

Local History	
LKS2	UKS2
Derwent Mills (Cycle 2)	Coal Mining (Cycle 2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw cotton came from the West Indies through the golden triangle of the slave trade. • Richard Arkwright built the first water-powered cotton mill in Cromford in 1771. • Cromford Mill was an example of the new factory system. • Cotton yarn was spun by the water frame machine. • Arkwright built cottages, Greyhound Hotel, market place and lock up for workers. • Children worked the machines including carding and sorting cotton. • Working conditions at Cromford were better than other mills. • Arkwright’s mill inventions and designs spread to Scotland, Europe and America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal is a fossil fuel (made mostly of carbon) that is used to produce electricity. • Mining began in the 15th Century and the process was refined until late 20th Century. • Many local people worked in nearby coalmines, making them crucial to the economy. • Housing and Miner Welfare halls helped to build mining communities. • Harmful gases, roof collapsing, flooding and poor ventilation made mining a very dangerous job. • Despite strike action in 1984-85, the government began closing coalmines leading to high levels of unemployment.

British History				
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to Iron Age (Cycle 1 – UKS2)	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain (Cycle 1 – LKS2)	Britain’s Settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots (Cycle 1 – LKS2)	Vikings and Anglo Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England (Cycle 1 – UKS2)	British History beyond 1066- Abolition of Slavery (Cycle 2 – UKS2)
<p>The Stone Age began in approximately 800,000BC, the Bronze Age began in 2100BC and the Iron Age 750BC until when the Romans conquest in 43 AD.</p> <p>The Stone Age consisted of three different periods called Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.</p> <p>In the Stone Age period tools were made from stone and bones, they were good hunters and they lived in caves or huts made from wood.</p> <p>Skara Brae is a well preserved Stone Age village built around 3000</p>	<p>The ancient Romans ruled beyond the borders of Rome and was called the Roman Empire.</p> <p>The First Raid – Julius Caesar invaded in 55BC but failed as the Celts fought back.</p> <p>The Second Raid – Julius Caesar returned with a bigger and stronger legion in 54BC and were more successful.</p> <p>Emperor Claudius successfully invaded Britain in AD43. First black community in England near Hadrian’s wall.</p>	<p>The Irish Scots invaded Scotland, the Angles (southern Danish), the Jutes (northern Danish) and the Saxons (German-Dutch) invaded England during the 4th and 5th Centuries.</p> <p>In AD 650, there were seven kingdoms – Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Susses, Mercia, Kent and East Anglia.</p> <p>Place names originated from the Anglo Saxons e.g. –ham, -ford and –worth.</p> <p>Sutton - Hoo is the site of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk, England.</p>	<p>The Vikings arrived in Britain in 787AD from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden by longboats.</p> <p>793AD- First Viking raid-raided and pillaged the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.</p> <p>868AD – Introduction of Danegald, which was a tax paid to Viking raiders to stop them attacking the coast and invading.</p> <p>886AD- Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Northern and Eastern England known as</p>	<p>From the 1770s, the abolitionist movement in Britain was developed to bring the slave trade to an end.</p> <p>Politicians, workers, women and formerly enslaved people aided the movement.</p> <p>In 1807, the British Parliament passed the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act.</p> <p>The Act ended the buying and selling of enslaved people within the British Empire.</p> <p>Those already enslaved were not protected and</p>

History – Progression of Knowledge

<p>BC and was the beginning of the Stone Age people settling down in one place.</p> <p>In the Bronze Age period tools, weapons and armour were made from bronze, they settled in one place and built roundhouses.</p> <p>In the Iron Age tools and weapons were made from iron, they lived in farming communities in hillforts and built roundhouses.</p> <p>Hillforts were large settlements that were used for farming, to see the enemies and for sacrifices.</p>	<p>Queen Boudicca fought back against the Romans in AD60.</p> <p>The Romans built Britain's first towns, invented baths, sanitation, aqueducts and long, straight roads.</p> <p>The Romans built long, straight roads to transport legions, supplies, trading goods and messages from the emperor.</p>	<p>They lived in small villages and the main jobs were blacksmiths, woodworkers, jewellers, ploughing and growing crops.</p> <p>Anglo Saxons believed in lots of different Gods and the religion was Paganism (early Anglo Saxon). Saints helped to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity in 597 AD.</p>	<p>Danelaw. ('Warrior Queen' Athelflaed defeats Vikings in Derby)</p> <p>1042AD - Edward the Confessor becomes king but dies in 1066AD leading to a power struggle.</p> <p>1066AD – William of Normandy came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings in 1066.</p>	<p>enslavers continued to trade illegally.</p> <p>It took a further 30 years of campaigning to abolish slavery in most British colonies</p>
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The Wider World	
LKS2	UKS2
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and influences on the western world (Cycle 1)	A non- European society in contrast to British History - Early Islamic Civilization - study of Baghdad AD 900 (Cycle 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ancient Greek Empire began in approximately began in 800BC. • The Greeks were one of the most influential civilizations and were great architects, warriors,actors and athletes. • They Greeks invented the written language, the Olympics and democracy. • Greece was divided into city states and they had their own laws and way of life. • Two of the best known city states are Athens and Sparta. • The first Olympic Games started in 776BC and was held every 4 years in Olympia. • The events in the Olympic Games included running, long jump, discus, javelin and pankration. • The Greeks went to the open-air theatres to watch comedy, tragedy and satires plays and were performed by men only. • The Greeks believed gods and goddesses controlled everything in their lives and the environment. • The Greeks ate local produce, which has since influenced international cuisine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around AD700, an Islamic civilisation spread from Baghdad, through North Africa and into Spain for around 1000 years. • Muhammad founded Islam and established the principles of caliphate. • House of Wisdom was built in AD830 in Baghdad as the centre of learning and knowledge. • Muslim scholars were responsible for the discovery and development of inventions: medicine, surgical, optics, the first camera and algebra. • Silk trade route linked the east to the west from Britain to China through Baghdad. • Anglo Saxons: ignored the writing of ancient Greeks and Romans, poor mathematics and religion about faith more than scientific. • Islamic civilisation: religion encouraged scientific study, advanced maths – Arabic numbers and zero and used books from ancient Greeks and Romans.

The Achievements of the Early Civilizations- Ancient Egyptians (Cycle 2)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Ancient Sumer appeared from 5300BC in modern day Iraq, The Indus Valley 3300BC in modern day Pakistan, The Ancient Egyptians 3100BC in Egypt and The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China 1600BC in China.• The River Nile was important because it provided water, food and transport.• Developed an irrigation system to get the water from the Nile to their crops throughout the year.• Built pyramids as tombs for the pharaohs and their queens.• A Pharaoh was an Egyptian king who owned all the land and made laws.• Ancient Egyptians believed in the afterlife and developed a method to preserve a body after death called mummification. Invented one of the earliest known writing systems using pictures/symbols called Hieroglyphs.	