



Historical Milestones:

St James Church of England Primary School

This is the carefully selected 'knowledge of events, people and change' that form our bespoke St James Historical Milestones. These have been chosen based on our community needs allowing all children to progress to their next stage of learning. Due to the nature of History, the knowledge has been defined on a unit-by-unit basis with progressive links made between units.

Reception:	
1	The past is what has already happened.
2	The present is what is happening today.
3	Our lives can be very different to other people's lives, while there can also be similarities .
4	We can recognise that are both similarities and differences between the past and present .

Year 1:		
Toys	Transport	Great Fire of London
1	A decade is 10 years. Toys reflect trends in society and have changed lots throughout the decades.	
2	Victorians were around between 1837 and 1901. The Victorians were inventors and Victorian toys were mainly objects that could be played with, like marbles and skipping ropes. Some of these toys are still around today but look very different .	
3	Since the 1950s, toys have continued to change and reflect trends in society . In chronological order , cars became popular in the 1950s and this led to the creation of toy cars. In the 1960s, air travel became popular in society. In the 1970s, many families had televisions at home for the first time. In the 1980s, children played with computer games for the first time. Today, computer games are the most popular toys and generally toys are more mechanical .	
4	Transport is something that takes or carries people or goods (objects) from one place to another. Transport has also been continually changing due to inventions . In the past , penny farthings , steam trains and horse and carts were used as methods of transportation. Today , cars, aeroplanes and bikes are much more popular.	
5	Transport changed with the use of engines . In 1913, Henry Ford created the first automobile to be produced in a factory. Although cars have changed, the number of passengers, windows, doors and steering have stayed the same.	
6	In local history, George Stephenson invented 'The Rainhill Rocket ' and was the clear winner in the trials held at Rainhill in 1829 to decide the power for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.	
7	The Great Fire of London occurred in 1666, for four days starting on the 2nd September.	
8	The fire destroyed many homes and St Paul's Cathedral . There was a strong wind which helped the fire to spread and many homes were built of wood, straw and pitch.	
9	Samuel Pepys was a man living in London at the time, who wrote a diary describing the fire. This is one of the most important sources of information about the fire.	

Year 2:

Our Queen

Flight

- 1 **Princess Elizabeth** was born on the 21st April 1926. Elizabeth didn't go to school but learnt at home. Aged 25, Elizabeth's father King George VI died, making her **Queen** and the **monarch** of our country. She became Queen in 1952 and was **coronated** with a crown placed upon her head, one year later.
- 2 The Queen is the most **powerful** person in the country and is important to our lives in many ways. She can change rules and laws. She is also the **Head of the Church of England**. **Queen Elizabeth II** is the United Kingdom's longest serving monarch, having **reigned** for over 65 years. In 2002, she celebrated her **Golden Jubilee**, meaning she was our monarch for 50 years.
- 3 The next **heir** to the **throne** is Prince Charles, who is the son of Queen Elizabeth II. The relationship between people in a family, is shown by their **family tree**.
- 4 **Flight** is any method of flying through the air. There have been many **changes** in flight including longer flight times and **different** methods of **transportation**.
- 5 In **chronological order**, the hot air balloon is the oldest **invention** that was able to take people in the air. The first **successful** air balloon was made by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783, but the flight lasted only 15 minutes and was made out of paper.
- 6 Orville and Wilbur Wright (**the Wright brothers**) successfully completed the first powered flight in 1903. The first aeroplane, the Wright Flyer, flew in front of 5 people, but for only 59 seconds.
- 7 The world's first **jet propelled aircraft** was made in 1910, while the first crossing to America was in 1919. The first airliner flight that carried passengers was in 1957 but only had 10 passengers. **Concorde** took its first test flight in 1962 and was the fastest passenger plane.
- 8 The first trip to the moon was on the 16 July 1969, called the **American Apollo II Space Mission** from the Kennedy Space Centre. This flight had three astronauts (Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin) and the journey took four days before landing on the Moon's surface.

Year 3:		
Ancient Greeks	The Victorians	Pre-Historic Britain
1	The earliest Greek Civilizations existed nearly 4,000 years ago. The Ancient Greeks lived in Greece and the countries that we now call Bulgaria and Turkey.	
2	The Ancient Greece Empire grew over Europe as far as France in the East. The Greek Empire was most powerful between 2000BC and 146BC.	
3	Ancient Greece was split into many different states , with each one was ruled in its own way. Each state had its own laws, government and money but they shared the same language and religion. The two most important city states were Sparta and Athens .	
4	The Ancient Greeks heavily influenced modern day culture . This includes; the first idea of democracy , the creation of the Olympic Games in 776BC , the first alphabet with vowels and creation of many Greek Myths which still exist today.	
5	Ancient Greece was eventually conquered by the Romans, a new and rising world power in 146BC .	
6	The Victorian time period was named after the ruler at the time, Queen Victoria . She became the Queen at 18 years in 1837 and died in 1901, signalling the end of the Victorian era. During her reign , she was the longest serving monarch , ruling for over 60 years and she was in charge of the British Empire which included Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and India.	
7	During Victorian times, school became compulsory in 1880. Before this, children that did not go to school, worked as chimney sweeps , worked in factories, street sellers or coal miners . At this time, children could get injured or even die. Many laws, including the 1844 Factory Act , which stopped children under 8 working in factories, were passed during this time to improve working conditions	
8	During Victorian times, the industrial revolution occurred having a major impact on St Helens and the rest of the country, with the creation of urban areas. Pilkington Glass was founded around this time, with coal mining a big part of St Helens.	
9	Pre-historic Britain is a time before humans arrived in Britain. It was a time before written records. Archaeologists have found lots of artefacts that date from the time of pre-historic Britain.	

10	The Stone Age lasted over 2 million years, up until 2500BC. The Bronze Age followed the Stone Age from 2500BC to 800BC. The Iron Age followed the Bronze Age from 800BC to AD43. The Iron Age came to an end when the Romans invaded Britain
11	BC means before Christ, so 2500BC means 2500 years before Jesus. AD stands for 'anno domini', translating to 'in the year of our lord', meaning years after the Birth of Jesus.

Year 4:

The Romans		The Tudors	
1	The Roman Empire was started by Augustus in 27BC and became progressively larger with settlements all over Europe, including Britain.		
2	The Romans were in Britain from AD43 to AD410 after invading. They invaded for wealth and natural resource but never actually invaded Scotland. Hadrian's wall was built in AD121, by the Roman Emperor 'Hadrian'. The wall was built to separate Scotland (Caledonia) from England, which they ruled. Their dominance in Britain was overcome by ' The Anglo Saxons ' in AD410.		
3	The legacy of the Romans is still evident today, including aqueducts, special types of calendars and Roman Numerals. They were fantastic innovators and spoke Latin as their language.		
4	Boudicca (a Celt) began a rebellion against the Romans, in AD61, being the leader of the Iceni tribe. However, she was unsuccessful due to the power and strength of the Roman army. The Roman army was extremely successful and well organised, making them hard to fight against. The Roman Empire was eventually defeated in AD476 by Romulus .		
5	The Tudors ruled from 1485-1603. The battle where Henry VII began the Tudor rule, was called the Battle of Bosworth Field . After Henry VII there were five further monarchs ; Henry VIII, Edward VI, Lady Jane Grey, Mary I and Elizabeth I.		
6	The red and white Tudor Rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to the War of the Roses and brought together the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster.		
7	Religion was very important in Tudor times. Everyone had to go to church and if you did attend the church with the same denomination as the monarch , you could get arrested, thrown into the Tower of London, or even executed .		
8	Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church and created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife during the reformation . He famously went on to have six wives, beheading two of them.		

Year 5:		
Anglo Saxons	World War 2	Ancient Egypt
1	The Romans left Britain in AD410. They left Vortigern in charge. He decided he needed help to run the country so contacted Hengst and Horsa and they decided to take over.	
2	Britain was so weak that tribes from Germany, Denmark and Holland invaded Britain. Several different tribes (called the Jutes, Franks, Frisians, Angles and Saxons) became known as the Anglo-Saxons .	
3	Anglo Saxon Britain was made up of 7 main kingdoms with each kingdom was ruled by a king (a Cyning). The most famous Anglo-Saxon king was Alfred the Great . He was famous for victories against the Vikings.	
4	Early on, Anglo-Saxons were mainly Pagans , worshipping many different Gods. Eventually Anglo-Saxons began to follow Christianity lead by Augustine . The Anglo-Saxon age ended in 1066 when the Normans defeated them.	
5	Ruled by Hitler and the Nazi party , Germany invaded Poland on the 1st of September 1939. This caused the UK and France to declare war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. World War 2 was fought between the Allies (UK, France, USA and others) and the Axis (Germany, Italy & Japan).	
6	The Battle of Britain took place on the 10 July 1940 - 31 October 1940. British children were evacuated from more dangerous 'urban' areas to safer 'rural' areas. In 1940, food rationing was introduced in Britain, meaning that people were only allowed to buy a certain amount of food each week. Hitler and his troops wanted to bomb London to destroy British spirit and the Blitz took place for 57 consecutive days.	
7	During the war, the Nazi party persecuted those who believed different things to them. The main target of this was the Jewish community who were forced to live in ghettos and were often sent to concentration camps . Anne Frank was a Jewish girl from Frankfurt, Germany who hid from German capture in her father's factory in Holland.	
8	The war continued throughout Europe until 1945 (including the Normandy landings in 1944 which succeeded to drive the Germans out of France). The end of the war is celebrated a VE Day stands for ' Victory in Europe Day ' on the 8th of May 1945.	

9	<p>Ancient Egyptians lived along the banks of the River Nile in Egypt where farmers settled in 5000BC. Ancient Egypt was separated into two kingdoms (Lower and Upper Egypt) with these kingdoms uniting in 3200BC to start the civilisation.</p>
10	<p>Pharaohs were the kings in Ancient Egypt. Tutankhamun was known as the 'The Boy King' as he ruled from when he was 9 years old. Egyptian high classes (such as the pharaohs) were 'mummified' as they believed their bodies were needed for the afterlife. Tutankhamun was buried in a golden coffin surrounded by 5000 treasures in a pyramid.</p>
11	<p>Hieroglyphics were used as symbols to represent letters and sounds but they could only be read by the highest people in society.</p>
12	<p>Ancient Egyptians were polytheistic and worshiped many Gods and Goddesses (2000 in total.) Some of these looked like humans, others were part human part animal. Ra was the most important God as 'God of the Sun'.</p>
13	<p>There were significant changes during the Ancient Egyptian civilisation, including invasions and battles that changed the country significantly.</p>
14	<p>Cleopatra was the last Pharaoh of Egypt and was a close ally of Julius Caesar of Rome. The Ancient Egyptians Civilisation ended in 30BC becoming part of the Roman Empire.</p>

Year 6:

The Vikings

The Mayans

1 The Viking age began in AD700. Vikings travelled to Britain in **longships**, which were a type of war vessel. The longship consisted of nine main parts (figurehead, mast, prow, rudder, sail, bow, stern, keel, oars). The **Faering** was a boat used for fishing and a knarr was a boat used for trading and designed for open sea.

2 The **Vikings and Anglo-Saxons fought** and struggled for **power** for many years. However, they agreed a treaty called the **Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum** which agreed that the Vikings would take the East and the Anglo-Saxons would take the west.

3 The last of the Viking kings was **Eric Bloodaxe**. The Vikings were also converted to Christianity from **Paganism** (a polytheistic religion).

4 The Viking era ended after the **Battle of Hastings** when **William the Conqueror** defeated the King Harold in **1066**.

5 The **Mayan Civilisation** began in Mesoamerica (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Belize, El Salvador and Mexico) around 2500BC and ended around AD900.

6 The Mayans were excellent **architects**. They built many cities. Tikal was the largest Mayan city. They also built pyramids such as El Castillo in **Chichen Itza**.

7 The Maya would **sacrifice** people or animals during rituals held by priests. These priests were people believed to be in touch with the spirit world of the Gods. The Mayans were **polytheistic**, which means they worshipped many Gods. Itzamna was the God of creation and is believed to be the most important Mayan God.

8 From the late eighth through the end of the ninth century, something unknown happened to shake the Maya civilization to its foundations. One by one, the **classic cities** in the southern lowlands were **abandoned**, and by AD900, Maya **civilisation** in that region had collapsed.