History KS 2

Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

At Dane Ghyll Community Primary School pupils will be taught about:

• 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

• A local history study

• A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupil's chronological knowledge beyond 1066

• The achievements of the earliest civilisations. An overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China

• Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.

• A non European society that provides contrast with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilisation, including a study of

Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilisation c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900 – 1300

History – KS2

Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	Yr.6
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. This could include: • Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae •Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g. Stonehenge •Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture	**Vikings and Anglo – Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor** This could include: •Viking raids and invasion •Resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England •further Viking invasions and Danegeld •Anglo-Saxon laws and justice •Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066	**Ancient Greece.** •A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world	**A local history study** • A depth study linked to one of the British areas of study • A study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066) • A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain This could include: • Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC •The Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army • Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's wall • British resistance, for example, Boudica • Romanisation of Britain: sites such	**The achievements of the earliest civilisations.** •An overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China **Britain's settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots** This could include:	**A study of an aspect or theme in British history extending chronological knowledge beyond 1066** For example: •the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne & Victoria •changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the C.20th	**A study of an aspect or theme in British history extending chronological knowledge beyond 1066** For example: •the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne & Victoria •changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the C.20th

as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity.	• Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire • Scots invasion from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland) • Anglo Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms; place names and village life • Anglo Saxon art and culture • Christain conversion – Canterbury,Iona and Lindisfarne A non European society that provides contrasts with Bristish history – one study chosen from early Islamic civilisation, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilisation c. AD 900 ; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900 - 1300	•the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day •a significant turning point in British history, e.g. the first railways or the Battle of Britain	• the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day •a significant turning point in British history, e.g. the first railways or the Battle of Britain