



Yearly Overview- Year One- History and Geography

This overview is a suggested format for grouping and delivering CK History and Geography content.

	Focus	Areas to cover
Autumn One	Spatial Sense	Understand the concept of an aerial perspective. For example, draw objects from the side and above and discuss the differences. Draw plans (aerial views) of objects arranged on a desk or the classroom floor, beginning with looking down on the objects from above.
	North, South, East, West	Give directions (left, right, forwards, backwards) including distance (number of steps), to find objects located in the classroom and different parts of the school. Understand the spatial layout of the school: buildings, playground, field, entrance, and so forth. Be able to read a simplified map of the school. Discuss where things are in relation to each other and how to navigate around the school grounds using the points of the compass: north, south, east and west.
	Asia and Europe	Continent, ocean, island, Great Wall of China, Eiffel Tower, London, Britain
Autumn Two	Africa	Desert, grassland, Serengeti, Morocco, African animals
	North America and South America	Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, deserts, prairies, forest, swamp, Grand Canyon, Andes Mountains, Amazon River, Machu Picchu, Inca
	Australia and Antarctica	Island, Australian animals, Sydney Opera House, Antarctic animals
Spring One	The UK	Name and locate England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland on a map Understand important features of the UK. Identify and describe some geographical differences between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Identify the flags of each.
	The Ice Age and Stone Age	Glaciers, woolly mammoth, ancestors, cave paintings, hunting and gathering, Stonehenge
	The Bronze and Iron Age	Bronze, Iron, shields, arrows, swords, Romans, written history
Spring Two	Kings and Queens	The barons of England forced King John to sign Magna Carta on 15 June 1215. This limited the power of the monarch. King John was succeeded by his son Henry III, who also alienated the barons. They rose in revolt and the most powerful of them, Simon de Montfort, called a parliament that included

		not only the barons but representatives of towns and counties for the first time.
Summer One	Parliament and the King at war	<p>Charles I believed in the Divine Right of Kings (that God had given him the authority to do as he wished) and was unwilling to be constrained by parliament. This led to a civil war and his execution.</p> <p>The Commonwealth, 1649-1660, was the period when Britain had no monarch, and was ruled by Parliament and Oliver Cromwell</p> <p>The Restoration of the monarchy took place in 1660. Charles II then ruled with parliament.</p> <p>The Glorious Revolution of 1688 took place when James II was forced to flee after his failed attempt to overrule parliament.</p> <p>William III and Mary II became joint monarchs and signed the Declaration of Rights, officially limiting the power of the monarch and establishing in principle the constitutional monarchy that we still have today.</p>
	The Declaration of Rights	
Summer Two	Prime Ministers	<p>Understand how the office of Prime Minister developed</p> <p>Robert Walpole achieved influence with George II and with the House of Commons. He became the most important minister in the Cabinet – the first Prime Minister.</p> <p>As the power of the monarchy decreased, the influence of Parliament and the Prime Minister grew.</p> <p>Understand the role of the Prime Minister today</p> <p>Today the Prime Minister is in charge of government.</p> <p>The Prime Minister has regular meetings with the Queen to tell her about the discussions of the Cabinet.</p>