



**Designing:**

Understand the context they are working in, think about who their products will be for and decide what tasks they will perform. They need opportunities to generate, develop, model and communicate ideas in a variety of ways, including spoken language, drawings, templates, mock-ups, prototypes and pattern pieces.

**Making:**

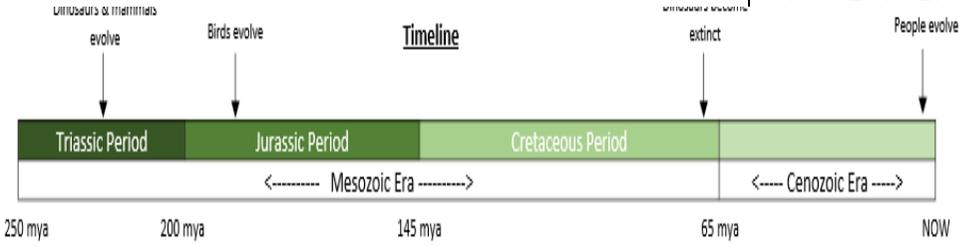
When making, children should select from a range of tools and equipment, explaining their choices. They also need opportunities to choose the materials and components they will use, thinking about their working characteristics. They should follow procedures for safety and hygiene and develop a repertoire of practical skills and techniques, working with increasing accuracy.

**Evaluating:**

Make increasingly sophisticated judgements about their own ideas and products against design criteria. They should consider the views of others in order to improve their work. They should also investigate and evaluate existing products using a variety of questioning techniques and, in KS2, learn about important structures.

**Technical knowledge:**

Understanding that is specific to design and technology that needs to be developed and then applied when children are designing, making and evaluating products

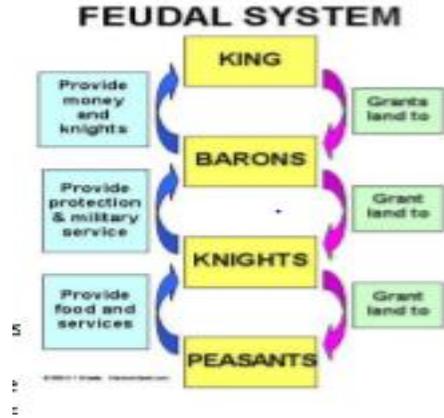
Year group	NC objectives	Sticky knowledge	Significant people, places or events										
1	<p>KS1 - events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally</p> <p><b>Historical Era</b></p> <p>'Footprints from the Past' Dinosaurs and leading to Stone Age</p> 	<p>An extinct group of animals who were on Earth for more than 150 million years. The dinosaurs lived on Earth 248 million years ago. This was called the Mesozoic Era. They ruled the land long before humans did.</p> <p>Some were very small but some were huge like the Diplodocus. Other well-known dinosaurs were the Tyrannosaurus-Rex, Stegosaurus, Brachiosaurus, Triceratops and Pterodactyl. Some dinosaurs ate meat (carnivores) whereas some only ate plants (herbivores). 65 million years ago, an enormous meteorite hit Earth and killed all of the dinosaurs. This made all of the dinosaurs extinct.</p> <p>Special people called Palaeontologists study dinosaurs and search for bones and fossils to help us learn all about them.</p> <p>The Stone Age is the name given to <b>the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used</b>. In Britain, the Stone Age was a round <b>12,000 years ago</b>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="472 949 1025 1337"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Important Facts &amp; definitions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Most dinosaur fossils have been found in the deserts of <b>North America, China and Argentina</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Deserts keep fossils from being covered by plant matter, so they are preserved well and are easy to find for <b>archaeologists</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td><b>Petrified</b> Preserved in a stony material.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td><b>Excavate</b> Carefully dig.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Important Facts & definitions		1	Most dinosaur fossils have been found in the deserts of <b>North America, China and Argentina</b> .	2	Deserts keep fossils from being covered by plant matter, so they are preserved well and are easy to find for <b>archaeologists</b> .	3	<b>Petrified</b> Preserved in a stony material.	4	<b>Excavate</b> Carefully dig.	<p>Meteorite hitting earth</p> <p><b>Tier 3 Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Palaeontologist Fossil Herbivore Carnivore Omnivore Extinction Meteorite Mesozoic Era</p>
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		 <p><b>Timeline</b></p> <p>250 mya: dinosaurs &amp; mammals evolve</p> <p>200 mya: Birds evolve</p> <p>145 mya: Mesozoic Era ends</p> <p>65 mya: dinosaurs extinct</p> <p>NOW: People evolve</p> <p><b>Timeline</b></p> <p>Triassic Period   Jurassic Period   Cretaceous Period   Mesozoic Era</p> <p>Cenozoic Era</p>											

<b>Year group</b>	<b>NC objectives</b>	<b>Sticky knowledge</b>	<b>Significant people, places or events</b>
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<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>KS1 - the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. KS1 - significant historical events, people and places in their own locality</p>	<p>Castles were built for rich men – lords or kings – and their family to live in. Castles protected them against enemies and kept them all, including horses and valuables, safe.</p> <p>Some castles were built on the sides of cliffs. This was so that the lord could protect his land from enemies coming from across the sea. Others were built to protect borders between countries with different rulers. They were often built on high ground.</p> <p>Kings and lords lived in castles along with their families and their staff. The key features of a castle are: The Keep, Curtain Wall, The Bailey, The Moat, Battlements, Drawbridge, Portcullis, Arrow slits.</p> <p>The castle’s keep is easy to find as it was the largest building standing in the heart of the castle. It was built higher than the rest of the castle so people inside could see out.</p> <p>Often the keep would be whitened with lime to dazzle the eyes of attackers.</p> <p>Most castles had murder holes above the main entrance. Defending soldiers would throw different things down the holes at the attacking soldiers to put them off.</p> <p>Attackers had to get close to the castle to get in so they had to get under the murder holes to attack the main entrance. Items that would be used include: boiling water, hot ashes, parts of dead bodies.</p> <p>The moat of a castle is a large ditch, filled with water to keep the enemy at a distance. The drawbridge was often made of wood and would swing up and down like a see-saw to let people in or out of the castle entrance.</p> <p>The gatehouse guarded the entrance of the castle or its town. The portcullis inside the gatehouse was extremely heavy and was used to seal off the entrance. Behind the portcullis would usually be a thick, heavy wooden door.</p>	<p>William the Conqueror King John Warwick Castle Tamworth Castle Queen Elizabeth II Windsor Castle King Arthur</p>
	<p><b>Historical Era</b></p>		<p><b>Tier 3 Vocabulary</b></p>

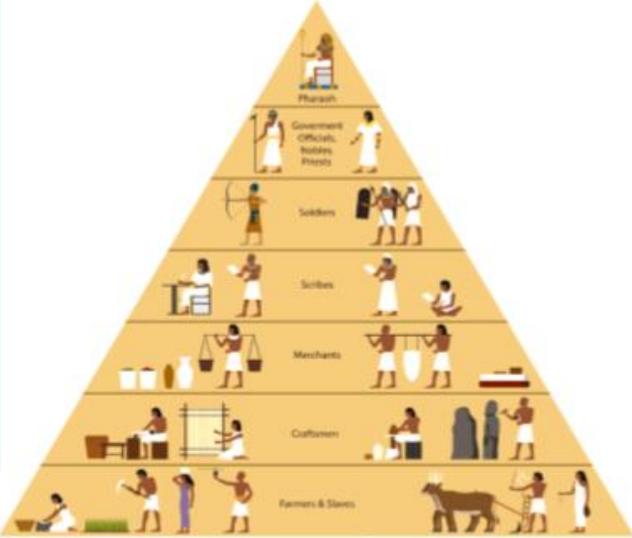
# Castles

The Magna Carta was a written agreement (charter) that was signed by King John. It established for the first time that everybody, including the king, was subject to the law.



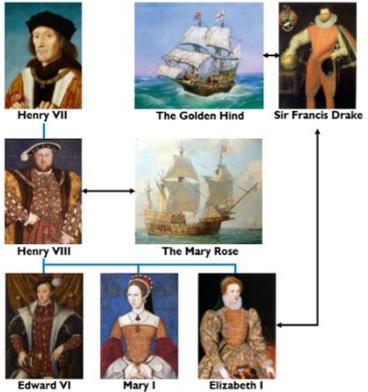
- Country
- Castle
- Medieval
- Turret Motte & Bailey
- Attack
- Defend
- Features
- Location
- Surrounding
- Design
- Parts of the castle

Year group	NC objectives	Sticky knowledge	Significant people, places or events
3	<p><b>KS2 - the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and an in depth study of Ancient Egypt</b></p>	<p>The River Nile runs through Egypt and through many other countries in Africa. Most people live near the Nile, because the areas around it are mostly desert. The River Nile would flood every year and leave behind a rich soil. This was essential for growing food. A system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water field in other areas. This is called irrigation. Boats were used to travel up and down the Nile to trade throughout the country.</p> <p>The papyrus plants around the river were used to make papyrus, which was the paper of the Ancient Egyptians.</p> <p>Famous Egyptian Pharaohs: Tutankhamun - Often called King Tut today, Tutankhamun is largely famous today because much of his tomb remained intact and we have one of the greatest Egyptian treasures from his rule. He became Pharaoh at the age of 9. He tried to bring back the gods that his father had banished. Amenhotep III - Amenhotep III ruled for 39 years of great prosperity. He brought Egypt to its peak of power. During his rule the country was at peace and he was able to enlarge many cities and construct temples. Ramses II - Often called Ramses the Great, he ruled Egypt for 67 years. He is famous today because he built more statues and monuments than any other Pharaoh. Cleopatra VII - Cleopatra VII is often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. She maintained power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.</p>	<p>6000 B.C Early people settled in the Nile valley. 3500 B.C First wall painting used hieroglyphs 2500 B.C Great Sphinx and the Great Pyramid were built 2500-2000 B.C Old Kingdom 2000-1500 B.C Middle Kingdom 1500-332 B.C New Kingdom 1325 B.C Tutankhamen was buried in the Valley of Kings. 332 B.C End of the New Kingdom. Greeks began ruling. 1922 A.D Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamen's tomb</p>

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	Historical Era	<p>Key Numbers: Over 700 Original hieroglyphs,            2017- 90% Egyptians are Muslim,            20 Years to build the Great pyramid of Giza,            140 Great Pyramid height in metres,            6853 Length of River Nile in km.</p>  	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
	Ancient Egypt		<p>Afterlife            Akhet            Canopic jars            Hieroglyphics Papyrus            Pyramids            Pharaohs            Sarcophagus</p>

<b>4</b>	<b>KS2 - the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and an in depth study</b>	<p>Greece is important as it was the first country to create a form of government via democracy.</p> <p>Western culture today is formed on the basis of Ancient Greek government, philosophy, science, maths, art, literature and even sports. Athens was a city state. It was the birthplace of democracy and was known for theatre, arts and literature. Sparta was also a city state.</p> <p>Unlike Sparta it did not study philosophy, art of theatre the people studied war and the Spartans were widely considered to have the strongest army. Sparta was ruled by two kings of equal power.</p> <p>Ancient Greeks did not think of themselves as belonging to a single country; what made you Greek was a shared culture and language. Your citizenship was of your town or city; you were Athenian first and Greek second. The geography of Greece, dominated by the sea and by mountain ranges, created and supported this local identity. The Greeks development of democracy is still the main form of government today, meaning that we get the chance to vote for our government.</p>	<p>Alexander the Great Socrates, Plato, Aristotle Philosophers Archimedes Pythagoras Scientist and philosopher who came up with Pythagoras Theorem (still used today</p>
	<b>Historical Era</b>	<p>The Greeks invented the theatre, they developed maths theories which we still use today and they developed the Olympic Games. As a result of the Persian Wars the Greeks benefitted as Greek culture spread as did their empire until the 12th century.</p>	<b>Tier 3 Vocabulary</b>
	<b>Ancient Greece</b>	<p>The Greeks invented the theatre, they developed maths theories which we still use today and they developed the Olympic Games. As a result of the Persian Wars the Greeks benefitted as Greek culture spread as did their empire until the 12th century.</p> <p>776 BC First Olympic Games. The games would take place every 4 years in honour of the Greek god Zeus. 621 BC Draconian laws are introduced – punishable by death 600 BC First coins are introduced 508 BC Democracy is introduced in Athens 490 BC The Persian Wars 431 BC The wars between Sparta and Athens begin 336 BC Alexander the Great becomes king and begins to expand the empire 146 BC Rome conquers Greece making it part of the Roman Empire.</p>	<p>Acropolis Tragedy Corinthian, Doric and Ionic Democracy Dictatorship Olympic Games Pankration Triremes Tyrants</p>

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		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Parthenon</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">A important Greek temple built in Athens in honour of the Goddess Athena. A temple is an important religious building.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1243 304 1742 619"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="background-color: black; color: white;">Greek Gods and Goddesses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Aphrodite</b></td> <td>Goddess of Love and Beauty and protector of sailors</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Hera</b></td> <td>Goddess of Marriage and Queen of Olympus.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Zeus</b></td> <td>God of the Sky and King of Olympus</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Poseidon</b></td> <td>God of the Sea</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Apollo</b></td> <td>God of light and music.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Athena</b></td> <td>Goddess of wisdom</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Hermes</b></td> <td>Messenger to the Gods</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Greek Gods and Goddesses		<b>Aphrodite</b>	Goddess of Love and Beauty and protector of sailors	<b>Hera</b>	Goddess of Marriage and Queen of Olympus.	<b>Zeus</b>	God of the Sky and King of Olympus	<b>Poseidon</b>	God of the Sea	<b>Apollo</b>	God of light and music.	<b>Athena</b>	Goddess of wisdom	<b>Hermes</b>	Messenger to the Gods	
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<p>5</p>	<p><b>KS2</b>  <b>A local history study tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality</b></p>	<p>There were six Tudor monarchs who ruled England from 1485 to 1603. Tudor England had 2 of the strongest monarchs ever to sit on the English throne: Henry VIII &amp; his daughter Elizabeth I.</p> <p>In 1485 there was a huge battle between two armies in a field at Bosworth, near Leicester. On its flags one army showed the White Boar and White Rose of the York family, which was the symbol of King Richard III. The other army's flags showed the symbols of the Red Dragon and the Red Rose of the Lancaster family. At the head of this family was Henry Tudor. Richard had 6000 men in his army with promise of another 3000 men from another Lord. After Henry Tudor was crowned as King Henry VII he married Elizabeth of York, Richard III's niece. Henry now brought together the houses of York and Lancaster (Tudor) into a peaceful time, with no more warring between them.</p>	
	<p><b>Historical Era</b></p>	<p>This started the reign of the Tudor family as Kings and Queens of England for over the next 100 years.</p>	<p><b>Tier 3 Vocabulary</b></p>
	<p><b>Tudors</b></p>	<p>Religion was very important in Tudor times. Everyone had to go to church. If you didn't attend the same church as the monarch you might get arrested, thrown into the Tower of London, or even executed. Henry VIII created the Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic church and created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. He went on to have six wives, beheading two of them.</p>	<p>Monarch  Heir Reign  Monarch Rules  Church of England and Catholic  Reformation  Pope  Divorce Execution Treason  Beheading. Gallows  Throne  Stocks</p>

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6	<p><b>An aspect or theme of British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</b></p>	<p>WWII was a battle between two groups of countries- The Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. The major allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the USA. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan. Together with the Nazi party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on the 1st Sep 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declare war on Germany-WWII had begun. The bombing of London, known as the blitz lasted for 57 consecutive nights. Hitler wanted to quash the British spirits so they would surrender. The battle of Britain was the first military campaign fought solely in the air. Both e allies and the axis powers used propaganda posters to boost the moral at people at home and those fighting. It was also used to decrease the moral of the enemy. The USA didn't join the war until 1941 when Japan attacked the US- at the naval base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. The atomic bomb dropped by the US on Hiroshima was known as 'Little Boy' and is the only nuclear weapon used in battle. It ended the war.</p> <p>11th Nov 1918 Germany surrender/end of WW1 29th Sep 1938 Munich Agreement- Nazi Germany are located a portion of Czechoslovakia - 1st Sep 1939 Germany invades Poland 3rd Sep 1939 Great Britain, France and their Allies declare war on Germany April 1940 – June 1940 Germany invades European countries 10th May 1940 Winston Churchill elected Prime Minister of GB 10th July – 1st Oct 1940 The Battle of Britain is fought in the air about the south coast of England and the English Channel.</p>	<p>The London Blitz begins 7th-11th Dec 1940 Japan bombs Pearl Harbour, Hawaii. USA declare war on Japan, Germany and Italy 6th June 1944 D-Day. British, Canadian and US Troops land in Normandy France. 8th May 1945 Britain celebrates the victory in Europe (VE day) 6th Aug 1945 First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan by USA 1st Sep 1945 Japan surrenders. WWII officially ends.</p>

**Historical Era**

**WW1 and WW2**

Leaders		
1	Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the <i>Führer</i> meaning leader)
2	Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)
3	Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war)
4	Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President, 1933 - 1945 (took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks)
5	Harry S. Truman	US President, 1945 - 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan)
6	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953



*'History will be kind to me for I intend to write it.'*  
Churchill



*'It is not truth that matters, but victory' – Hitler (performing Nazi salute above)*



Above left: Enigma machine



Above right: Swastika (symbol of Nazis)

Below: Remains of a house after a bombing raid during the Blitz



**Tier 3 Vocabulary**

- Axis Powers
- Allies Powers
- Blitz
- Evacuee
- Rationing
- Refugee
- Invasion
- Chancellor
- Home Guard
- The Holocaust
- Fuhrer
- President
- Communism
- Victory
- Surrender
- Democracy
- Nazi

