



# Moorside Primary School and Nursery 5 Finger Facts



## History

Year 1			Year 1		
Cycle A (2025-2026)			Cycle B (2024-2025)		
<b>Autumn topic:</b> <i>Our Changing World</i>	<b>Spring topic:</b> <i>Influential People</i>	<b>Summer topic:</b>	<b>Autumn topic:</b> <i>Changes Over Time</i>	<b>Spring topic:</b> <i>Diversity</i>	<b>Summer topic:</b> <i>Inventions</i>
			Homes Great Fire of London (Remembrance/Bonfire Night)		The First Aeroplane Flight The Victorians
	1)King Henry VIII started the Church of England in 1536-1540. 2)Florence Nightingale made hospitals cleaner. 3)Florence Nightingale trained nurses to help make sick people better. 4)King Alfred gave the first horn to Ripon 5)The Hornblower kept watch over people in Ripon  <b>Vocab: Monastery, event, past</b>		1)Homes in the past were heated with fires. 2)People did lots of jobs by hand like washing clothes because they didn't have washing machines. 3)Some homes had no bathrooms. 4)Toilets were often outside in people's yards. 5) Homes in the past did not always have electricity.  <b>Vocab: Remembrance Day, long ago, timeline, change</b>		1)The Wright brothers built the first aeroplane in 1903. 2)The Wright brothers were from America and started by building bicycles 3)The first aircraft flew for just 12 seconds 4)The Wright Brothers came to Europe in 1908 to try and sell their planes 5) They formed the 'Wright Company' as a business to sell their planes.

			<p>1)The Great Fire of London started in Pudding Lane</p> <p>2) We know about the fire because of Samuel Pepys’s diary</p> <p>3)The fire started in a baker’s shop.</p> <p>4) The fire spread because the houses were made from wood and build close together.</p> <p>5)The Navy helped to put the fire out.</p> <p><b>Vocab: diary, event, cause, spread</b></p>		<p><b>Vocab: transport, invention, invention, launch, flight, aviation, flight</b></p> <p>1)Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.</p> <p>2)Light bulbs, the railways and motor cars were invented during the Victorian era.</p> <p>3)Victorian inventions have changed our lives today.</p> <p>4)The first railway line was built during the Victorian era</p> <p>5)Trains ran on steam when they were invented.</p> <p><b>Vocab: invent, era, steam, Victorians, transport</b></p>
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Year 2			Year 2		
Cycle A (2025-2026)			Cycle B (2024-2025)		
<b>Autumn topic:</b> <i>Our Changing World</i>	<b>Spring topic:</b> <i>Influential People</i>	<b>Summer topic:</b>	<b>Autumn topic:</b> <i>Changes Over Time</i>	<b>Spring topic:</b> <i>Diversity</i>	<b>Summer topic:</b> <i>Inventions</i>
	Henry VIII, Florence Nightingale and the Ripon Hornblower		Homes Great Fire of London (Remembrance/Bonfire Night)		Victorians – Alexander Graham Bell and the Railways

	<p>1) In the 1850s Florence Nightingale made sure that hospitals were kept clean to stop the spread off illnesses.</p> <p>2) Florence trained nurses and wrote books to make sure that all nurses had the knowledge to know how to</p> <p>3) Between 1536-1540 King Henry VIII destroyed the monasteries and started the Church of England.</p> <p>4) King Alfred gave the first horn to Ripon</p> <p>5) The Hornblower kept watch over people in Ripon</p> <p><b>Vocab: Hornblower, monastery, disease, monks</b></p>		<p>1) We have appliances now that help us to do some jobs that had to be done by hand in the past.</p> <p>2) Our homes in the past did not have electricity or the internet.</p> <p>3) Outdoor toilets were very common.</p> <p>4) Homes were built around places where people had jobs like miners and mill workers.</p> <p>5) Homes were often heated with coal fires.</p> <p><b>Vocab: Memory, change, tradition, invention and appliance</b></p> <p>1) The Great Fire of London started in</p>		<p>1. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.</p> <p>2. During The Victorian era, lots of new inventions eg light bulb, flushing toilet, motor car and railways.</p> <p>3. The first steam locomotive was built in the UK in 1804.</p> <p>4. George Stephenson connected the towns of Stockton and Darlington with a railway line in 1825.</p> <p>5 Alexander died in 1922 aged 75 &amp; after his funeral all of the telephones in N America were silenced for 1 minute</p> <p><b>Vocab: Transport, inventors, past, railways</b></p>
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			<p>Pudding Lane in London.</p> <p>2)The fire began on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666</p> <p>3)Samuel Pepys wrote a diary about the fire and buried his wine and cheese.</p> <p>4)The fire spread quickly because the houses were made of wood, they were close together and the wind blew the fire</p> <p>5)The navy helped to put out the fire by blowing up houses in its path</p> <p><b>Vocab: Cause, event, diary, capital city</b></p>		
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Year 3			Year 3		
Cycle A (2025-2026)			Cycle B (2024-2025)		
<b>Autumn topic:</b> <i>Our Changing World</i>	<b>Spring topic:</b> <i>Influential People</i>  Anglo Saxons Vikings	<b>Summer topic:</b>  European Study	<b>Autumn topic:</b> <i>Changes Over Time</i>  Stone Age to Iron Age (Understanding the	<b>Spring topic:</b> <i>Diversity</i>	<b>Summer topic:</b> <i>Inventions</i>  The Roman Empire

			very first settlements and progression)  (Remembrance)		(Impact of the settlements on the UK and people in society)
	<p>1)The Anglo Saxons invaded Britain to use our fertile lands for farming.            2) They came from Germany, Holland and Denmark in AD 449            3)The settlements were small villages with houses built from wood with thatched roofs            4)The Anglo Saxons were led by Alfred the Great who promoted converting to Christianity and school were run in the churches.            5)The Anglo-Saxon settlements moved south when the Vikings invaded from the North in 789.</p> <p><b>Vocab: settlement, invasion, tribe, Kingdom</b></p> <p>1) The Vikings came by sea from Scandinavia            2)The Vikings came to raid the monasteries but found rich lands to farm.            3) The Anglo Saxons were led by King Alfred the Great, who fought some Vikings but then agreed to all live in peace.            4)Small villages became large Viking towns (such as York) which</p>		<p>1)The Stone Age is estimated to have begun around 2.5 million years ago and the earliest evidence of humans showed that they used stone tools (5000 BC)            2) Early Stone Age people moved around with the seasons – they were known as Nomads            3) The Bronze Age followed the Stone Age, when people still moved from settlement to settlement with the seasons            4) Later in the Bronze age people developed tools so farming began and permanent settlements were built.            5)The Iron Age followed the Bronze Age when they settled in round houses made</p>		<p>1)The Roman Empire began in Rome in 750 BC            2) The first Roman invasion in Britain was led by Julius Caesar around 50 AD            3) Romans invented concrete and straight roads which are used to create and join settlements today.            4) The Roman numerical system and calendar months are still used in the world today            5) The Romans invented underfloor heating which then developed into houses as central heating.</p> <p><b>Vocab: emperor, empire, aqueduct, Amphitheatre, Parthenon</b></p>

	<p>became important places for trade and the manufacture of goods to sell.</p> <p>5) When Edward Confessor died, Britain was conquered by the Normans.</p> <p><b>Vocab: Scandinavia, thatched, longboat, longhouse, Monastery, Norse</b></p>		<p>from timber, stone and thatching.</p> <p><b>Vocab: settlement, Roundhouse, archaeologist, prehistoric, artefact, neolithic</b></p>		
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Year 4			Year 4		
Cycle A (2025-2026)			Cycle B (2024-2025)		
<p><b>Autumn topic:</b> <i>Our Changing World</i></p>	<p><b>Spring topic:</b> <i>Influential People</i></p> <p>Anglo Saxons and Vikings</p>	<p><b>Summer topic:</b> European Study</p>	<p><b>Autumn topic:</b> <i>Changes Over Time</i></p> <p>Stone Age to Iron Age (Understanding the very first settlements)</p> <p>(Remembrance)</p>	<p><b>Spring topic:</b> <i>Diversity</i></p>	<p><b>Summer topic:</b> <i>Inventions</i></p> <p>The Roman Empire (Impact of the settlements on the UK and people in society)</p>
	<p>1)The Anglo Saxons invaded Britain to use our fertile lands for farming.</p> <p>2) They came from Germany, Holland and Denmark in AD 449</p> <p>3)The settlements were small villages with houses built from wood with thatched roofs</p> <p>4)The Anglo Saxons were led by Alfred the Great who promoted converting to Christianity and school were run in the churches.</p>		<p>1)The Stone Age is estimated to have begun around 2.5 million years ago and the earliest evidence of humans showed that they used stone tools (5000 BC)</p> <p>2) Early Stone Age people moved around with the seasons – they</p>		<p>1)The Roman Empire began in Rome in 750 BC</p> <p>2) The first Roman invasion in Britain was led by Julius Caesar around 50 AD</p> <p>3) Romans invented concrete and straight roads which are used to create and join settlements today.</p> <p>4) The Roman numerical system and calendar months are still used in the world today</p>

	<p>5)The Anglo-Saxon settlements moved south when the Vikings invaded from the North in 789.</p> <p><b>Vocab: settlement, invasion, tribe, Kingdom</b></p> <p>1) The Vikings came by sea from Scandinavia  2)The Vikings came to raid the monasteries but found rich lands to farm.  3) The Anglo Saxons were led by King Alfred the Great, who fought some Vikings but then agreed to all live in peace.  4)Small villages became large Viking towns (such as York) which became important places for trade and the manufacture of goods to sell.  5) When Edward Confessor died, Britain was conquered by the Normans.</p> <p><b>Vocab: Scandinavia, thatched, longboat, longhouse, Monastery, Norse</b></p>		<p>were known as Nomads  3) The Bronze Age followed the Stone Age, when people still moved from settlement to settlement with the seasons  4) Later in the Bronze age people developed tools so farming began and permanent settlements were built.  5)The Iron Age followed the Bronze Age when they settled in round houses made from timber, stone and thatching.</p> <p><b>Vocab: settlement, Roundhouse, archaeologist, prehistoric,</b></p>		<p>5) The Romans invented underfloor heating which then developed into houses as central heating.</p> <p><b>Vocab: emperor, empire, aqueduct, Amphitheatre, Parthenon</b></p>
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Year 5			Year 5		
Cycle A			Cycle B		
<b>Autumn topic</b> <i>Our Changing World</i>	<b>Spring</b> <i>Influential People</i>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Autumn topic</b> <i>Changes Over Time</i>	<b>Spring</b> <i>Diversity</i>	<b>Summer</b> <i>Inventions</i>

	<p>Ancient Egypt Ancient Greece (People and Settlements comparison with British History and impact on the Western world)</p>	<p><i>Climate Change -our world working together Sustainability</i></p>	<p>WW2 and how conflicts change the world</p>		<p>Leisure and entertainment within the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.</p>
	<p>1)Settlements were built along the Nile in Ancient Egypt to take advantage of the surrounding nutrients for farming. 2) Ancient Egyptian farmers used irrigation systems to channel water from the Nile to fields for farming. This impacted on the world's farming methods today 3) The ancient Egyptians invented one of the earliest known writing systems used from around 3000BC, called hieroglyphics. 4)Hieroglyphics were recorded on the first paper invented by the Ancient Egyptians made from the papyrus plant; this was then used by the Greeks and the Romans. 5)The Egyptians built the pyramids by hand – which are now one of the 7 Wonders of the World.</p> <p><b>Vocab: irrigation, papyrus, hieroglyphics, civilisation, pyramids</b></p>		<p>1)The Second world war began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland 2) Children from larger cities in England were sent to smaller towns and villages such as Ripon because their homes were being bombed by the enemy. 3)Ripon was a Garrison town where soldiers trained and formed in battalions in the summer of 1939. 4) Rationing was introduced in 1940 to provide small amounts of certain foods such as sugar and chocolate 5)France, Russia and later the USA were allies of Great Britain,</p>		<p>1)During the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, working conditions became better for many people; <i>the government limited working hours and workers had the right to paid holidays</i> which meant people had more time to enjoy leisure activities such as holidays. 2)The economy also grew meaning that people had more money to spend on buying and doing the things they enjoyed. 3)As the twentieth century progressed, there was greater emphasis on home-based leisure and recreation. 4)The invention of radio, television, video-players, hi-fi sound systems and personal computers meant that people could experience entertainment in the comfort of their own homes at little or no extra expense.</p>



	<p>1)Hippocrates influenced our society’s knowledge of illness and medicine</p> <p>2)Archimedes was an inventor who has influenced our knowledge of maths and science.</p> <p>3) 1500 years after the Ancient Greeks introduced the Olympic Games, they are now used as a celebration of sport around the world.</p> <p>4)The Ancient Greeks built grand buildings with distinctive features such as columns, friezes and ceremonial gateways which are still seen in buildings today.</p> <p>5) Democracy, which began in Ancient Greece, is part of our British culture today.</p> <p><b>Vocab: Olympics, democracy, friezes, Doric column, Corinthian column, Parthenon</b></p>		<p>which lead to Germany surrendering in 1945</p> <p><b>Vocab: garrison, battalion, evacuee, evacuation, allies, rationing</b></p>		<p>5) During the 20th century, there were many technological inventions that changed the way people recorded and listened to music.</p> <p><b>Vocab: 20<sup>th</sup> century, economy, recreation, leisure, golden age, entertainment, decade</b></p>
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Year 6			Year 6		
Cycle A			Cycle B		
<p><b>Autumn topic</b> <i>Our Changing World</i></p>	<p><b>Spring</b> <i>Influential People</i></p> <p>Ancient Egypt Ancient Greece</p>	<p><b>Summer</b> <i>Climate Change -our world working together Sustainability</i></p>	<p><b>Autumn topic</b> <i>Changes Over Time</i></p> <p>WW2 and how conflicts change the world</p>	<p><b>Spring</b> <i>Diversity</i></p>	<p><b>Summer</b> <i>Inventions</i></p> <p>Leisure and entertainment within the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.</p>

	(People and Settlements comparison with British History and impact on the Western world) comparison with British History)				
	<p>1)Settlements were built along the Nile in Ancient Egypt to take advantage of the surrounding nutrients for farming.</p> <p>2) Ancient Egyptian farmers used irrigation systems to channel water from the Nile to fields for farming. This impacted on the world’s farming methods today</p> <p>3) The ancient Egyptians invented one of the earliest known writing systems used from around 3000BC, called hieroglyphics.</p> <p>4)Hieroglyphics were recorded on the first paper invented by the Ancient Egyptians made from the papyrus plant; this was then used by the Greeks and the Romans.</p> <p>5)The Egyptians built the pyramids by hand – which are now one of the 7 Wonders of the World</p> <p><b>Vocab: irrigation, papyrus, hieroglyphics, civilisation, pyramids</b></p> <p>1)Hippocrates influenced our society’s knowledge of illness and medicine</p>		<p>1)The Second world war began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland</p> <p>2) Children from larger cities in England were sent to smaller towns and villages such as Ripon because their homes were being bombed by the enemy.</p> <p>3)Ripon was a Garrison town where soldiers trained and formed in battalions in the summer of 1939.</p> <p>4) Rationing was introduced in 1940 to provide small amounts of certain foods such as sugar and chocolate</p> <p>5)France, Russia and later the USA were allies of Great Britain, which lead to Germany surrendering in 1945</p>		<p>1)During the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, working conditions became better for many people; <i>the government limited working hours and workers had the right to paid holidays which</i> meant people had more time to enjoy leisure activities such as holidays.</p> <p>2)The economy also grew meaning that people had more money to spend on buying and doing the things they enjoyed.</p> <p>3)As the twentieth century progressed, there was greater emphasis on home-based leisure and recreation.</p> <p>4)The invention of radio, television, video-players, hi-fi sound systems and personal computers meant that people could experience entertainment in the comfort of their own homes at little or no extra expense.</p> <p>5) During the 20th century, there were many technological inventions that changed the way</p>

	<p>2) Archimedes was an inventor who has influenced our knowledge of maths and science.</p> <p>3) 1500 years after the Ancient Greeks introduced the Olympic Games, they are now used as a celebration of sport around the world.</p> <p>4) The Ancient Greeks built grand buildings with distinctive features such as columns, friezes and ceremonial gateways which are still seen in buildings today</p> <p>5) Democracy, which began in Ancient Greece, is part of our British culture today.</p> <p><b>Vocab: Olympics, democracy, friezes, Doric column, Corinthian column, Parthenon.</b></p>		<p><b>Vocab: garrison, battalion, evacuee, evacuation, allies, rationing</b></p>		<p>people recorded and listened to music.</p> <p><b>Vocab: 20<sup>th</sup> century, economy, recreation, leisure, golden age, entertainment, decade, innovation.</b></p>
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