



ABBHEY MEAD
PRIMARY ACADEMY

History at Abbey Mead Subject Review

EYFS

Tuff Spot

We are learning to talk about stories and learn new vocabulary.

What is the title of the book?

Where was Handa going?

Can you name the animals in the story and the fruits they took?

Can you describe them?

Which animal had the biggest ears?

What was the name of the stripy animal?

What is your favourite fruit?

What animal would you like to be if you were in the story?

What fruit was soft and yellow?

Sp/L/EA&D

Leicester vs Africa

What do you think it would be like to live in Africa?



Stories from around the world

Tuff Spot

We are learning to use talk in our play

Can you name the people in your car?

Where are they going?

What are they doing?

Sp/PSED/UTW

All About Me

Y1 – The Victorians Transport

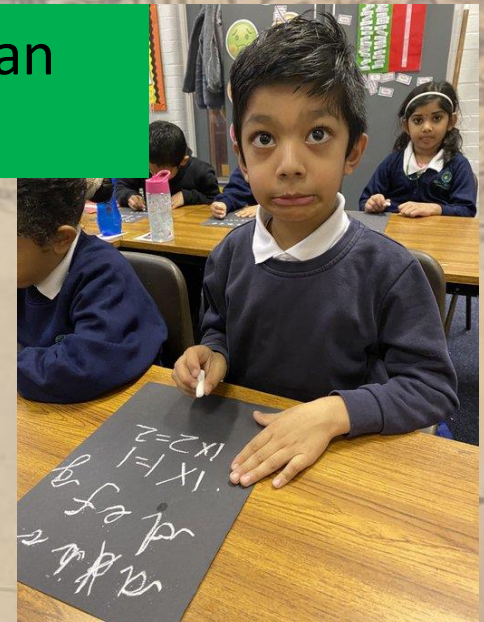
Life in a Victorian
Classroom

Let's learn about Queen Victoria

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkrkscw/articles/zfdkhbk>



Queen Victoria



What sort of food do you
think poor Victorian children
ate?

What sort of food do you
think rich Victorian children
ate?

Victorian Food

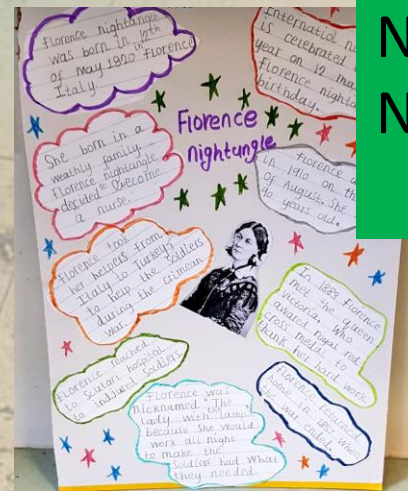
We are learning to compare Victorian
school day to nowadays.

- I can say how it felt being in a Victorian classroom.
- I can describe a Victorian classroom.
- I can say how school life was different/same.
- I can compare and sort pictures - LA
- I can compare and sort the facts – MA/HA

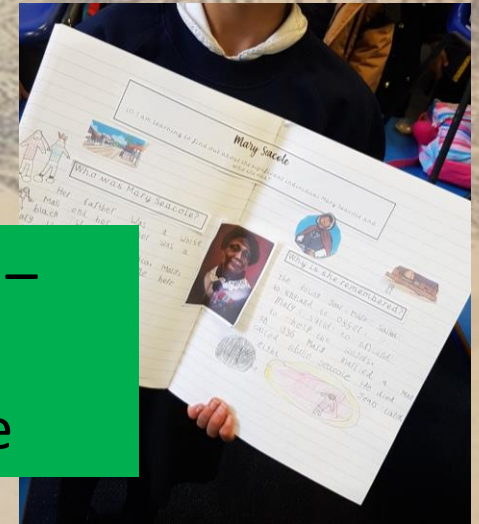
Comparing Life

Y2 – Nurses Great Fire of London

Nurses – Florence
Nightingale



Nurses –
Mary
Seacole



Comparing life in
London - now and
then



The Great Fire of London
How did it all begin?



LO: I can identify when and where the GFOL
took place

Great Fire of
London

Nurses –
Mary
Seacole
workshop



Y3 – The Stone Age

The Romans

Find out about everyday lives of people in time studied

Colosseum

Observe small details –
artefacts, pictures – Stone
Age Workshop

What did the Romans do for us?

Theme of Migration

Hands writing

I misheard the teacher.
It is not nice to misbehave animals.
The children misbehave in class.
I misread the text.
It is easy to misread tricky words.
The children misread the books.
It is easy to mishear small items.
It is wrong to mislead someone.

Topic

What does multicultural mean?

Multicultural means lots of types of different people.

Why did the people from India go to Uganda?

The people in Uganda because they had jobs there and better opportunities.

Why did the people leave Uganda?

They got punished and got kicked out of the country.

Where did they go?

They came here, to Lester.

5 positive things in a multicultural town.

- different people
- meet new friends
- rich family and friends

What different cultures do we have in Leicester?

- different people
- various colours
- so many amazing things to do
- you can meet people

Theme of


Topic

- facts for colosseum
- It's biggest amphitheatre.
- It's used for open-air shows.
- There is 50,000 people seated and 80 entrances.
- Gladiators fought in pairs or against the wild animals and being killed for entertainment.
- It was started built between 72 AD to 80 AD under the Emperor Vespasian.
- It's made from stone and concrete.
- It's oval shape, 18m long, 15m wide and 50m high.
- 1/4 of colosseum has been destroyed because of earthquakes.

[illegible]


Food-

Before the Romans arrived in England, the Celtic people used to have meals that were not as good as the food we eat today. After the Romans invaded England, they made bread that didn't have grass growing on it and unlike the Celtic meals.




Religion-

When the Romans were in England, the Celts used to have many gods of wood, rock and clay. When they did invade England, they had a bible and a church to go to and the houses had everything that you want inside them.




Building-

The Celtic people built buildings with wood, turf, stone and clay. When the Romans arrived they built buildings with bricks and stones to make it more stable, very different to how the Celtic people built their houses.




Coins-

The Celts had to exchange something of their own to get some gold from a shop. When the Romans came they used coins instead of giving something for gold.



Religion-

Before the Romans came, the Celts used druids to pray to God. When the Romans arrived they built churches and most of the citizens became Christians.



Y4 - The Anglo-Saxons The Vikings

What made a good
Viking warrior?

The Vikings

Partner Talk

- Who were the Vikings?
- Where did they come from?
- What did they do?
- When did they come to Britain and why?
- What else do we know about them?



Viking workshop -
battles

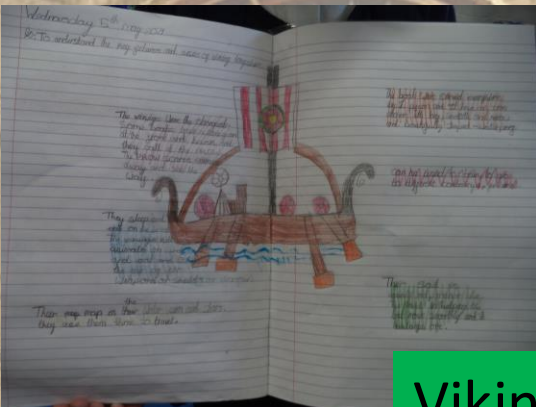


How was Anglo-Saxon
Britain ruled?


How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled?

- ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENTS HAD BECOME SMALL KINGDOMS. EACH GROUP OF ANGLO-SAXON SETTLERS HAD A LEADER OR WAR-CHIEF. A STRONG LEADER BECAME 'CYNING' - ANGLO-SAXON FOR 'KING'. EACH KING RULED A KINGDOM AND LED A SMALL ARMY.

- WHAT ISSUES COULD THERE BE WITH THIS?



Viking Longshipsv



Y5 – Ancient Egypt

The Tudors

King Richard III

Why did they build Pyramids?

We are learning why and how the Egyptians built pyramids.

Who were the Ancient Egyptians?

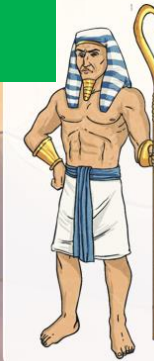
Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians lived from around 5000 years ago.

They settled by the River Nile for its flooding that happened every year and fertilised the soil around it.

They worshipped many gods in their world.

The ancient Egyptians left behind some great monuments that can still be seen today, such as the pyramids.



Did everyone wear these clothes?

- Not everyone wore the same clothes, the rich would wear fancier versions decorated with gold and jewels.
- Middle class Tudor people would wear slightly plainer versions.
- Poor Tudor people would only wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes.



Tudor clothes

The War of the Roses

At the beginning of the 15th century, England was ruled by the House of Lancaster. Henry IV held the throne of England, but not everybody was happy about this. A grandson of Edward III, Henry IV had rivals for the throne from his own family.

Henry IV's father was John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and John's brother was Edmund, the Duke of York. The two families of Lancaster and York both desired to rule England and this family feud was to lead, later in the century, to the War of the Roses.

The war was given its name due to the symbols of each house; a **red rose** for **Lancaster** and a **white rose** for York.



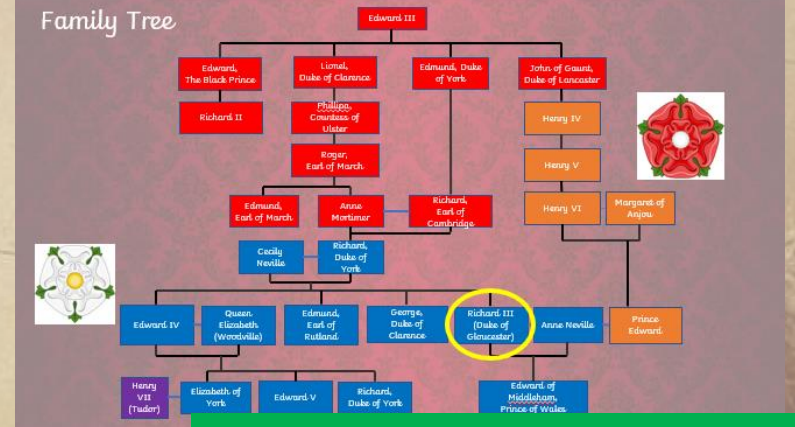
The Tudors

Different Types of Migration

People move around the neighbourhood that they live in and the rural and urban areas that surround them. Many of us commute to school, work and to places of leisure. You may know someone who has moved from the town to the countryside, or from one city to another. Lots of people who live in the UK have moved from another country to live here and many move abroad to live or work. All of this movement of people are types of migration.

Migration during the Tudor times

Family Tree



Who was Richard III?

Y6 – WW1

Ancient Greece

Greek Food

The most recognisable Greek food is the olive. Greek legend tells how the Greek Gods Athena and Poseidon both wanted to be guardian over the city of Athens. To decide the matter, whoever gave the city the best gift would become guardian. Athena's gift of an olive tree was thought to be more valuable than Poseidon's gift of water.

An olive wreath was presented to the winner at the Ancient Olympic Games.

Did you know that olive trees can live for hundreds of years?



Greek Food

Welcome to our new topic about Ancient Greece! For today's lesson. You will need to locate Greece on a world map and

answer the following:

- Where is Greece located in the world?
- What is the capital of Greece?
- What continent is Greece in?
- What islands surround Greece?
- What sea surrounds Greece?
- Are there any mountains in Greece?
 - How big is Greece?
- What does their flag look like?

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/greece/today.html>

The Battle of Marathon



Ancient Greece



Athens and Sparta were probably the two most famous and powerful city states in Ancient Greece. However, they were both very different.

Athens vs Sparta