

MPPS History Curriculum Narrative 2022-23

This guidance is supported by CUSP and Ofsted document and research papers, including: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/research-review-series-history/research-review-

The History curriculum draws upon several powerful sources of knowledge:

- 1. **Substantive knowledge** this is the subject knowledge and explicit vocabulary used about the past. Common misconceptions are explicitly revealed as non-examples and positioned against known and accurate content. Misconceptions are challenged carefully and in the context of the substantive and disciplinary knowledge. In CUSP History, it is recommended that misconceptions are not introduced too early, as pupils need to construct a mental model in which to position new knowledge.
- 2. **Disciplinary knowledge** this is the use of that knowledge and how children construct understanding through historical claims, arguments and accounts. We call it 'Working Historically.' The features of thinking historically may involve significance, evidence, continuity and change, cause and consequence, historical perspective, and contextual interpretation.
- 3. **Historical analysis** is developed through selecting, organising and integrating knowledge through reasoning and inference making in response to our structured questions and challenges. We call this 'Thinking historically'
- 4. **Substantive concepts**, such as tax, invasion and civilisation are taught through explicit vocabulary instruction as well as through the direct content and context of the study.

PRINCIPLES

History draws upon prior learning, wherever the content is taught. For example, in the EYFS, pupils may learn about the past and present through daily activities, exploring through change, and understanding more about the lives of others through books and visitors as well as their own experiences. These experiences are drawn upon and used to position new learning in KS1.

The structure is built around the principles of advancing cumulative knowledge, chronology, change through cause and effect, as well as making connections within and throughout periods of time studied.

The History is planned so that the retention of knowledge is much more than just 'in the moment knowledge'. The cumulative nature of the curriculum is made memorable by the implementation of Bjork's desirable difficulties, including retrieval and spaced retrieval practice, word building and deliberate practice tasks. This powerful interrelationship between structure and research-led practice is designed to increase substantive knowledge and accelerate learning within and between study modules. That means the foundational knowledge of the curriculum is positioned to ease the load on the working



memory: new content is connected to prior learning. The effect of this cumulative model supports opportunities for children to associate and connect with significant periods of time, people, places and events. The History curriculum strategically incorporates a range of modules that revisit, elaborate and sophisticate key concepts, events, people and places.

A guiding principle of the History curriculum is that pupils become 'more expert' with each study and grow an ever broadening and coherent mental timeline. This guards against superficial, disconnected and fragmented understanding of the past. Specific and associated historical vocabulary is planned sequentially and cumulatively from Y1 to Y6. High frequency, multiple meaning words (Tier 2) are taught alongside and help make sense of subject specific words (Tier 3). Each learning module in history has a vocabulary module with teacher guidance, tasks and resources.

EYFS - Understanding of the World

Past and Present

- Talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society.
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

People, Culture and Communities

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observations, discussions, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.

KEY STAGE 1

The sequence in KS1 focuses on young children developing a sense of time, place and change. It begins with children studying **Changes within living memory** to develop an understanding of difference over time within concrete experiences of their lives. This chronological knowledge is foundational to the understanding of change over time.

Pupils study the **Lives of significant individuals**, focusing on Rosa Parks, Emily Davison, David Attenborough and Mary Anning. Chronology and place in time steers the understanding of the context in which these significant individuals lived. Terms such as legacy are introduced and used within the context of each study. This study is revisited and enhanced by studying the **Lives of further significant individuals**, including Captain Cook, Ibn Battuta, Neil Armstrong, Mae Jemison, Bernard Harris Jr and Tim Peake.

In KS1, pupils study **local history** through significant events, people and places. The locality is further understood by knowing about the places, the buildings, the events, the people that tell a story of the past.

Events beyond their living memory. Here, pupils draw upon early concepts of chronology and connect it to more abstract, but known, events in the past focusing on the Great Fire of London.

LOWER KEY STAGE 2

In LKS2, pupils study the cultural and technological advances made by our ancestors as well as understanding how historians think Britain changed throughout the **Stone**, **Bronze and Iron Ages**. Archaeological history guides us to know how early humans were creative, innovative and expert at surviving in changeable environments. Having an in-depth understanding of Iron Age Britain offers solid foundations for the study of how **Rome influenced Britain**. This foundational knowledge is built upon and used



to support long-term retrieval to contrast culture and technology. Pupils are able to draw upon prior understanding to support and position new knowledge, therefore constructing much more stable long-term memories.

Studies of how Britain was settled by **Anglo-Saxons and Scots** gives a focus on cultural change and the influence of Christianity. Pupils study how powerful kings and their beliefs shaped the Heptarchy of Anglo-Saxon Britain.

The history curriculum also focuses on the **Struggle for throne of England** through a study of the Vikings, their origins, conquests and agreements with English Anglo-Saxon kings to settle and dwell in the region known as Danelaw.

Ancient history - Ancient Egyptians. The understanding of culture, people and places is central to this.

UPPER KEY STAGE 2

The study of **Ancient Greeks** allows for substantive concepts (such as invasion, law, civilisation and society) to be developed through explicit vocabulary instruction, another central component of the history curriculum.

Early Islamic civilisation is studied, learning about the influence on the western world. The understanding of culture, people and places are central to these studies. The history curriculum connects these studies with prior knowledge of what was happening in Britain at the same time. The effect of this is to deepen and connect a broader understanding of culture, people, places and events through comparison.

Building on learning in KS1, there is further study of the local area which enables pupils to understand how and why their local community has developed in the way it has. It strengthens their chronological understanding and their appreciation of how and why some things change and others remain the same. In addition to this, it develops their enquiry skills and strengthens their skills in using a range of resources such as maps, photographs, census returns and directories.

A study of the **Victorians** allows for children to learn about the Industrial Revolution and the Age of Steel and how these advancements allowed for Victorian engineers to develop bigger, faster and more powerful machines alongside building ships and bridges which were bigger and stronger. They learn about how Britain became wealthy but despite the growing wealth due to trade and commerce, many of the working people, who actually produced the wealth lived, worked and died in very poor conditions.

Recent history, such as the **Battle of Britain** is studied in the context of how conflict changed society in the Second World War. Modern history is also studied through units such as the **Windrush Generation**. Knowing about slavery, Caribbean culture and the injustice of the past enlightens pupils to understand why events happened and how these pioneers faced racism, discrimination and prejudice. PSHE and SMSC are vital components of the history curriculum. This is an integral feature of CUSP that spotlights the lessons we can learn from the past.

Pupils study **Significant monarchs after 1066**. Five kings and queens are a focus of a depth study and comparison, drawing on their beliefs, actions and understanding their legacy. This chronological study revisits known periods of time and introduces new content and monarchs.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Unit 1	The lives of significant	The lives of	Events beyond living		Revisit
	Introduce	individuals	significant	memory		
	Changes within living	(Rosa Parks and Emily	individuals	Great Fire of London		Changes within living
	memory	Davison)	Mary Anning	The lives of significant		memory
	(Toys)	Events beyond living	David Attenborough	individuals (Queen		(Toys)
		memory		Elizabeth)		
		(Remembrance Day)				
Year 2	The lives of significant	The lives of significant	The lives of	Significant historical		
	individuals Explorers –	individuals King Arthur	significant	events, people and		
	why did people explore	Comparing life	individuals –	places in their own		
	and how? Who were	now/Medieval times	Space explorers	locality.		
	these explorers and		Neil Armstrong			
	what did they find?		Mae Jemison	Huddersfield		
	Captain Cook / Ibn		Bernard Harris Jr	Harold Wilson		
	Battuta		Tim Peake			
Year 3	Introduce	Revisit			Ancient Egypt	
	Changes in Britain Stone	Changes in Britain Stone				
	Age - Iron Age	age - Iron Age				
Year 4	Roman Empire				Settlement by Anglo-Saxo	uns and the Vikings and
Teal 4	Roman impact on Great B	ritain				the Kingdom of England to
	Koman impact on Great B	oritairi			the time of Edward the Co	•
Year 5		Ancient Egypt			the time of Edward the Co	11163301 (1000)
Teal 5	Ancient Egypt	Ancient Egypt				
	Lagany of Crook in the		20 th Century history		Ancient Civilisations-	
	Ancient Greece	Legacy of Greek in the modern world	Local history and how	this has changed over time	Ancient Baghdad	
	(from Sept 2023)					
Van C	\/iotoviono	(From Sept 2023)	Minduch and Coutle		Five Menoushs Thus wels	
Year 6	Victorians	Battle of Britain	Windrush and South		Five Monarchs Through	
			Asian Immigration		Time	

Year 7 History (at Moorend Academy)

Roman Empire	Noman Invasion	Medieval Kings	The Black Death	Tudors	The English Civil War
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History Medium Term Plan (using CUSP materials)

Highlighted sections indicate prior learning related to current unit of learning – used for retrieval practice.

Y1 - Changes within living memory	Substantive concept – COMMUNITY - Nationality, Rights, Society	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
EYFS	Stages	Tier 2
	What are the stages in my life?	toddler
Past and Present	Identify stages (baby, toddler, pre-school and school)	timeline
People, Culture and Communities	Order stages	different
		compare
Past and Present	Changes	memory
Tall also talks Proceedings and the co	What are toys and how can we sort them?	
Talk about the lives of the people around them	Identify and sort toys (soft toys, construction toys)	Tier 3
and their roles in society	• What is difference between the toys I played with as a baby and toys I play with now. Why is	
Know some similarities and differences	that?	construction
between things in the past and now, drawing on	Assess whether toys are suitable for babies	physical
their experiences and what has been read in	Link toys to stages	imagination
class		lifetime
	What is the difference between the toys I played with as a toddler and the toys I play with now?	stages
Understand the past through settings,	Why is that?	
characters and events encountered in books	Link toys to stages	
read in class and storytelling	Identify differences between toys belonging to different stages	
	Identify types of toys (similarities/differences	
People, Culture and Communities		
Describe their immediate environment using	Explain it	
knowledge from observation, discussion,	What changes have happened in my lifetime?	
stories, non-fiction texts and maps	Create toys for stages (baby, toddler, pre-school and school)	
Know some similarities and differences		
between different religious and cultural		
communities in this country, drawing on their		
experiences and what has been read in class		
Explain some similarities and differences		
between life in this country and life in other		



countries, drawing on knowledge from stories,		
non-fiction texts and – when appropriate –		
maps		
Y1 - The lives of significant people	Substantive concept - KNOWLEDGE - COMMUNITY	
	Past, Rights, Discovery, Discrimination, Queen, Monarchy, Explore, Society, Pioneer	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
EYFS	Rosa Parks	Tier 2
Past and Present	Who was Rosa Parks?	rights
People, Culture and Communities	Know key facts about Rosa Parks	apartheid
History	What did she do?	segregation
	Learn about the bus boycott	suffrage
Changes within living memory	Know the bus boycott timeline	suffragette
	What did Rosa Parks achieve?	Jamagette
	Know what achievement means	Tier 3
	Know what Rosa Parks achieved	legacy
	Who was Emily Davison? What did she do?	inspire
	Know key facts about Emily Davison	activist
	Know about the suffragette movement	racism
	Identify women's rights between the past and present	legacy
	Compare	significant
	Compare the lives of Rosa Parks and Emily Davison	boycott
	What was similar and what was different?	activist
	Compare similarities and differences between Rosa Parks and Emily Davison	significant
	Substantive concept KNOWLEDGE - COMMUNITY	
Y1 - The lives of significant people	Past, Rights, Discovery, Discrimination, Queen, Monarchy, Explore, Society, Pioneer	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
EYFS	Mary Anning	Tier 2
Past and Present	Who was Mary Anning? What did she do?	
r ast and r resent	Know key facts about Mary Anning	fossil
People, Culture and Communities	What did Mary Anning discover?	documentary
	1	significant
	Know about fossils	naturalist

History		expedition
•	David Attenborough	
Changes within living memory	Who is David Attenborough? What does he do?	Tier 3
Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily	Know key facts about David Attenborough	
Davison	What has David Attenborough achieved?	legacy
Davison	Know what an environmentalist is	inspire
		revealed
	Compare	explore
	Compare the lives of Mary Anning and David Attenborough.	similar
	What was similar and what was different?	
	Compare similarities and differences between Mary Anning and David Attenborough	
Y1 Events beyond living memory	Substantive concept COMMUNITY - DEMOCRACY	
	City, Monarchy, King, Merchant, Parliament, Society, Religion	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
EYFS	When and where?	Tier 2
	Where is London?	
Past and Present	When was the Great Fire of London?	bustling
People, Culture and Communities	 Know what London was like in 1666 as the capital city of England 	raged
r copie, cuitare una communices	Know key facts about the Great Fire of London	extinguished
History		merchant
Character Materials to a management	What?	engulfed
Changes within living memory	How did the fire start? Why did the fire spread so quickly?	

Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily

More lives of significant people- Mary Anning

and David Attenborough

Everyday materials

Davis

Science

Know about events on Sunday 2nd September 1666 - Where did the fire spread to?

• Know about sources of evidence, including artefacts, newspapers and diary entries from

• Know about events on Monday 3rd and Tuesday 4th September 166.

• Know about events on Wednesday 5th and Thursday 6th September 1666

Where did the fire spread to?

How do we know about the Great Fire of London?

• Know about the damage caused by the fire

Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn.

What effect did the fire have on London?

Evidence and change



Tier 3

flammable

devoured

possessions

ineffective

doused

THINK BIG - AIM HIGH
Mount Pleasant Primary

	As a consequence of the fire, what changes were made to London? • Know about Sir Christopher Wren	
Y1 Revisit events beyond living memory	Substantive concept COMMUNITY- DEMOCRACY City, Monarchy, King, Merchant, Parliament, Society, Religion	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
Past and Present People, Culture and Communities History Changes within living memory Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily Davis More lives of significant people- Mary Anning and David Attenborough Events beyond living memory- Great Fire of London	 What do you remember about the Great Fire of London? Flick back to the last Great Fire study SELECT the core knowledge they want to include and ORGANISE it in the blank knowledge organiser Rephrase and Retrieve What happened during the Great Fire of London? Use images from the resource section to help pupils think aloud and explain what they know. IDENTIFY features and sequence of the fire. Use images and annotations. Pupils SELECT the causes of the fire. Use knowledge notes to help prompt and elaborate with core knowledge. What was the effect of the Great Fire of London and how do we know? Retrieve the outcomes of the fire and model to pupils how to SELECT the effects that were both physical (destruction of houses and significant buildings) as well as longer term outcomes, such as thatch being replaced by tiles, stone houses being built Pupils ORGANISE this using an explanative diagram, flicking back to use prior work as a point of reference. 	flammable devoured possessions ineffective doused Tier 3 bustling raged extinguished merchant engulfed

Y2 - Lives of significant people	Substantive concept KNOWLEDGE - COMMUNITY Explore, Rights, Freedom, Society, Frontier, Pioneer	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
History	Who was King Arthur and what did he achieve?	Tier 2
Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily Davis	 Know key facts about King Arthur What is his legend? Know myths related to King Arthur 	legacy Inspire
More lives of significant people- Mary Anning and David Attenborough Events beyond living memory- Great Fire of London Revisit events beyond living memory	Remember Compare what life was like in Medieval times to now. • Know about castles, identifying the different parts • Know about jobs done in Medieval times (in a castle) • Compare the lives of people living in Medieval times to today using chronological language – before, after, past, present, then and now.	Tier 3 medieval
Y2 Lives of significant people Previous Learning	Substantive concepts – KNOWLEDGE -COMMUNITY Explore, Rights, Freedom, Society, Frontier, Pioneer Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
History	Pioneer	Tier 2
Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily Davis More lives of significant people- Mary Anning and David Attenborough Events beyond living memory- Great Fire of	 Who was Ibn Battuta? What did he achieve? Know key facts about Ibn Battuta and his achievements Understand the term exploration Know his travel route Explorers Who was Captain Cook? What did he achieve?	legacy inspire pioneer exploration similar
London Revisit events beyond living memory	 Know key facts about Captain Cook and his achievements Look at the impact of his achievements (maps) 	Tier 3 expedition
	Remember	rihla

	THINK BIG - AIM HIGH
1	Mount Pleasant Primary

Lives of significant people- King Arthur	Compare similarities and differences between Ibn Battuta and Captain Cook	
Y2 - More lives of significant people	Substantive concept KNOWLEDGE - COMMUNITY	
	Explore, Rights, Freedom, Society, Frontier, Pioneer	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
History	Pioneer	Tier 2
ives of significant needle. Dose Parks and Emily	Who was Neil Armstrong? What did he achieve?	
Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily	Thow key facts about Neil Afflistionig	legacy
Davis	Know about Neil Armstrong's achievements	inspire
More lives of significant people- Mary Anning		pioneer
and David Attenborough	Explorers	explore
-	Who is Mae Jemison? What did she achieve?	similar
events beyond living memory- Great Fire of	Know key facts about Mae Jemison	
ondon	Know about Mae Jemison's achievements	Tier 3
Revisit events beyond living memory	Who is Bernard Harris Jr? What did he achieve?	Tier 5
tevisit events beyond living memory	Know key facts about Bernard Harris Jr	orbit
Lives of Significant people- Ibn Battuta and	Know about Bernard Harris Jr's achievements Mai Tim Back 2 Miles Historical 2	racism
Captain Cook	Who is Tim Peake? What did he achieve?	significant
	Know key facts about Tim Peake Know key facts about Tim Peake	astronaut
More lives of significant people- King Arthur	Know about Tim Peake's achievements	expedition
	Remember	
	Compare the achievements of two significant individuals. What was similar and what was	
	different?	
	unierent:	
	Study a third significant individual from the above.	
	Study a time significant maintaud nom the above.	

Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
History Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily Davis More lives of significant people- Mary Anning and David Attenborough Events beyond living memory- Great Fire of London Revisit events beyond living memory Lives of Significant people- Ibn Battuta and Captain Cook More lives of significant people- King Arthur, Neal Armstrong, Mae Jemison, Bernard Harris Jr & Tim Peake	Huddersfield today Remember - what is Huddersfield like today? Huddersfield's in the past Harold Wilson: what things happened in Huddersfield's past? • Know key facts about Harold Wilson • Know about Harold Wilson's achievements Textile Industry: what things happened in the past? Housing: what things happened in the past? What I know about Huddersfield? What do you remember about the past?	Tier 2 Prime Minister Labour Party textile industry terrace Tier 3 chronology memorial

Y3 -Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	Substantive concept KNOWLEDGE – COMMUNITY - Settlement, Belief, Conflict, Trade, Trade	e routes
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily Davis More lives of significant people- Mary Anning and David Attenborough Events beyond living memory- Great Fire of London Revisit events beyond living memory Lives of Significant people- Ibn Battuta and Captain Cook More lives of significant people- King Arthur, Neal Armstrong, Mae Jemison, Bernard Harris Jr & Tim Peake Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality- Huddersfield and Harold Wilson	Stone Age Introduce the three periods of time in the Stone Age. What were Palaeolithic times like? How do we know? • Know about the Palaeolithic period in chronological terms • Recognise the types of tools used during this period What were Mesolithic times like? How do we know? • Know about the Mesolithic period in chronological terms • Recognise the types of tools used during this period What were Neolithic times like? How do we know? • Know about the Neolithic period in chronological terms • Recognise the types of tools used during this period • Make comparisons between periods in the Stone Age • Use timelines to show chronological understanding Bronze Age When was the Bronze Age? What was the Bronze Age like? How do we know? How was the Bronze Age different to the Stone Age? Iron Age When was the Iron Age like? How do we know? What changes do artefacts, burials and monuments tell us about the difference between the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age?	ancient community dense extinct roaming prehistory Tier 3 domesticated arid gatherer nomad reared submerged

Y3 The achievements of the earliest	Substantive concept CIVILISATION - POWER	
civilizations - Ancient Egypt	Empire, Kingdom, Settlement, Society, King, Nobility, Power, Queen, Beliefs, Trade, War, Hierarchy, Slave	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
History	People and place	Tier 2
Literature Park Barrelland	Who were a few of the earliest civilisations and what did they achieve?	
Lives of significant people- Rosa Parks and Emily	Know about the Ancient Sumer and Indus Valley civilisations	colossal
Davis	Know the achievements of both civilisations	stability
More lives of significant people- Mary Anning	Who were the ancient Egyptians and where did they live?	society
and David Attenborough	 Know about the ancient Egyptians and locate their position on a world map 	civilisation
	Know about some aspects of ancient Egyptian civilisation	irrigation
Events beyond living memory- Great Fire of		mysteriously
London	Ancient Egyptian kingdoms	T: 2
Revisit events beyond living memory	The Old Kingdom: who was significant and what did they achieve?	Tier 3
hevisit events beyond living memory	Know the well-known Kings of the Old Kingdom	funerary
Lives of Significant people- Ibn Battuta and	Know about the different types of pyramid from this period	hieroglyphs
Captain Cook	The Middle Kingdom: who was significant and what did they achieve?	artefact
	Know about the well-known Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements	pillaged
More lives of significant people- King Arthur,	Know about the changes in Egyptian civilisation during this period The Manager of the Company of the Comp	obelisk
Neal Armstrong, Mae Jemison, Bernard Harris Jr	The New Kingdom: who was significant and what did they achieve?	pharaoh
& Tim Peake	Know the significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements And the significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of this period and their achievements The significant Kings and Queens of the significant	'
Significant historical events, people and places	Look at the changes that took place in Egypt during this period	
in their own locality- Huddersfield and Harold	Achievements and beliefs	
Wilson	Achievements: how and what did the ancient Egyptians write?	
	Study hieroglyphic system of writing and its use	
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the	Study the Rosetta stone	
Iron Age	Achievements: How did the ancient Egyptians use the River Nile?	
	Know about the River Nile and its use by the ancient Egyptians	
	Know how the River Nile enabled civilisation through technology	
	Gods: what did the ancient Egyptians believe in?	
	Know about the beliefs of Ancient Egypt	
	Know the hierarchy of Egyptian deities	
	Know about the mummification process	
	Evidence: what do we know about Tutankhamun?	

	Know the life of Tutankhamun and his discovery	
4 -The Roman Empire and its impact on critain Previous Learning	Substantive concept INVASION - CIVILISATION Army, Conflict Empire, Settlement, Rules / Law, Rights, Tax, Trade, Nation, Emperor, Frontier Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	
he achievements of the earliest civilizations- incient Egypt Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the ron Age	People and belief Who were the Romans? What was it like to live in Rome? • Know about the key facts about the Romans/Roman empire • Understand the terms CE and BCE in chronological terms • Use historical maps to aid understanding of size of Roman empire • Know about Roman way of life - architecture, technology, army, religion, entertainment. The invasion of ancient Britain Remember the Celtic people: what was it like to live during the Iron Age? • Know key facts about the Celtic people living in Britain (pre-invasion) – lifestyles, language, occupations, system of rule, etc. When did the Romans invade Britain? • Know key events in Roman history and plot them on a timeline Resistance and change Who resisted the Roman invasion? • Know about Boudicca and her rebellion Technology: how did Britain change under Roman rule? Review session - can be used to elaborate or catch-up study Belief: how did Britain change under Roman rule? SUMMARISE IT: what was the impact of the Roman Empire on Britain? • Know about Roman inventions and their impact on Britain • Understand how Britain changed during Roman rule	rier 2 previously conquered rebellion luxurious culture settlement Tier 3 amphitheatre emperor aqueducts invasion barbarian forum

Y4 -Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and		
Scots Previous Learning	Conflict, King Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
History	Cause	Tier 2
The achievements of the earliest civilizations- Ancient Egypt Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain? Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from? • Know key events post Roman-rule in Britain that led to Anglo-Saxon settlement Anglo-Saxon life in Britain What was life like for Anglo-Saxons in Britain? • Design and label an Anglo-Saxon village What kingdoms were formed by the Anglo-Saxons? • Know the history behind the formation of the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Mercia, Kent and East Anglia. Evidence How do we know about the Anglo-Saxons? • Understand how archaeology allowed us to discover historical information about the Anglo-Saxons Religion How did religion influence the Anglo-Saxons? How do we know this? • Know about Anglo-Saxons beliefs • Understand how Anglo-Saxon rule affected the practise of Christianity in Britain • Understand how Anglo-Saxons converted from Paganism to Christianity	abandoned defenceless dominant missionary pagan reliant Tier 3 heptarchy laden sporadic vanquish viewpoint migration

Y4 - The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the	Substantive concept INVASION - POWER Kingdom, Trade, Migration, Belief, Settlement, Heir, Monarchy, Conflict, King, Religion	
Confessor	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The achievements of the earliest civilizations-Ancient Egypt Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	Origins What was life like for Vikings? When did the Vikings attack Britain? • Know about the Viking way of life • Know about history of Viking raids on Britain Settlement Where did the Vikings invade and settle? Why were the Vikings so feared and successful? • Be able to identify key Viking invasions and settlements in Britain and beyond (Thanet 850CE and York 866CE) looking at their sea routes • Know about the impact of Viking settlement on Britain Struggle for power When were the Vikings most powerful? • Know about the period when Viking strength was at its greatest (King Guthrum, Capture of York and defeat of Anglo-Saxon kings) • Know key facts about King Edmund of East Anglia What peace was agreed between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings? • Know key facts about King Alfred the Great and his battles with the Viking invaders • Understand the introduction of Danelaw to achieve peace Consequence What happened to the Vikings in England? Why did the Normans and Vikings both think they had the right to the throne of England? • Know about key event leading to the rule of William the Conqueror: Edward the confessor's death, Harold Godwinson's claim, Harold Hardrada claim, William of Normandy's claim, Battle of Stamford Bridge and Battle of Hastings	contested exile descendant heir plunder truce decimated Tier 3 incursion ransack severed martyr marauding

Y5 -Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the	Substantive concept POWER – DEMOCRACY -KNOWLEDGE Army, City-State, Conflict, Democracy, Empire, Enemy, Military, Belief, Navy, Rights, Rights	uler. Settlement.
western world	Slave, Society, Trade, Voyage and War	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The achievements of the earliest civilizations-	People and belief	Tier 2
Ancient Egypt	Who were the Ancient Greeks and when did they rule?	
	Locate Ancient Greece on a map	democracy
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the	Know about Olympics and Athens and Sparta	honour
Iron Age	Share examples of Ancient Greek culture	phenomenal
	What beliefs did the Ancient Greeks hold?	deteriorated
The Reman Empire and its impact on Pritain	 Understand terms 'polytheistic' and 'deities' 	armoured
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	 Know about the hierarchy of Greek gods 	oppressive
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	Know about places of worship in Ancient Greece	Tier 3
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the	Powerful city-states	
Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the	City-states: what was the difference between Athens and Sparta?	city-state
Confessor	Compare and contrast Athens and Sparta	tyrant
	What was democracy like in Athens?	sanctuary
	Know how voting took place in Athens	tactical
		valiantly
	Ancient Greek way of life (culture)	unified
	Why was the theatre important to the Ancient Greeks?	
	Know about the earliest known theatres	
	What myths and fables did the Ancient Greeks create?	
	Know about famous fabulist Aesop	
	Know some famous myths and fables	
	Pivotal battles	
	What happened at the Battles of Marathon and Salamis? Why were they important?	
	 Know about the events that led to the Battle of Marathon 	
	Know key events of the Battle of Marathon	
	Legacy	
	Why were the Olympic games invented by the Ancient Greeks?	

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-	THINK BIG - AIM HIGH
l	Mount Pleasant Primary

	 Know the origins and history of the Olympic games Who was Alexander the Great and why was he so renowned? Know the biography of Alexander the Great Know key facts about Alexander the Great 	
Y5- Local history study	Substantive concept – COMMUNITY - Government, Society, Trade, industry, Settlement	1
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The achievements of the earliest civilizations- Ancient Egypt	Change How has life changed in the last 50 years? • Know common objects from the last 50 years – are they still in use? Are they still relevant?	Tier 2
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	How have some of them been adapted? How has Lockwood changed in the last 100 years? • Compare images of Lockwood in history with today and identify significant changes to the	continuity cause consequence
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	local landscape	directory occupation
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	Society/ People How were people's lives different in Lockwood in the past?	development
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor	 Know sources of information such as directories (digitised) to recognise differences in names and occupations of Lockwood residents Research unfamiliar occupations 	Tier 3 chronology industry
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality- Huddersfield and Harold Wilson	Comparison How has Huddersfield changed over the last century? What do you think about the change? • Can identify changes that have occurred over the last century and assess whether changes are positive or negative (more cars, telephone lines, new houses, greater diversity, fewer pubs)	urbanisation

Y5 - A non-European society that provides	Substantive concept CIVILISATION- KNOWLEDGE- POWER	
contrasts with British history Early Islamic	City-State, Conflict, Enemy, Famine, King, Nobility, Queen, Belief, Ruler, Rules and law, Settle	ement, Trade,
Civilisation - Baghdad AD 750	War	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The achievements of the earliest civilizations-	People	Tier 2
Ancient Egypt	How did people share resources and ideas in the past?	
	 Know ancient trade routes such as the 'Silk Road' to learn how trade centres were places of 	civilisation
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the	exchanging goods and ideas	calligraphy
Iron Age	 Identify countries on a map and the commodities they traded in 	
	Chronology	Tier 3
The Decree Fortist and Defenden Defects	Where does early Islamic civilisation fit in to other time periods we have studied?	
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	 Place the period of early Islamic civilisation on a timeline alongside Vikings, Romans, Greeks, 	Caliph
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	Stone Age and Egypt	A'lud Oud
	Place	The House of
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the	What was Baghdad's role in the early Islamic Civilisation?	Wisdom
Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the	What was the city like?	
Confessor	 Understand Baghdad's location on the 'Silk Road' and its key geographical features 	
Comessor	Impact on society/ Inventions	
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and	How did early Islamic scholars influence modern life?	
achievements and their influence on the	Why was the House of Wisdom such an important place?	
western world	What was invented in Baghdad?	
	 Know key facts about the House of Wisdom 	
Local History Study	 Learn about key scholars from the House of Wisdom and their important discoveries 	
	Learn about early Islamic inventions	
	Consequences	
	What happened to Baghdad?	
	 Learn key facts about how Baghdad became the capital of the Islamic caliphate and its role 	
	in the 'Golden Age' of Islamic civilisation	
	Comparisons	
	What was happening in Britain during the time we are studying?	
	 Understand why this period in Britain and Europe was termed 'the Dark Ages' 	
	Remember Britain and the Anglo-Saxons	
	Compare location, settlement, people, culture and invention between Anglo-Saxons and Early	
	Islamic Civilisation. Make comparisons in living standards between Baghdad and London	

Y6 - a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066- Victorians	Substantive concept - Power Past, Rights, Discovery, Queen, Monarchy, Explore, Society, Pioneer, Colonisation, Settlement	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The achievements of the earliest civilizations- Ancient Egypt Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor Ancient Greece — a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world Early Islamic Civilisation- the rise and fall of Baghdad Local History Study Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality- Huddersfield and Harold Wilson	Empire What did the phrase 'The sun never sets on the British Empire' mean during the Victorian period? • Know and understand the context of this statement by identifying on a map the countries of the world colonised by Britain • Recognise how Britain's colonies contributed to an increase in wealth Society/ People What was it like to be poor in the Victorian times? • Compare the lives of rich children with poor children during the Victorian period • Be able to identify the occupations of poor children during Victorian times Industry The Industrial Revolution: Good or bad? • Describe the visible impact of Industrialisation on the English landscape • Explain pull factors behind industrialisation • Recognise advantages and disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution Invention How did Victorian inventions impact the present? • Know about a number of Victorian inventions and explain the impact they still have on society today Legacy What legacy did Queen Victoria leave? • Identify key facts from the life of Queen Victoria • Know her legacy (industrialisation, colonies) and explain how it has influenced the world	affluent orphan butler mine social reformer invention Tier 3 reign empire commonwealt revolution Victorian slum steam power legacy

76 - A study of an aspect or theme in British nistory that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - Battle of Britain	Substantive concept INVASION-COMMUNITY Monarchy, King, Conflict, Democracy, Dictator, Freedom, Laws, Military, Parliament, Prime Minister, Rights, War	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The achievements of the earliest civilizations-	Cause	Tier 2
Ancient Egypt	Why did Britain declare war on Germany in 1939?	
	 Know key events in the lead-up to Britain's entry into WW2 	ferocious
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the	Know key facts about Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party	infantry
ron Age	Know about the impact of Antisemitism under Nazi rule	civilians
	Food shortage	intercept
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	Why was rationing introduced?	radar
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	 Know the factors that resulted in rationing (Supply boats being bombed, war expenditure, workforce shortage, food shortages) 	occupation
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the	 Explain how rationing was practised during WW2 Threat 	Tier 3
Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the	Why were people evacuated from cities?	anti-Semitic
Confessor	Identify the cause of evacuations	Luftwaffe
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and	Recognise the groups of people that needed to be evacuated	blitzkrieg
•	Battle of Britain	evacuated
chievements and their influence on the	What happened in the Battle of Britain?	rationing
western world	Be able to create a timeline of the key events during the Battle of Britain	blackout
Early Islamic Civilisation- the rise and fall of	Bombing cities	
Baghdad	The Blitz: how did Hitler continue to attack Britain?	
Jagnuau	Know key facts about the Blitz campaign	
Victorians- Empire and the impact of the	 Understand the impact the Blitz had on Britain (blackouts, evacuations, air-raid shelters, 	
ndustrial Revolution had on settlement and	destruction of infrastructure)	
quality of life.	Consequence	
<u> </u>	How did conflict change society in the Second World War?	
ocal History Study.	Compare the role of women in society before, during and after WW2	
Significant historical events, people and places	Know the impact of rationing on the health of British citizens	
n their own locality- Huddersfield and Harold	- Know the impact of rationing on the health of british citizens	
Wilson		
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Y6 - A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological	Substantive concept COMMUNITY-DEMOCRACY Alliance, Ancestor, Army, Colony, Conflict, Freedom, Migration, Immigration, Monarchy, Pea	ce, Rights,
knowledge beyond 1066 - Windrush generation and South Asian Immigration to the UK	Rules, Society, Trade, Voyage, Religion, Nationality	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The achievements of the earliest civilizations-	People and place	Tier 2
Ancient Egypt	Where are the Caribbean islands and the Indian subcontinent?	
	Identify the Caribbean islands on a map	intolerance
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the	List the countries of the Caribbean (Independent and dependent)	immigrate
ron Age	What's their history?	prejudice
	Study the history of Jamaica under English rule	colony
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	Study the history of slavery	emigrate discrimination
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	Migration and settlement	
	How did the people of the Caribbean and Indian subcontinent help Britain in the war against Nazi	Tier 3
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the	Germany and Hitler?	
Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor	 Study the contribution of Caribbean islands towards the fight against Nazi Germany and its allies 	racism segregation
Comessor	Why did people migrate from the Caribbean and the Indian subcontinent to England after the	diversity
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and	second World War?	disembarked
achievements and their influence on the western world	 Identify the industries that had shortages in their workforce and how migrant from the Caribbean addressed them 	demobilised iniquitous
	Know about the arrival of MV Empire Windrush in 1948	
Early Islamic Civilisation- the rise and fall of Baghdad	What was life in England like for the Windrush and early immigrants from the Indian	
	subcontinent?	
Victorians- Empire and the impact of the	Know about the experience of Windrush pioneers in England	
ndustrial Revolution had on settlement and	Application	
		1
quality of life.	How did the Windrush and Indian subcontinent migration change Britain for the better?	

Y6 - A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - Monarchs through time	Substantive concept POWER- DEMOCRACY Conflict, Conquest, Empire, Monarchy, Queen, King Ancestor, Aristocracy, Church, Religion, Peace, Nation, Parliament, Society, Rules / law, War	
Previous Learning	Big Ideas/Key Questions/Learning Foci/Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The achievements of the earliest civilizations-Ancient Egypt Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor Ancient Greece — a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world Victorians- Empire and the impact of the Industrial Revolution had on settlement and quality of life. Battle of Britain Windrush generation and South Asian Immigration to the UK	William the Conqueror How is William I remembered? What legacy did he leave? • Know key facts about William the Conqueror • Identify the defeat of Harold as end of Anglo-Saxon rule in Britain • Understand the lasting impact of the Domesday Book Henry VIII How is Henry VIII remembered? What legacy did he leave? • Know key facts about Henry VIII • Understand the lasting impact of the splitting of the Christian Church (Church of England, dissolution of monasteries) Elizabeth I How is Elizabeth I remembered? What legacy did she leave? • Know key facts about Elizabeth I • Understand the impact of slavery on Britain's fortunes Charles II How is Charles II remembered? What legacy did he leave? • Know key facts about Charles II • Recognise how Britain became a sea power • Understand the impact of colonisation of new territories on Britain's fortunes	lucrative prosperity republic plundered arrogant duplicitous Tier 3 aristocracy monastery dissolution privateers industrialisation annulment



Queen Victoria

How is Queen Victoria remembered?

What legacy did she leave?

- Identify key facts from the life of Queen Victoria
- Look at her legacy (industrialisation, colonies) and explain how it has influenced the world

Summary

In your opinion, who was the greatest past monarch? Why is that?

• Compare the achievements of these monarch, listing key facts about their reign and selecting the greatest monarch.