

History Long Term Plan 2025 – 2026

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn	Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age Common Thread Resources: What resources were used by early humans in Britain and how did they develop over time? Super Key Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Britain, prehistory timeline means the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages in that chronological order. During these periods, people started to tame animals and plough fields (agriculture) and form permanent settlements. People could make new goods from bronze and other metals and used these to trade; some people became wealthy for the first time. The use of iron as a resource increased trade but also conflict. 	Roman Invasion Common thread of Resources: How did the resources the Romans have compare to Britons and how did this impact the Roman invasion? Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romans wished to expand their empire to gain wealth and power. The strength of the Roman army was key to the success of the expansion of the Roman Empire. Some people resisted the Roman occupation of Britain; Boudicca and her rebel army fought against the Romans. The Romans needed to build defences, including forts in the land they had conquered to defend it from attack. 	Anglo Saxons and Scots Common Thread of Resources: How did the resources available in England lead to the invasion and settlement of the Anglo-Saxons? Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration into England increased after the Romans left; Anglo-Saxon culture and language gained dominance. Anglo-Saxon England was divided into seven kingdoms ruled by a different king. Earls governed large areas of England on behalf of the king. Anglo-Saxon communities lived in small villages where all supported each other with different roles. The Anglo-Saxons were originally pagans but King Ethelbert became the first king to convert to Christianity. Alfred the Great was significant because he defeated the Danes and consolidated English rule under the Kingdom of Wessex. 	Conflict and Resolution Common Thread of Resources: What implications did the wars have on resources and how did the UK manage to sustain resources during the conflicts? Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand sparked a chain reaction of alliances which drew the majority of Europe - and then the world - into war. The colonies of the British Empire supported the war effort by providing many soldiers. On the Western Front, the war was fought by soldiers in trenches. Life on the Home Front saw a change in the role of women. The First World War ended at 11am on 11 November 1918 when Germany signed an armistice as they had run out of resources. In the 1930s, Britain followed a policy of appeasement to avoid a second war. Hitler ran Germany as a tyrant who persecuted certain groups including Jews The Second World War's equipment was much more deadly than the First World War's causing greater destruction. 'The Blitz' was the German bombing of Britain's Home Front during the Second World War. After the Second World War, the Labour Government established the welfare state. In 1945, the United Nations (UN) was formed to maintain international peace.
Spring	Ancient Egyptians Common Thread of Resources: How was the River Nile used as a vital resource to the Ancient Egyptians? Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Egypt was a civilisation that began around 3100 BCE and ended in 30 BCE. Ancient Egyptians developed irrigation methods to increase the amount of land they could use to grow food to support a growing population. Pharaohs ruled Ancient Egypt; they were believed to be gods and created all of Egypt's laws. Ancient Egyptian society was structured in a hierarchy like a pyramid. Religion was very important to Ancient Egyptians. Ancient Egyptians mummified the dead of important people to preserve their body for the afterlife. Egyptologists study the archaeology and artefacts of Ancient Egypt and have learned much about this civilisation. Ancient Egypt left an important legacy in its important discoveries in maths, medicine and the calendar. 	Roman Britain Common Thread of Resources: How did the Roman Empire encourage trading of resources and how did this benefit Roman Britain? Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through archaeology, we can learn a lot about who lived in Roman Britain Roman towns were highly developed compared to that of the British settlements of the same time and included a variety of buildings for different uses. The Romans developed a trade network across the empire so different regions could import and export a huge variety of goods, including enslaved people. The legacy of the Ancient Romans includes: an alphabet and writing words we use today; the calendar; and a number system. 	Vikings Common Thread of Resources: How did the resources held by the Anglo-Saxons lead to the Viking invasion and battle for England? Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings used their longships to travel extensively which meant they could travel through shallow water including up rivers. Excavations provide evidence for where and how Vikings lived. Vikings raided places near to the coast of Europe; often targeting religious institutions which contained lots of valuable items. King Alfred's victory at the Battle of Edington was decisive, forcing Guthrum to agree to the division of England. The Vikings settled in the Danelaw. Anglo-Saxon rulers defeated the Vikings in a series of wars resulting in the unification of England. 	Local History Focus History of High Wycombe as a town during WW2 Common Thread of Resources: I can explain how the resources in the local area have influenced its use over time and particularly during WW2 Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Wycombe was a town from medieval and Tudor times focussing on milling fabric and lace and rising to prominence in Victorian times with the rise of chair making High Wycombe was the location of RAF bomber command during WW2 High Wycombe received a number of evacuees from London during WW2 Hughenden Manor became a centre for cartography for bomber mapping during WW2 Wycombe Abbey became an American Bomber Command
Summer		Ancient Greece Common Thread of Resources: How did the resources across the Mediterranean lead to the establishment of Ancient Greece as an empire and civilisation? Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Greece is split into three distinct time periods – Minoans, Mycenaeans, and The Classical Period and we know about them from archaeological ruins The Greeks lived in cities called city-states; each city-state ruled itself and had its own government, laws, and army. The city-states of Athens and Sparta were both incredibly powerful despite their differences. However, only Athens remains today. Ancient Greece had a great influence on the modern world, through its culture, art, and ideas. 	Baghdad and The Middle East Common Thread of Resources: How were resources were exported from Baghdad and how did this lead to the Golden age of Islam? Super Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Abbasid Caliphate founded the city of Baghdad. The time was described as the 'Golden Age of Islam' because the Round City had been built and trade brought wealth to the city. The creation of the 'House of Wisdom' added space for scholars and scribes to work within it. Scholars translated and studied many texts from ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, and ancient India. Key scholars made advancements in the fields of science, mathematics, and medicine. The decline of the Islamic Empire was the result of a series of challenges to power. 	