



The Gunpowder Plot
Year 1



1604



1605



1606



Nurturing Nurses
Year 1

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE

Florence
Nightingale



Mary
Seacole



Edith
Cavell



NHS Started



Midland Metropolitan
Hospital



1800

1900

2000



Changes within Living Memory
Year 1

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE

Letters



Computer



Mobile Phones



Smartphone



Telephone



Email



Text messages



Video call



1950

2000

1975

2025



Changes within Living Memory
Year 1

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE

1950

1975

2000

2025



Castles Year 2

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

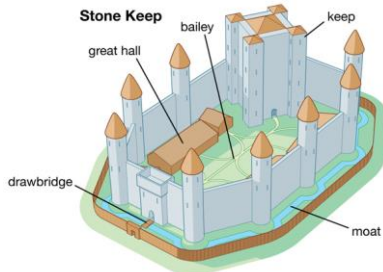
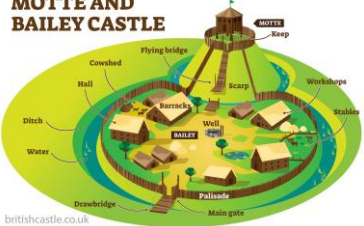
1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE

MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE



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1070 – Dudley
Castle originally
built

1078 – Tower of
London originally built

1200

Stone Castles

Edwardian Castles

Castles Decline

1400

1600

Castles less important
due to gunpowder and
cannons so less are built

1800

2000

A child in Year 2

Our School
1937 - Present

First Castles
Motte and Bailey

Our School
1937 - Present



Local History - Saltwells

Year 2

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE



Our School
1937 - Present

2025

c. 1740 – Lady
Dudley arranges
planting of trees

1700

1800

1870 – Doulton's
Claypit opened

1900

1960s – Coal mining
all but ends in Saltwells

1981 – Saltwells
nature reserve
created

2000

Coal Mining

A child in Year 2
Our School
1937 - Present



Explorers
Year 2

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE



Amelia Earheart
1897 - 1937



Neil Armstrong
1930 - 2012

Our School
1937 - Present

2025

1900

1921 – Amelia
learned how to fly

1932 – Amelia flew
across the Atlantic
ocean on her own

1937 – Amelia tried
to fly around the
world but
disappeared

1950

1962 – Neil joins
NASA

1969 – Neil becomes first
astronaut to walk on the moon

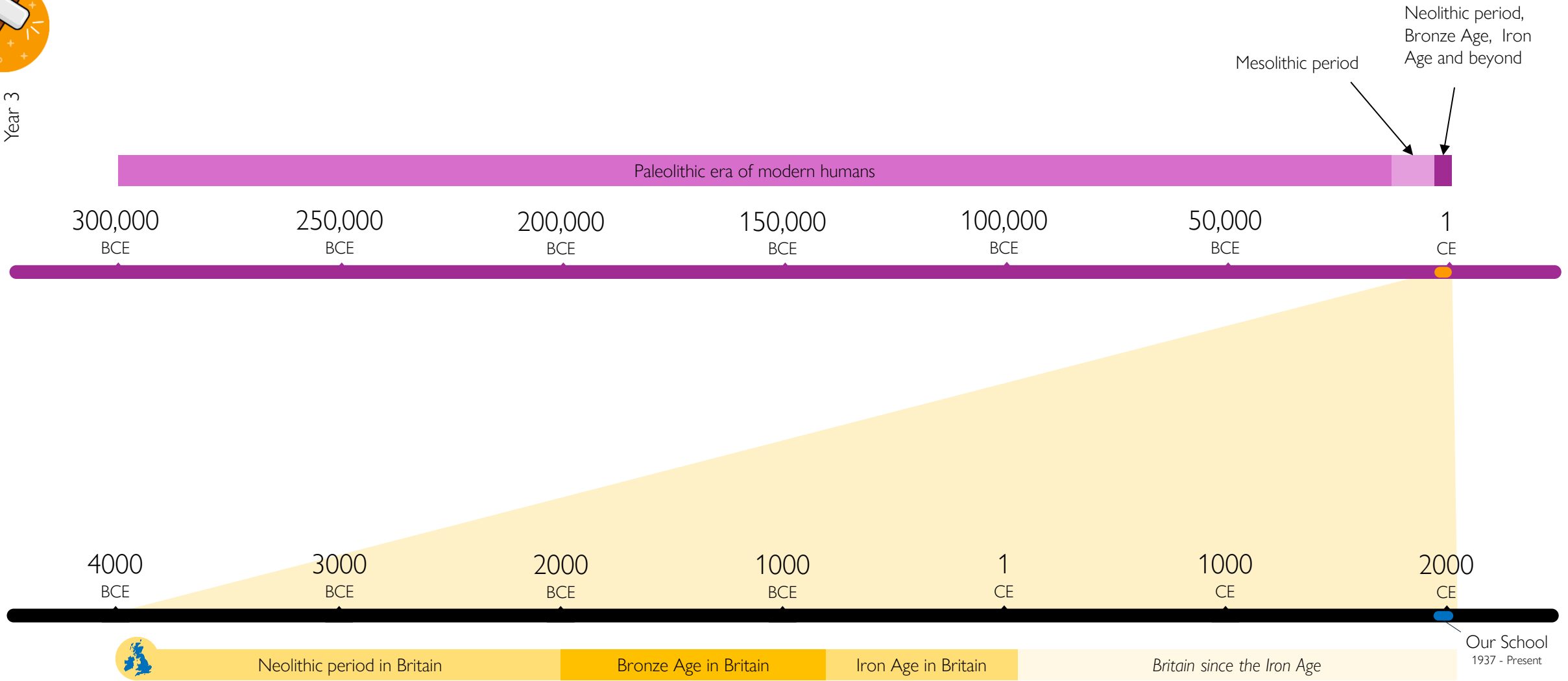
2000

A child in Year 2

Our School
1937 - Present

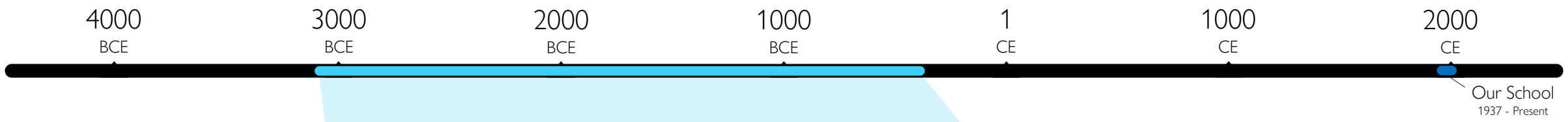


Stone Age to Iron Age
Year 3





Egyptians
Year 3



3100 BCE – The First Pharaoh - the two kingdoms along the Nile are united by King Menes

2550 BCE - construction begins on the Great Pyramid at Giza

1479 Hatshepset starts to rule - A powerful woman pharaoh who built big temples.

1332 Tutankhamun (King Tut) starts to rule - Became pharaoh when he was very young, and his tomb is the most famous

1279 Ramses II (Ramses the Great) - One of the longest-ruling pharaohs, built many statues and temples.

31 BCE - Cleopatra surrenders to the Roman Empire

332 BCE - Alexander the Great conquers Egypt

4000 BCE

3000 BCE

2000 BCE

1000 BCE

1 CE

Old Kingdom

Middle Kingdom

New Kingdom



Neolithic period in Britain

Bronze Age in Britain

Iron Age in Britain

Britain since the Iron Age



Ancient Egypt



Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece
Year 3

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE

Our School
1937 - Present

2000 BCE – people
start living in small
villages

1500
BCE

1100 BCE - The Greek
Dark Age (Greek Iron
Age) begins

800 BCE – Greek City-
States Cities like Athens
and Sparta grow

776 BCE - The first Olympic
games are held during the
Archaic Age

400 BCE – Athens vs
Sparta. They fight in the
Peloponnesian War

336 BCE - Alexander
the Great establishes a
Greek empire that
reaches as far as Egypt
and India

146 BCE - Rome conquers
Greece, which becomes part of
the Roman Empire

2000
BCE

1200 BCE - The Trojan
War begins, during the
Bronze Period

1000
BCE

500 BCE - Democracy is
founded in Athens, beginning the
Golden Age

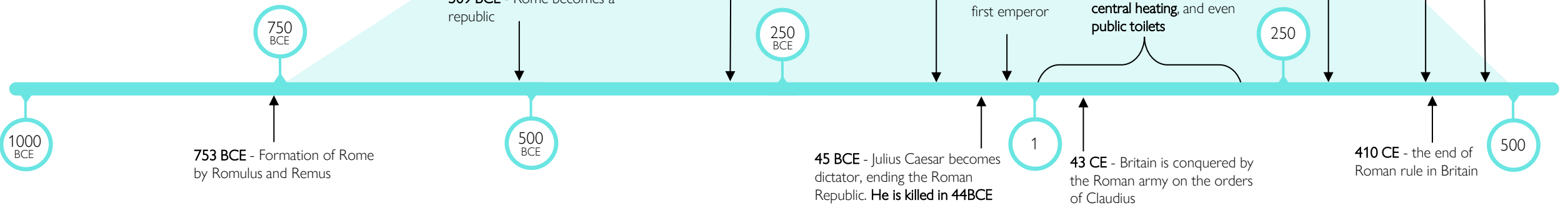
500
BCE

1
CE



The Romans

Year 4





Ancient Egypt

Ancient Greece

Ancient Rome

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE

Our School
1937 - Present

c. 400 – the
Romans leave
Britain

c. 450 - Angles, Saxons,
Jutes and other tribes
begin arriving in Britain

Late 500s - The Scots (who
came from Ireland) started
settling in the west of Scotland,
joining with the people already
there, like the Picts.

c. 586 - Anglo-
Saxon England
split into seven
kingdoms (the
heptarchy)

700s – 800s - Anglo-Saxon England
grew stronger, while the Scots and
Picts began to unite in Scotland.

1066 – Edward
the Confessor
dies

400

600

800

1000

1200

595 - the Pope of Rome sends Augustine and
other missionaries to convert the King of Kent to
Christianity

829 - Egbert conquers Mercia and
forces Northumbria to submit laying
the foundations for an eventual
united England



Anglo Saxons and Vikings

Year 4



Ancient Egypt



Ancient Greece



Ancient Rome

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE

Our School
1937 - Present

871 AD – **Alfred the Great**, an Anglo-Saxon king, fought the Vikings. He stopped them taking all of England and made peace.

793 - the first Viking raids of Britain begin, attacking a monastery on Lindisfarne

927 - **Aethelstan** conquers the last remaining Viking kingdom, York, and becomes the first king of a united England

1016 AD – A Viking king, **Cnut (Canute)**, became King of England.

1042 AD – After Cnut's sons died, the Anglo-Saxon prince **Edward the Confessor** became king. He ruled until 1066.

865 - the Great Viking Army from Denmark invades England

1066 - the Norman Conquest by William the conqueror

400

600

800

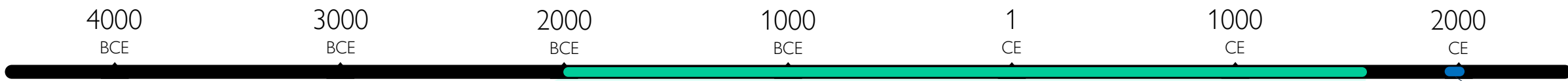
1000

1200



The Ancient Maya

Year 5



2000 BCE - First agricultural villages appear in Mesoamerica

1000 BCE - Early Maya communities form in the lowlands

400 BCE – 100 CE
Development of early writing, calendars, and social stratification

c.1000 CE - Most southern lowland cities like Tikal, Copán, and Palenque are fully abandoned or greatly diminished

1510 - Spanish first arrive in Mesoamerica bringing old world diseases (smallpox, influenza, measles)

1540 - Spanish conquer Maya at third attempt

Our School
1937 - Present

2000 BCE

c.300 - Emergence of powerful city-states like **Tikal** and **Kaminaljuyú**

c. 250 - Start of the Classic Period.
Maya city-states begin to flourish

250 CE

c.350 - **Big Cities Get Powerful**
New kings take over and Tikal becomes stronger than ever.

1000 BCE

c.400 – **New Kings and Dynasties**
The Maya start carving **giant stone statues** called **stelae** to honour their rulers.

c.500 - **Art and Learning Boom**
The Maya build huge temples; make books out of bark, write about their history, and watch the stars to create calendars.

500 CE

562 – **Tikal Gets Defeated**
Tikal loses a war to another powerful city called **Calakmul**

1 CE

695 – **Tikal Fights Back**
Tikal wins a big battle and beats Calakmul. and becomes strong again.

615 - 683 **The Great King Pakal**
In the city of **Palenque**, a boy named **Pakal** becomes king at just 12 years old. He rules for 68 years.

750 CE

1000 CE

750 - 800 **The Maya Build Like Never Before**
Cities like **Tikal**, **Yaxchilán**, and **Copán** build **huge pyramids**, **ball courts**, and **palaces**.

800 - 900 **Cities Start to Collapse**
People start leaving the cities— maybe because of war, drought (no rain), or problems growing enough food.

2000 CE



Neolithic period in Britain

Bronze Age in Britain

Iron Age in Britain

Roman Britain

Anglo-Saxons

Tudors



Ancient Egypt



Ancient Greece



Ancient Rome



Ancient Maya

4000
BCE

3000
BCE

2000
BCE

1000
BCE

1
CE

1000
CE

2000
CE

Our School
1937 - Present

1485 - Tudor period
begins with Henry VII
becoming king of
England

1500

1534 - Henry VIII splits
from the Catholic Church
and becomes head of the
Church of England

1553 - Mary I
becomes queen of
England

1550

1588 - Defeat of the
Spanish Armada in
the English Channel

1611 - King James
Bible is published

1600

1603 - The death of Elizabeth
I without an heir brings an end
to the Tudor period

1509 - Henry VIII
becomes king of
England

1547 - Edward VI
becomes king of
England

1558 - Elizabeth I
becomes queen of
England

1475

1525

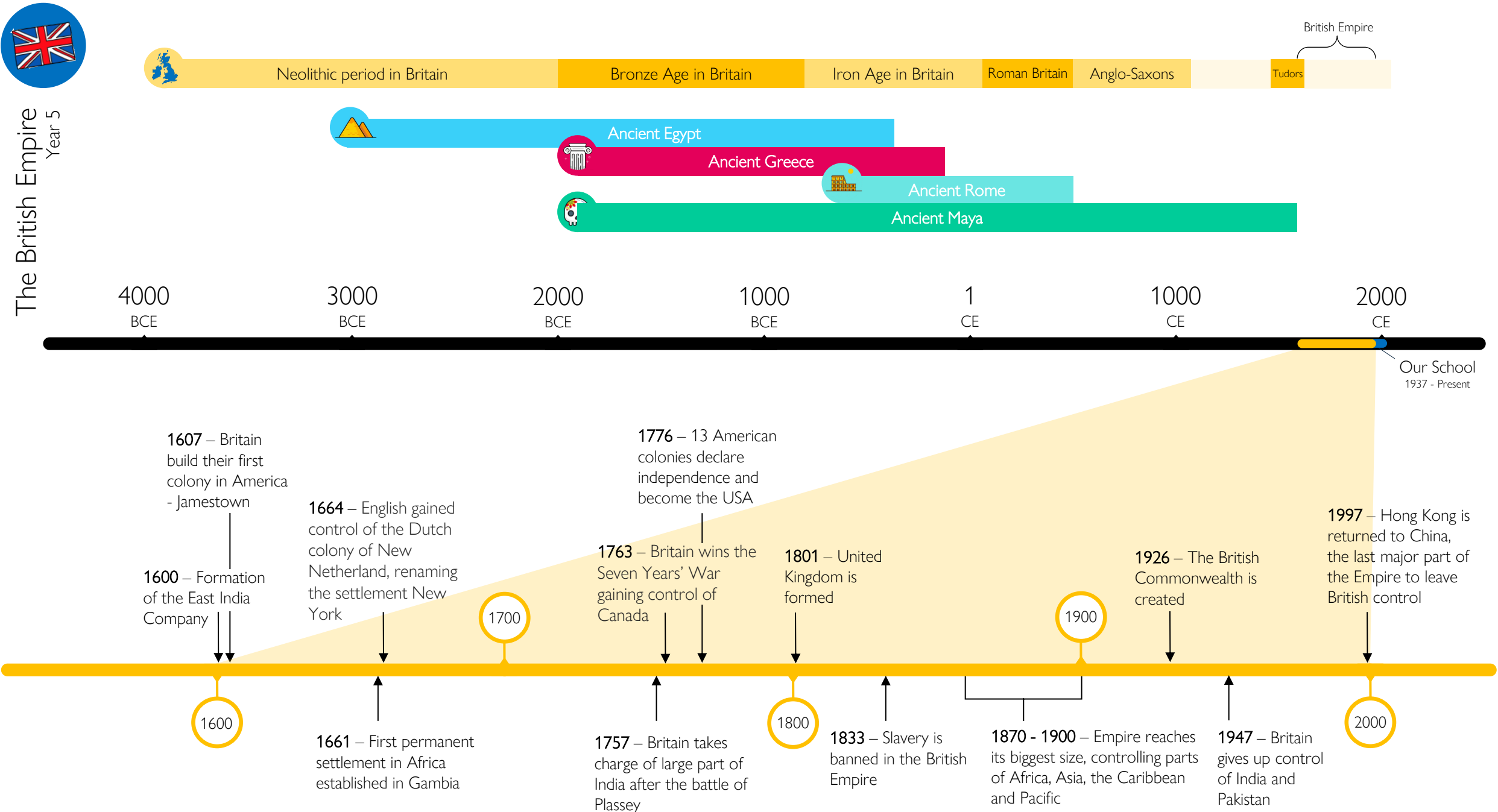
1575

1625

The Tudors
Year 5

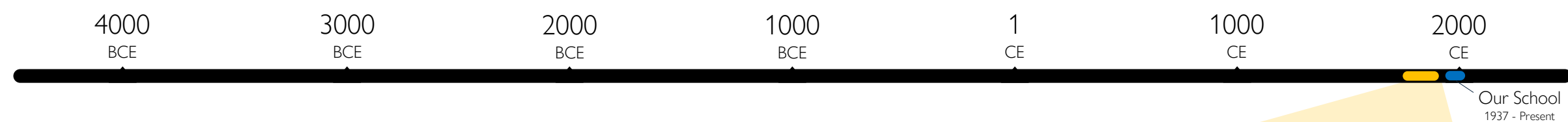


The British Empire
Year 5





Industrial Revolution
Year 6



Our School
1937 - Present



World War 2
Year 6

