addition of the railway in 1879. • Explore the location of the previous school building. • Migration to Corby due to the work at the Steel Works. • Regeneration during the last 20 years of Corby. • Corby being described as a ghost town after the closing of the steel works. • The great fire of Northampton happened in 1675. 		<p>Crime and Punishment – How have our views on Crime and Punishment changed over time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime definition – is an act done by a person which is against the laws of a country or region. • Punishment definitions over time including ‘suffering pain or loss that serves as retribution’ and ‘ a penalty inflicted on an offender through a judicial procedure’ • Matching different crimes and punishments to their definitions eg; bridle, rack, trial by ordeal, poaching, treason • The police force was not formed until 1822 and the Metropolitan Police Act 1829. • The role of terrorism over time – looking at The Gunpowder Plot in 1605 and modern day atrocities such as World Trade Centre in 2002. • The prison act to reform prisons in 1877 	

Year B

Year 1/2

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
History	Pirates – Who were they? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A pirate is a person who attacks and robs ships at sea.• Grace O’Malley was a powerful leader in Ireland in the 1500s. She is remembered as a pirate queen who fought the English.• Elizabeth ordered the release of O’Malley’s family members. She also ordered that O’Malley receive some income from her dead husband’s lands.• In 1500 the population of England was about 3 million. Due to yearly outbreaks of plague and sickness the population stayed at about this number.• The navigator Sir Francis Drake helped to build up England’s power during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Some people considered him a pirate.• The Spanish Armada was a fleet of ships that Spain sent to attack England in 1588. The Armada’s failure made Spain less powerful in Europe.		Explorers – Why do people explore? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An explorer is a person who explores a new or unfamiliar area.• A significant individual is somebody who has had an impact on the wider world.• Ibn Battutah was a Muslim traveler who explored a large area of the world almost 700 years ago.• Ibn Battuta spent nearly 30 years traveling some 75,000 miles across Africa, the Middle East, India and Southeast Asia• He was attacked by bandits, almost drowned in a sinking ship, and nearly beheaded by a tyrant ruler.• Amelia Earhart, Mary Kingsley, Harriet Quimby and Bessie Coleman were female explorers.• The Vikings, Columbus, Robert Scott and Neil Armstrong were explorers.		The Great fire of Northampton – How is it like the Great fire of London? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The worst fire in the city of London’s history occurred in 1666. It is known as the Great Fire of London.• The fire broke out in Thomas Farriner’s bakery in Pudding Lane.• Samuel Pepys kept a diary of the events and warned the King.• Only a small number of people died but around 13,000 houses and 87 churches were burnt down, including the original St Paul's Cathedral.• Much of the city was redesigned by Sir Christopher Wren, who rebuilt St Paul's with a dome instead of a steeple.• The Great Fire of Northampton occurred in September 1675.• The blaze was caused by sparks from an open fire in St. Mary’s Street, near Northampton Castle.• Local people raised around £25,000 towards rebuilding the town centre based around the Market Square.• The King donated timber for the rebuilding.	

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History	<p>The Industrial Revolution – How did the Industrial Revolution change Northamptonshire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spinning jenny was invented in 1764 • Steam power replaced people power. • People moved from the country to the city. • Britain became a world power and invaded other countries. • People campaigned for equal rights. • 1910 Ironworks opened in Corby. • Corby's population grew because of the steelworks. 		<p>Castles – Are castles important to British history?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1066 The Battle of Hastings between William the Conqueror and King Harold. • The Bayeux Tapestry tells the Norman side of the battle. • The Norman's came from France. • The Norman's built castles quickly which helped them keep the land. • Rockingham Castle was built on William the Conqueror's orders. • Early castles were wooden Motte and Bailey. • Rockingham Castle has been added over time. • Wealthy land owners owned more than one Castle. • Servants and staff lived in the Castle as well. 		<p>The Ancient Greeks – What is the legacy of the Ancient Greeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athens and Sparta were cities in Greece. • Greece is part of Europe and in the Mediterranean Sea. • The classical golden age was 500-323bc • Alexander the Great ruled Greece from 336-323bc • Alexander the Great conquered Egypt in 332BC. • The Ancient Greeks invented theatre. • Democracy originated in Ancient Athens. • The Ancient Greeks had their own gods. • The Ancient Greeks created the Olympics. • People weren't treated equally in Ancient Greece . 	

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History	<p>Ancient Egypt – Who are more important: the Ancient Greeks or the Ancient Egyptians?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt is a country in Africa • Nile is the longest river in Africa - settlement began around 7000BC • The most important thing the Nile provided to Egyptians was fertile land. • Around 3000BC hieroglyphics are estimated to have been used. • Giza is located on the West bank of the Nile– was the necropolis for the royalty of the Old Kingdom of Egypt. • Cleopatra was an Egyptian ruler. • The pyramids were built around 2500BC for religious purposes. • Alexander the Great conquered Egypt in 332BC. • 31BC Roman’s conquered Egypt. • The Ancient Egyptians had strong beliefs in the afterlife and this affected how they treated their dead. 		<p>Journeys – Why do people migrate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windrush – 1948 – refers to HMS Windrush, which brought workers from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago to help to fill post war UK labour shortages. • Key dates of settlements in Britain – Vikings – 800AD, Anglo – Saxons – 410AD, Romans – 43AD • An invader is an army or country that uses force to enter and take control of another country. • Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. • Immigrants are people who move to a new country to begin a new life. • Of the 200 nations in the world, the British have invaded all but 22 of them. • Britain invaded Australia because British prisons had become too crowded. 		<p>Mayans – Why should we study the Mayans?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayans lived in the rainforest areas of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Belize – area was known as Mesoamerica • Around 300BC the first cities begun to form – before this people were hunter gatherers or lived in small villages • Society was organised into city states each with their own king. States would trade with each other but also often go to war to gain power, wealth and glory. • Maya believed in hundreds of Gods to rule lives and decisions. • Blood sacrifices to Gods were common to encourage the Sun to rise and the world not to end. • Had a writing system made of Glyphs and had more than 800 of these in their writing system. • Around 900 AD the cities are cited as disappearing from history. They were abandoned and not discovered again until the Spanish conquistadors arrived in the sixteenth century • Nobody knows exactly why the great Mayan cities fell into decline – many rumours to investigate. 	