






# Bloxham CE Primary School



Be . Build . Become

## History Long Term Plan

### Foundation and Key Stage 1

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Foundation	 <p><b>Let's Explore</b> This project teaches children about the environments that they share with others, including their homes, school and places in the local community.</p>	 <p><b>Long Ago</b> This project teaches children about how they have grown and changed since they were babies and how life in the past was different from today.</p>	 <p><b>Moving On</b> This Reception-only project celebrates the children's successes throughout their Reception year. It explores how they have grown and changed and supports them with the changes to come as they move into Year 1.</p>
Local History Relevance			
Year 1	 <p><b>Childhood</b> This project teaches children about everyday life and families today, including comparisons with childhood in the 1950s, using artefacts and a range of different sources.</p>		 <p><b>School Days</b> This project teaches children about their own school and locality, both today and in the past. They compare schooling in the Victorian era to their experiences today</p>
Local History Relevance			
Year 2			



**Movers and Shakers**

his project teaches children about historically significant people who have had a major impact on the world. They will learn to use timelines, stories and historical sources to find out about the people featured and use historical models to explore their significance.







**Magnificent Monarchs**

This project teaches children about the English and British monarchy from AD 871 to the present day. Using timelines, information about royal palaces, portraits and other historical sources, they build up an understanding of the monarchs and then research six of the most significant sovereigns.


Local History Relevance

Children will consider the impact monarchs throughout history have had on the local area of Banbury. For example, the charter granted by James I which gave the town its mayor. Pupils will also be made aware that during the Civil War Banbury was pro Parliamentarian with Oliver Cromwell planning the Battle of Edgehill in the town.

<p>Year 3</p>	 <p><b>Through the Ages</b>  This project teaches children about British prehistory from the Stone Age to the Iron Age, including changes to people and lifestyle caused by ingenuity, invention and technological advancement.</p>		 <p><b>Emperors and Empires</b>  This project teaches children about the history and structure of ancient Rome and the Roman Empire, including a detailed exploration of the Romanisation of Britain.</p>
<p>Local History Relevance</p>	<p>The <b>Rollright Stones</b> are a complex of three <a href="#">Neolithic</a> and <a href="#">Bronze Age megalithic</a> monuments near the village of <a href="#">Long Compton</a>, on the borders of <a href="#">Oxfordshire</a> and <a href="#">Warwickshire</a>. Constructed from local <a href="#">oolitic limestone</a>, the three monuments, now known as the King's Men and the Whispering Knights in Oxfordshire and the King Stone in Warwickshire, are distinct in their design and purpose. They were built at different periods in late prehistory. During the period when the three monuments were erected, there was a continuous tradition of ritual behaviour on sacred ground, from the 4th to the 2nd millennium BCE.<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>The first to be constructed was the Whispering Knights, a <a href="#">dolmen</a> that dates to the Early or Middle Neolithic period. It was likely to have been used as a place of burial. This was followed by the King's Men, a <a href="#">stone circle</a> that was constructed in the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age; unusually, it has parallels to other circles located further north, in the <a href="#">Lake District</a>, implying a trade-based or ritual connection. The third monument, the King Stone, is a single <a href="#">monolith</a>. Although its construction has not been dated, the dominant theory amongst archaeologists is that it was a Bronze Age grave marker.</p>		<p>The Romans in Bloxham</p> <p>Under <a href="#">Roman</a> rule between the 1st and 5th centuries AD there were several farms and a burial site in the Bloxham area.<sup>[2]</sup> A poor farming community lived at a site ½ mile (800 m) west of the present village.<sup>[3]</sup> Of the 4 Romano-British sites found in the parish the most important was a settlement on the Bloxham-Tadmarton road c. ½ mile west of Bloxham village; this was inhabited from the 1st to the 5th century by a poor community engaged in agriculture.</p>

<p>Year 4</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Invasion</b></p> <p>This project teaches children about life in Britain after the Roman withdrawal. Children will learn about Anglo-Saxon and Viking invasions up to the Norman conquest.</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ancient Civilisations</b></p> <p>This project teaches children about the history of three of the world's first ancient civilisations: ancient Sumer, ancient Egypt and the Indus Valley civilisation. Children will learn about the rise, life, achievements and eventual end of each civilisation.</p>
<p>Local History Relevance</p>	<p>Banbury</p> <p>The area was settled by the <a href="#">Saxons</a> around the late 5th century.<sup>[5]</sup> In about 556 Banbury was the scene of a battle between the local <a href="#">Anglo-Saxons</a> of <a href="#">Cynric</a> and <a href="#">Ceawlin</a>, and the local <a href="#">Romano-British</a>. It was a local centre for Anglo-Saxon settlement by the mid-6th century.<sup>[5]</sup> Banbury developed in the <a href="#">Anglo-Saxon</a> period<sup>[7]</sup> under <a href="#">Danish</a> influence, starting in the late 6th century. It was assessed at 50 hides in the Domesday survey and was then held by the <a href="#">Bishop of Lincoln</a>.</p> <p>The Saxons built Banbury on the west bank of the River Cherwell. Banbury stands at the junction of two ancient roads: Salt Way (used as a bridle path to the west and south of the town), its primary use being transport of salt; and Banbury Lane, which began near Northampton and is closely followed by the modern 22-mile-long (35 km) road. It continued through what is now Banbury's High Street and towards the <a href="#">Fosse Way</a> at <a href="#">Stow-on-the-Wold</a>. Banbury's <a href="#">medieval</a> prosperity was based on <a href="#">wool</a>.</p> <p>Bloxham</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxon settlers, however, chose the valley slopes both to the north and to the south of a small stream, and an unknown Saxon, named Blocc, gave Bloxham its name. Double</p>		<p>Influence of Egyptians <a href="#">Oxfordshire's Sphinx Hill house becomes listed building - BBC News</a></p> <p>Possible visit to Ashmolean Museum</p>

	<p>settlements of this type are found at Adderbury and the Barfords. In the late Anglo-Saxon period Bloxham was part of a large estate, belonging to the earls of Mercia, stretching from the boundary with Tadmarton and Wigginton in the west to the River Cherwell. As the head of a hundred it had clearly been important at least since the time of Edward the Elder. A 'mural mansion' in Oxford was attached to Bloxham manor.</p>		
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Year 5		
	<p align="center"><b>Dynamic Dynasties</b></p> <p>This project teaches children about the history of ancient China, focusing primarily on the Shang Dynasty, and explores the lasting legacy of the first five Chinese dynasties, some of which can still be seen in the world today.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Groundbreaking Greeks</b></p> <p>This project teaches children about developments and changes over six periods of ancient Greek history, focusing on the city state of Athens in the Classical age, and exploring the lasting legacy of ancient Greece.</p>
Local History Relevance		Pupils will visit the Ashmolean Museum and enjoy a Virtual Reality Day making the most of AI to understand Ancient Greece.
Year 6		
	<p align="center"><b>Britain at War</b></p> <p>This project teaches children about the causes, events and consequences of the First and Second World Wars, the influence of new inventions on warfare, how life in Great Britain was affected and the legacy of the wars in the post-war period.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Maafa</b></p> <p>This project teaches children about Africa past and present, with a particular focus on Benin. It traces the development of the slave trade and explores Britain's role in the transatlantic slave trade, the causes and consequences of the European colonisation of Africa and the worldwide communities that make up the African diaspora.</p>
Local History Relevance	<p>It is 1942. Britain is at War. The Year 6 children are received at Holdenby Evacuee Centre. They will learn about the weekly rations and help Mrs North in the kitchen preparing seasonal wartime food. Mrs Fortescue-Oliver needs help with her knitting and rag rugs for her Make-Do-and-Mend Drive whilst Stella, a land army girl, Mr Jampton, an Air Raid Warden and The Major Year 6 how to keep safe - Air Raid Shelter and Gas Masks – Evacuation Day visit to Holdenby House.</p>	Oxford may not have a maritime history but links to the slave trade still exist. Pupils may consider portraiture at Blenheim for example or consider Cecil Rhodes and the Rhodes Trust.

**Local History Website Links**

[Banburyshire's Ancient Sites – Banburyshire Rambles Photo-Journal \(fraw.org.uk\)](http://fraw.org.uk)

[The Rollright Stones - History and Facts | History Hit](#)

[Viking relatives to be 'reunited' as skeletons - BBC News](#)

[Oxford Viking massacre revealed by skeleton find - BBC News](#)

[The Vikings in Oxfordshire – Modern Norse Heathen \(wordpress.com\)](#)

[World Wars 1 and 2 | Oxfordshire County Council](#)

[Oxford at war in the 20th century – Museum of Oxford](#)

[Soldiers of Oxfordshire Museum military objects tell stories of the past - BBC News](#)

[The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry | National Army Museum \(nam.ac.uk\)](#)

[Exploring Oxford's Connections to Slavery through Portraiture | Community History](#)

[What We Do | Rhodes Trust \(ox.ac.uk\)](#)

[GREECE | Ashmolean Museum](#)