

Throughout our History curriculum, we aim for pupils to be able to develop their understanding of how aspects of History are connected and analyse changes between the units studied. We have identified three key elements as our golden threads, that flow through the whole school History curriculum: legacy and inventions; invasions and warfare (KS2); and houses and homes.

The golden threads support pupils in deepening their understanding of how these aspects have changed over time, providing opportunities for securing chronology and developing historical enquiry skills through comparing similarities and differences.

Year group	Theme	Legacy/inventions	Invasions/warfare	Houses/homes
Reception		- Some of the toys we play with now have been around for long time.		- Home is where we love. - Some people have different homes. - Homes and houses keep us safe.
Year 1	Toys	- The first teddy bears were made in USA in 1902 Lego was introduced in 1950's		
	Nurses	-Florence Nightingale changed nursing and health care. (1820)		
Year 2	Great Fire or London			Houses were build out of wood and were built very close together. (1666)
	Inventors	Edward Jenner discovered the smallpox vaccination. (1796) Alexander Graham Bell legacy is the long distance phonecall (1877)		
Year 3	Neolithic Britain	There were many inventions during Neolithic Britain: - Housing (previously live in caves) - Farming (4500 BCE) - Clothing - Time keeping	- Weapons in the stone age were made out of sharpened stick and bow and arrows/ spears tipped with flint or bone. (15000BCE)	Neolithic houses were made using Willow to weave the walls and daub (dung). (apporx 4000BCE – 2000CE)

		- Clothing	- During the Bronze Age, bronze or copper alloys were used to produce spears, daggers, swords and axes. (2000BCE—800BCE) - The most common weapons in the Iron Age were swords, spears, axes, and shields. (800BC)	
	Ancient Egyptians		When Cleopatra died (30 BCE), Egypt became part of the Roman Empire.	House were build our bricks formed from mud (3500 BCE)
Year 4	Romans	The Romans (in Britain: 43CE – 410CE) developed: - paved straight roads - infrastructure - religion - written and spoken language	The Roman army was well known for its discipline, organisation, and innovation in both weapons and tactics, allowed Rome to build and defend a huge empire. The Roman army came to Gloucester and built forts (Kingsholm). The soldiers in the Roman army were there as a full time job and were highly trained. They were not sent home after battle. The army was divided into larger groups called legions. In Ancient Roman warfare, the testudo or tortoise formation was a type of shield wall formation commonly used by the Roman Legions during battles	People mainly lived in small villages of wooden houses with thatched roofs, much as they had before the Romans arrived. However, some wealthy Romans lived in villas and palaces. Villas were large farms with a big house for the owners. There were often mosaics in the villas – examples at Chedworth and Woodchester.
	Anglo Saxons		The Anglo Saxons arrived in Britain when the Romans left (410 CE) The Picts and Scots were invading England from the North. Unlike the Romans, when battle was over, the soldiers went home	

			<p>and returned to their original jobs.</p> <p>When the Vikings invaded, there were many wars between them.</p> <p>The Vikings and the Saxons continued to fight until the Battle Of Hastings (1066) when William the Conqueror took the throne.</p>	
Year 5	Mayans		Games were often played to end disputes between neighbouring cities instead of going to war, in which the captain of the losing side would be beheaded.	
	Ancient Greeks	<p>The Ancient Greeks first created democracy in Athens (c.500BCE)</p> <p>Athens had a democratic government which means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting.</p> <p>The Olympic games were used as a way of reaching a peaceful agreement (776 BCE)</p> <p>The Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shape our modern society along with science, language and maths.</p> <p>The oath taken by all medical staff is called the Hippocratic oath (named after a pioneer of Greek medicine)</p>	<p>The Greek Empire existed until approx. 146 BCE when the Romans invaded.</p>	<p>Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard or garden. The walls were often made from wood and mud bricks. They had small windows with no glass, but wooden shutters to keep out the hot sun. ...</p> <p>Rich people decorated the walls and floors with colourful tiles and paintings.</p>
Year 6	Crime and Punishment	Common law and judges/juries was introduced in Medieval Britain		

		<p>The Metropolitan Police Force was formed (1829 CE)</p> <p>Prisons were first used as a punishment rather than a holding place in Victorian Britain (1837 – 1901 CE)</p>		
	World War Two	<p>Women took over the jobs that men had been doing when they were called up to fight. This changed the role of women forever.</p>	<p>WW2 was the first war to involve so many countries.</p> <p>The development of bombs/planes meant that for the first time civilians were killed as well as soldiers.</p> <p>Cities were bombed to try and break morale.</p> <p>World War 2 ended with the first (and only) use of the atomic bomb in warfare.</p>	<p>Homes had to be changed during World War 2 to protect against bombings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windows were taped up - Anderson shelters were built in the back garden - Iron was taken from railing to make ammunition - All light had to be blackout at night.