



Tregolls Academy Progression of Substantive Knowledge and Vocabulary



At Tregolls Academy, we aim to develop eager, motivated and curious learners that can reflect on the past and make meaningful links to the present day.

Our History curriculum holds our curriculum drivers at its core: **C**uriosity, **A**spiration, **R**esilience and **E**xcellence. At Tregolls Academy, we **CARE**.

Substantive Concepts

Term 1

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Look closely at similarities and differences, patterns and change	What Can I tell you about me and my family? 🌿 1. Families can be big or small, and they are all different. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families can include parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, and other people who care for us. Not all families look the same—some have one parent, some have two, and some live with grandparents or carers. Families can live in the UK or in other countries around the world. 	Who are the greatest inventors of travel: Trevithick or the Wright brothers? **Richard Trevithick was an inventor and engineer.** He is known for building the first full-scale working railway steam locomotive. **The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, were inventors and pioneers in aviation.** They are best known for making the first successful powered airplane flight. **The technology and materials available at the time were limited.** This made it harder for inventors to build reliable and efficient flight and steam-powered vehicles.	Where did history begin? It was called the Stone Age because it was dominated by stone tools. It consisted of three different periods called Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. The Bronze Age began nearly 4,000 years ago in Britain. The Bronze Age is so called because people living at this time used bronze to make tools and objects. Iron tools made farming much easier than before and settlements grew in size. People in Iron Age Britain lived in clans that belonged to tribes led by warrior kings.	How Great were the Greeks? Greece was divided into city states that each had their own laws and way of life, but all spoke the same language. Two of the best-known city states were Athens and Sparta. The Greeks made many advancements in the areas of science and technology. They excelled in the field of maths and we still use many of their theories like the Pythagorean theorem. The Greek city-state of Athens first introduced the world to the idea of democracy.	So, how dark, were the dark ages? The 'Dark Ages' started when the Roman army left Britain and finished when the Saxons ruled the whole of England. From about AD 410 to AD 710. One of the most important discoveries of the 20th century. They found a huge wooden ship, a coffin and many other items, including armour, weapons, ornaments, jewellery, silver and gold tableware, musical instruments and gold coins! However, there was no sign of a body. Prior to the excavation, the Anglo-Saxon period was viewed as 'a dark age' and the people of the time unsophisticated. However, the quality and craftsmanship of the objects found show that they were a highly-skilled, well-travelled and cultured society.	What sort of place was Benin 1000 years ago and how do we know? Benin was a civilization of cities and towns, powerful kings and a large empire which traded over long distances. Craftsmen were skilful in bronze and ivory. They had religious belief systems, such as the one to ensure good harvest. West Africa invented the smelting of copper and zinc ores and the casting of bronze as early as 10th century. Benin supplied the Portuguese with pepper, ivory, leopard skins and slaves as they were ideally suited for trade both on coast and inland.
Key Vocabulary						
	Family, Relative, Siblings	Inventor, Experimentation, transportation	Hunter, Gatherer, Nomad	Democracy, Architecture, Philosophy	Excavation, Sutton Hoo, Saxons	Merchant, Kingdom, Culture

Substantive Concepts

Term 2

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Question why things happen and give explanations.	<p>What was the impact of Brunel on transport in the 19th Century?</p> <p>1. **Brunel was an engineer**: - He is famous for designing and building important structures like bridges, tunnels, and ships.</p> <p>2. **Great Western Railway**: - Brunel engineered the Great Western Railway, a major railway line that connected London to Bristol then into Cornwall.</p> <p>**Famous Structures**: Brunel's bridges, railways, and ships are still admired today. For example, the Clifton Suspension Bridge and the SS Great Britain remain popular tourist attractions.</p>	<p>Was the greatest explorer Christopher Columbus or Captain Scott?</p> <p>**Explorer**: Christopher Columbus was a famous explorer who sailed across the ocean. **Antarctic Explorer**: Captain Robert Falcon Scott was a famous explorer who led expeditions to the South Pole.</p> <p>Bravery and Tragedy**: Scott and his team reached the South Pole in 1912 but faced severe weather and hardships on their return journey, leading to their tragic deaths.</p> <p>** Columbus is famous for discovering the Americas in 1492, which had a significant impact on world history.</p>	<p>What did Ancient Sumer ever do for us?</p> <p>**Writing System**: - **Similarities**: Ancient Sumerians, like the Egyptians, developed one of the world's first writing systems. They used cuneiform, which involved pressing a reed stylus into clay tablets to create wedge-shaped symbols. This system allowed them to record transactions, laws, and stories, similar to how the Egyptians used hieroglyphics.</p> <p>**Settlement and Community Building**: - Because farming required staying in one place to tend to crops, it led to the development of permanent settlements. This stability allowed the Sumerians to build cities and develop a complex society with different jobs and social structures.</p> <p>**Trade Networks**: Sumerians traded with neighbouring regions, exchanging goods, ideas, and technologies. This exposure to different cultures and resources helped them develop new inventions.</p>	<p>What impact did the Romans have on the world?</p> <p>They built towns, and then walls were built around the town to help protect the city and to help protect the people that lived there. Inside the Roman towns were different buildings beside the temples, including homes, workshops, bathhouses, shops and an amphitheatre.</p> <p>The Roman army was effective because it was made up of well-trained, well-armed, and disciplined professional troops.</p> <p>The Roman Empire began in the city of Rome, Italy, and grew into a vast empire as the Romans conquered areas of Africa, Europe and Asia.</p>	<p>Vikings; blood thirsty monsters or civilised culture?</p> <p>Most Vikings were farmers and only some went raiding and that on a part-time basis. Most Viking men were farmers, craftsmen and traders.</p> <p>The Viking's reputation was exaggerated by the accounts written by monks. Until recently monks' records were the main source of evidence. The same event can be portrayed differently depending upon who wrote the account (Saxon, Viking, monks)</p>	<p>How was the war fought in places other than the battlefield?</p> <p>Germany invaded Poland September 1st 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany on September 3rd 1939 (start of WW2).</p> <p>The British were able to fight off the German air force and win the Battle of Britain. Even though the Germans had more planes and more pilots, the British had the power of the RAF and the advantage that they were fighting on home territory and they also had radar.</p> <p>There were a range of roles adults played on the home front, which were unique at that time. Each group helped to develop the 'Blitz Spirit' and 'kept the home fires burning'.</p>
Key Vocabulary						
	Engineer, Legacy, Structure	Voyage, Explorer, Discovery	Civilisation, Artefact, Trade	Empire, Invasion, Conquer	Raiders, settlers, Monk	Propaganda, Evacuation, Blitz, Allies

Substantive Concepts

Term 3

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.</p> <p>Compare & contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p>	<p>What did the legacy of these significant women leave behind?</p> <p>**Similarities**:- Both Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were nurses who gained recognition for their work during the Crimean War.</p> <p>- They both provided care and support to wounded soldiers, often in challenging and dangerous conditions.</p> <p>- Nightingale and Seacole advocated for improvements in medical care and nursing practices, although they approached it in different ways.</p>	<p>Who was to blame and who helped in the Great Fire of London?</p> <p>**The Great Fire of London:** Understanding that a significant event called the Great Fire of London occurred in 1666, which changed the city's landscape and architecture.</p> <p>**The Fire Started in a Bakery:** Understanding that the fire started in a bakery owned by Thomas Farriner on Pudding Lane and spread quickly because of the wooden buildings, wind and lack of fire service.</p> <p>After the fire, London was rebuilt with better materials, a fire brigade and safe measures were developed.</p>	<p>Monstrous mummifiers or medically advanced?</p> <p>The Nile provided not only water for crops but also fertile soil, mud for bricks and pots, fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport (especially important when moving the heavy stones to build the pyramids)</p> <p>Ancient Egyptians wrote in hieroglyphics and these needed to be deciphered before we could fully understand the society.</p> <p>The ancient Egyptians believed that when they died their spiritual body would continue to exist in an afterlife very similar to their living world. However, entry into this afterlife was not guaranteed. The dead had to negotiate a dangerous underworld journey and face the final judgment before they were granted access.</p>	<p>Romans Vs Celts: Who was victorious?</p> <p>Queen Boudicca ruled the Celtic tribe called the Iceni after her husband's death. The Roman army was strong and powerful and Celtic tribes like the Iceni tribe lived in fear.</p> <p>The Romans broke an agreement made with her husband, raising taxes and taking back land. This angered her and she vowed to fight back.</p> <p>She fought for the freedom of her people and tried to claim back the land that was rightfully hers. The Romans offered the people of Britain lower taxes and better living conditions as a result of Boudicca's actions.</p>	<p>The Victorians; A dark age or Golden Era?</p> <p>Victoria was a British monarch who reigned from 1837 to 1901.</p> <p>During her reign, Great Britain became the largest Empire in the world. Many innovations occurred during her reign including the invention of the telephone, electric lighting, the underground railway and photography.</p> <p>Queen Victoria's reign brought many improvements to education, particularly for the poor.</p> <p>It wasn't until 1880 that schooling became mandatory. All children had to school until they were 10. In 1889, the school leaving age was raised to 12.</p>	<p>An Gof: Hero or Villain?</p> <p>The county enjoyed special privileges under the Stannary Law. This included exemption from certain royal and local taxes. Henry VII abolished Cornwall's special privileges and set new tin mining laws. The king demanded extremely high taxes from the Cornish to wage war.</p> <p>An Gof decided to take the complaint to the Tax Collector himself who lived in Bodmin. Michael Joseph and Thomas Flamank the son of the tax collector) from Bodmin, persuaded many of the people of Cornwall to revolt against the King. An army of 15,000 marched into Devon.</p>
Key Vocabulary						
	Inspiration, Nurse, Compassion	Destruction, Architect, flammable	Archaeology, Hieroglyphic, Society	Tribes, Rebellion,	Monarch, Reign, Innovation	Taxation, Rebellion, Execution

