



St Mary's and St Helen's Primary School Partnership

History and Geography Whole School Overview

Please see below for an overview for the LTP of our Connected Curriculum. This should be read in conjunction with our medium-term plans which gives more detail of the skills and knowledge being taught throughout the strands This includes the 'sticky knowledge' that we would like the children to achieve.



YEAR A KS1 2023/ 24	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
THEME	Identity and Diversity	Social Justice	Sustainable Environmental Development
KS1 GLOBAL TOPIC/QUESTION	How can we help someone who doesn't have a home?	Is it fair? - comparison between cultures (GB / Africa)	How can human's negative behaviour impact the environment?
History:	Significant events in own life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone has a personal history, and I can tell you about some of the events on my own timeline Some events in our timeline are extra special and these could be different for different people Know that things change over time e.g. toys, technology, schools. Know some significant local or national events that have happened in my life and place them on my timeline. 	How did Mary Carpenter make a difference to the society that we live in today? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Victorian era was an era of exciting discoveries, inventions and exploration following the Industrial Revolution. Mary Carpenter was an English educational and social reformer, who founded ragged schools. Ragged schools brought educational opportunities to poor children and young offenders in Bristol. Carpenter also fought for children's rights 	How has plastic changed the world? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leo Baekeland invented Bakelite, an inexpensive, non-flammable and versatile plastic, which marked the beginning of the modern plastics industry. The invention of plastic revolutionised manufacturing techniques around the world in Victorian times. Plastic made items affordable to all. Plastics were important in WW2. Plastics were vital in the development of medicine.
Geography:	Locational knowledge and map work- Local area study. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using maps (during walk in local area): 	How is Britain different to Uganda? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bristol is a city in the South West of England/the UK. 	How have people changed our area over time? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps can help you find where you are and where you are going.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise simple features on maps e.g. buildings, roads and fields. Use large scale maps and aerial photos of the school and local area. Follow a route on a map starting with a picture map of the school. Drawing maps (following walk): Recognise that maps need titles. Draw a simple map e.g. of a garden, route map, place in a story. Use and construct basic symbols in a map key. Begin to realise why maps need a key. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda is a country on the continent of Africa. The city of XXXXXX is in the XXXXXX of Uganda. Uganda's climate is largely tropical with two rainy seasons per year. The northern region, which forms one quarter of the country lies outside the tropical belt, and experiences only one rainy season. Similarities between Bristol and XXXXX are: Differences between Bristol and XXXXX are: Education in Uganda is free and compulsory from aged 7, but not all children access education. Class sizes are usually 58 in Uganda and 30 in the UK. <p>(Places to be decided by Class Teachers at the time.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps have symbols for generic things such as churches and schools. Maps often have a key to explain what the map symbols and scales are. The four compass points. Maps can be flat drawings or 3D models.
LKS2 Year 3 and 4	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
GLOBAL TOPIC/QUESTION	<p>How do we help people belong? – To understand diversity of cultures beyond our own.</p>	<p>How fair is our society? Should we only take what we need? looking at unfairness of how we live now and human greed/neglect of nature compared to the past and indigenous people in Arctic</p>	<p>How can we make our environment more sustainable? To understand how our behaviour impacts the wider world.</p>
History:	<p>History of Alveston – Local History.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bristol's involvement in the slave trade was mainly due to its location and port. John Pinney and Edward Colston were involved in the Bristol slave trade and made a lot of money from it. The arrival of the Windrush generation marked a significant cultural shift, enriching Bristol with diverse traditions, music, and cuisine, while also facing and overcoming challenges such as discrimination and helping to shape a more inclusive society. 	<p>How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe. The stone-age was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal. The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming. During the Palaeolithic Age (Old Stone Age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals 	<p>How did the Ancient Egyptians live sustainably?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ancient Egyptians were amongst the first groups of people to farm on a large scale. Tutankhamun was the last of his dynasty of pharaohs. The ancient Egyptians invented one of the earliest known writing systems called hieroglyphics. The ancient Egyptians had many gods and goddesses. Rituals were

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bristol Bus Boycott of 1963 was when the Bristol Omnibus Company refused to employ Black and Asian workers, the local Black community, organized a successful boycott. • Bristol is now a city made up of diverse communities with links to many countries around the world. Citizens come from 187 countries and speak 91 languages. 	<p>and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history 	<p>performed in Temples to keep the gods happy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They preserved the bodies of wealthy people as mummies, and buried them in tombs and in pyramids.
Geography:	<p>Physical and Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers are moving bodies of water flowing from a source on high ground to another body of water, forming channels with banks and beds. Small rivers are called streams. Rivers meander and shape the land as they flow downhill due to gravity. • Rivers provide habitats, transport, leisure, tourism, freshwater, and energy. • Yate is a large UK town, situated in the south-west of England and lies 11 miles north-east of Bristol in the county of South Gloucestershire. It has a population of around 30,000 people. • The River Frome source is in Dodington Park, it joins the river Avon in Bristol. • Bristol's geographical position contributed to its role as a major trade port, including its involvement in the slave trade 	<p>What is it like to live in a cold climate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit lifestyle today bears little resemblance to that of their grandparents. • North America is a continent in the Northern and Western Hemispheres. • Some areas get scant precipitation and are classified as polar deserts. • Alaska is the largest state in the US, however its population is sparse. It has 24-hour daylight during the summer months and 24-hour darkness during the winter. • Human activities have had a negative impact on climate change. 	<p>What impact can tourism have on the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capital city of Egypt is Cairo • The River Nile runs though Egypt and flows into the Mediterranean Sea. • Egypt is in a desert biome in northern Africa • Average rainfall in Egypt is 2.5cm each year • Many countries rely on tourism for their economy but tourism activities can have a negative impact on the environment
YEAR A UKS2	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
GLOBAL CURRICULUM THEME	Identity and Diversity	Social Justice	Sustainable Environmental Development

GLOBAL TOPIC/QUESTION	Civil Rights - The nature of prejudice and racism in USA and Britain. Look at ancient African cultures (Benin) and understand British attitudes toward Africa	Victorian Britain - How fair was Victorian society. Focus on a local study e.g. George Muller and impact of the Victorian Empire	Exploration - Impact of exploration on natural habitats. Should exploration cost the Earth?
History	<p>History: How do we champion diversity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jim Crow laws were laws in the USA that enforced racial segregation. • Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks both campaigned peacefully against the unfair laws. • Malcolm X and some others believed that resistance should include violence if needed. • Following the American Civil War and the abolition of the slave trade, there were still many people who wanted to keep racist rules and systems. This was particularly the case in the southern states of the USA 	<p>History: How fair was Victorian society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on a local case study e.g. Impact of George Muller and the Muller Orphanages. • The Victorians were the people who lived during the reign of Queen Victoria, from the 20 June 1837 until the date of her death on the 22 January 1901. • Victorian Britain saw the beginning of the industrial revolution. • Countries ruled by the British Empire became known as the commonwealth. These included countries such as India. • The Victorian period was a time of social reform. Before the Victorian era, most of Britain's population couldn't read or write and had limited access to education. Queen Victoria believed that education should be for all, and by the end of her reign, going to school became compulsory for all children, rich or poor. • George Muller lived a life of lying, stealing and cheating after his mum died when he was 14. He spent time in prison before deciding to become a Christian. He moved to London and spent the rest of his life as a missionary, setting up the first orphanage in Bristol. 	<p>History: What made the Mayan civilization unique and what was the impact of European's arriving?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayan civilization was located in central America between around 250AD and 1500AD. • Mayans created the most developed alphabet in Mesoamerica and also developed chocolate and rubber. • The arrival of the Spanish conquistadors in the 1500's led to the end of the Mayan civilization. • The Mayans had a range of religious beliefs and ceremonies, including the concept of human sacrifice being an honour.
Geography	<p>What is climate and weather like in other areas of the world?</p>	<p>Geography: How did our area change in the Victorian era?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queen Victoria led the expansion of the British Empire. 	<p>Geography: Why is the rainforest biome so valuable and how is it being damaged?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical rainforests are located between 10o North and 10o South,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A weather station is used to measure the local weather and it has numerous elements (including thermometers, anemometers, rain gauges and wind vanes). • Climate is the average weather conditions in a place. • The largest three nations in North America are USA, Canada and Mexico and it also encompasses the Caribbean and central America. • Hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires and blizzards are examples of extreme weather that occur in North America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Victorian period / industrial revolution changed all aspects of Britain (Industry, agriculture, factories, housing, transport, trade). • Rural societies were located outside of towns and cities, had low population density with a lack of proper health facilities, resources and trade. • Urban societies are home to towns and cities. They are densely populated, however, they had better provisions. • More people moved into the cities from the countryside. • Some towns and cities grew significantly during this time due to industrialisation and some due to the introduction of paid bank holidays, which helped seaside and spa towns. 	<p>with over 2000mm rain per year and average temperatures of 28oC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Amazon rainforest covers around 5.5million square kilometres of South America and is mainly in Brazil (with significant sections in Peru and Columbia). • Rainforests contain natural resources such as wood, food, precious metals, plants that provide medicines and hydroelectric power. • Rainforest is cleared for many reasons, including logging, livestock grazing, mineral extraction, palm oil production and housing. • Sustainable management can be achieved through controlling development and promoting activities such as eco-tourism.
--	--	---	--

YEAR B KS1 2024-25 2026-27	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
THEME	Peace and Conflict	Rights and Responsibilities	Global Neighbours
GLOBAL TOPIC/QUESTION	How can we show empathy and support others? Nurturing nurses, nursing over times. - Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole	How can we make a difference? Grace Darling - making change RNLI, flooding and responsibility. Uneven sharing of power - Swimmy, Greta Thumberg	How can you make your dreams come true? Brunel - explorers, history
History	Seacole and Nightingale were both nurses during conflict.	Significant events in national life – RNLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History: What were Brunel's

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern nursing is very different to nursing today. Medical knowledge and medicines have improved greatly. Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole both helped soldiers during the Crimean War. Florence made hospitals cleaner and safer, while Mary set up a special hotel to care for the soldiers. • Florence Nightingale started a school to train nurses and made nursing better for everyone. Mary Seacole also showed how important good care and kindness are in nursing. • Both women were very brave. Florence worked hard to change hospitals, and Mary travelled far to help soldiers even when some people didn't support her because of her skin colour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who Grace Darling was, when she lived and why she was significant. • Where Grace Darling lived and the purpose of a lighthouse. • That the life of Grace Darling contributed to national achievements. • That the actions of Grace Darling and her father highlighted the importance of the lifeboats, raising critical awareness and funds. (£700 raised at that time was a huge amount of money. £50 from Queen Victoria) • That the RNLI has a vital role to play in UK sea rescue. • That we can find out about the past using primary and secondary sources such as paintings, books written at the time, poems, photographs etc. 	<p>achievements and his legacy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a famous engineer from the 19th century. • Brunel designed the iconic Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol. • He also built the SS Great Britain, the first large iron ship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. • He created the Great Western Railway, connecting Bristol to London and making travel faster. • Brunel was known for using new ideas and technology to solve big problems. • Isambard Kingdom Brunel helped make Bristol an important city for trade and travel with his inventions.
Geography	<p>How have people changed our area over time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main 5 oceans are: the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Australia is and describe some of the geographical features. • The significance of the Great Barrier Reef and why it is vital that it is protected. • That the Australian version of the RNLI have similar goals in very different environments. Both are islands, both have 	<p>Geography: How does the geography of Bristol compare to the Falkland Islands?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bristol is in the southwest of England, part of the United Kingdom in Europe.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 7 continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australasia, Antarctica 	<p>rescue organisations. Very different needs due to the geography of each island.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the UK and Australia have things in common as well as many differences. They will compare and contrast the two locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Falkland Islands are a group of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the southern tip of South America. Bristol is a large city with about 465,000 people whilst the Falkland Islands are very sparsely populated with around 3,400 people. Bristol has a temperate climate with mild summers and cool, wet winters. Falkland Islands have a cool maritime climate with strong winds and colder temperatures. Bristol is an urban area with hills and the River Avon, near the sea. The Falkland Islands have a rugged and open landscape with mountains, coastline, and lots of wildlife.
YEAR B LKS2	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
THEME	Peace and Conflict	Rights and Responsibilities	Global Neighbours
GLOBAL TOPIC/QUESTION	How do we become a Brave Changemaker? What can we learn and be inspired by about people throughout history? Focus on Vikings and Saxons.	How young is too young to make our own decisions? Big Question: What makes a good leader?	What will our footprints be?
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo-Saxons were tribes from Denmark, northern Germany, and the Netherlands who migrated to England between the 5th and 7th centuries after Roman rule declined. Comprising the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, they established several kingdoms, spoke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry wanted to divorce Catherine of Aragon because she had 'failed' to give him a son. Henry set up his own church after the Pope in Rome refused him a divorce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological Advancements: Rapid progress in digital technology (internet, smartphones, AI, automation), space exploration (SpaceX, Mars missions), and medical breakthroughs (mRNA vaccines,

	<p>Old English, and transitioned from paganism to Christianity, shaping early medieval England.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Viking Invasions: Vikings from Scandinavia began raiding England in the late 8th century, eventually settling and establishing the Danelaw in parts of the country. • Alfred the Great: As King of Wessex, he defended his kingdom against Viking invasions and promoted learning and literacy. • Danelaw: The area of England under Viking control had its own laws and customs, separate from Anglo-Saxon territories. • Cultural Impact: Both the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons significantly influenced English culture, language, and laws. • End of the Viking Age: The Viking Age in England ended with the Battle of Stamford Bridge (1066) and the subsequent Norman Conquest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry’s divorce was the start of the ‘break with Rome’ and the Reformation. This led to the formation of the Church of England. • Henry’s actions caused much religious unrest and divisions within the church for many years to come. • Henry was married 6 times. He kept remarrying because he wanted a son. • Henry was a well-liked leader when he was younger. Evidence suggests that he became grumpy, spoilt and unreasonable as he got older. 	<p>CRISPR, personalized medicine).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Movements: Significant advocacy for racial, gender, and LGBTQ+ equality and widespread global protests on issues like climate change and economic inequality. • Environmental Issues: Heightened awareness and action on climate change (renewable energy, Paris Agreement), biodiversity conservation, and the profound impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global health and economies. • Cultural Changes: Dominance of digital culture (social media, streaming services), and shifts in work and education due to the rise of remote work and online learning, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
Geography	<p>Where do our town names come from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Foundations: Established important towns like York (Viking Jorvik) and Winchester (Anglo-Saxon hub), which became key urban centres. • Place Names: Influenced place names, with Viking names ending in “-by” (e.g., Derby) and Anglo-Saxon names ending in “-ton” (e.g., Brighton). 	<p>Maps and Local Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps were originally made to represent human perception of the world and were not intended for navigation. • Maps became more accurate over time as people learnt more about the world and got better at creating maps. • Yate and Thornbury used to be market towns, surrounded by forests in medieval times. 	<p>Human and Physical Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountains are large landforms rising above their surroundings, formed over millions of years through tectonic forces or volcanic activity; include types like fold mountains, volcanic mountains, and block mountains. • Mountain Life: Diverse plants and animals adapted to life in

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade Routes: Developed crucial trade routes along rivers and coasts, leading to the growth of port towns. Agricultural Development: Transformed rural landscapes with new agricultural practices, creating distinct field patterns and villages. Defensive Structures: Built fortified settlements like burhs and forts, many of which evolved into modern castles and towns, shaping settlement patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat maps, atlases, globes and digital maps can all be used to locate countries and describe features. Map symbols, compass points and coordinates all make maps easier to use. The populations of Yate and Thornbury have grown quickly, particularly since the 1960's when farm land made way for new housing developments and infrastructure. 	<p>mountainous regions, highlighting the unique ecosystems found at different altitudes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volcanoes are openings in the Earth's surface allowing molten rock, ash, and gases to escape; consist of parts like the magma chamber, vent, and crater, with types including shield, composite, and cinder cone volcanoes. Volcanoes can be active, dormant, or extinct. Examples of famous eruptions are Mount Vesuvius and Mount St. Helens. Earthquakes are sudden ground shakings caused by tectonic plate movement or volcanic activity; measured by the Richter scale for magnitude and the Mercalli scale for intensity and effects.
YEAR B UKS2	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
THEME	Peace and Conflict	Rights and Responsibilities	Global Neighbours
GLOBAL TOPIC/QUESTION	World Conflict - Look at examples of world conflicts (WW1 ad WW2) why did they occur and how can conflict be stopped? Understanding the importance of resolving conflict.	How do we make our voices heard? To understand how a lack of power and representation can result in discrimination and exclusion. How can we make a difference with our voices?	Is power a force for good? Why do we need global powers?
History	The impact of World War 2 on the people of Britain (particularly children)	Who were the Ancient Greeks, when and where did they live? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the Ancient Greeks lived. Everyday life, jobs, families, law and order, 	How did the Roman Empire change and develop Britain? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain became part of the Roman Empire in 43AD when

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War Two took place between 1 September 1939 and 2 September 1945. • World War Two involved 61 countries including 1.7 billion people. • Britain was involved in the World War Two from the start, and every British person, including children, was involved in, or affected by the War. • The Battle of Britain was a significant battle during World War Two that lasted for 3 months, during which the British Air Forces defended the UK against attacks by Germany. • The Kindertransport was an organised rescue effort of children from Nazi-controlled territory. • The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to those who have done significant work to promote peace. 	<p>democracy, religious beliefs, culture (plays) etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of Ancient Greek achievements. • The influence of the Ancient Greeks on the Western world. • The legacy of the Ancient Greeks. How did the Ancient Greeks influence the way our voices are heard? • What was the legacy of the ancient Greek civilization? • The Ancient Greek civilization flourished between around 800BC and 300BC and was eventually conquered by the Roman Empire. • The idea of democracy was first developed in the city-state of Athens, though it was very different to our system. • Sparta has very different way of life and was ruled as an oligarchy. • The first Olympic games took place in 776BC and contained many familiar events. • The Greeks developed the basis of many modern mathematical, scientific and philosophical ideas. 	<p>Emperor Claudius successfully invaded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Romans took control from the Celts and were succeeded by the Saxons. • Boudica and her Iceni tribe fought against Roman rule. • The Romans made many advances including aqueducts, toilets and early heating. • The Romans had a wide range of Gods, but also were instrumental in bringing Christianity to Britain.
Geography	<p>What is the geography of the United Kingdom?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural areas are less densely populated and are mainly used for agriculture, tourism and leisure. • National parks are areas protected areas where building or changes are restricted. 	<p>Compare and contrast the geography of Greece to the UK.</p> <p>Geographical features of Greece.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarities and differences between modern day Greece and Ancient Greece. • Modern Greece is located in Southern Europe, on the southern end of the Balkan Peninsula. It shares land borders with Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and is surrounded by the Aegean, Ionian, and Mediterranean Seas. 	<p>How are settlements planned and developed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom has a range of counties across all four nations. • A Roman marketplace was where people brought goods to exchange. In the modern day trade occurs internationally and is vital to all nations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK is surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, Irish Sea, and the English Channel. • A city generally has a population of over 100,000 and historically used to have a cathedral. • There are 76 cities in the UK, with the majority being in England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece has over 2,000 islands, but only about 170 are inhabited. The largest and most significant islands include Crete, Rhodes, Corfu, and Santorini. • Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece, standing at 2,917 meters (9,570 feet). It was considered the home of the ancient Greek gods. • Greece has a Mediterranean climate, characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. This climate is ideal for growing olives, grapes, and other crops, making agriculture a vital part of Greek life. • Athens, the capital of Greece, is one of the world's oldest cities with a history spanning over 3,000 years. It is known for landmarks such as the Acropolis and the Parthenon. Thessaloniki, the second-largest city, is also important historically and culturally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements require transport links, utilities (including water, gas, electricity and sewerage) and shared facilities. • How settlements develop (and whether they thrive) is often determined by the physical features in and around them (topography, water, natural resources, etc).
--	--	---	--