



History 2022 to 2023 - Key Stage 2

Years 3 & 4 – Autumn 2022

Flow (Geography focus) / Blue Abyss (English & Science focus)

Our **Flow** project teaches children about local and world rivers developing their knowledge of river locations, river formation, the water cycle and how to conduct accurate fieldwork. Flow is a Geography topic but some History knowledge is covered in the following:

Civilisations

The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials stone, bronze and Iron. These developments made it easier for people to farm, create permanent settlements and protect their land

Our **Blue Abyss** project teaches children about the human uses and physical features of the sea developing their knowledge of ocean layers, sea exploration, food chains, habitats and pollution. History knowledge is covered in the following:

19th Century ocean exploration

Report and Conclude - Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.

Years 3 & 4 – Spring 2023

Traders & Raiders (English and History focus) / Invasion (History focus)

Our Traders & Raiders project develops children's knowledge of Britain's early invaders and settlers. Children learn about Anglo-Saxon and Viking culture, chronology and key events.

History knowledge is gained in the following:

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Significant people

A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.

Civilisations

The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England led to many conflicts. In AD 878, the Anglo-Saxon king, Alfred the Great, made peace with the Vikings, who settled in Danelaw in the east of England. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the remaining Viking rulers and the Vikings in England agreed to be ruled by an Anglo-Saxon king.

British History

Anglo-Saxons and Scots from Ireland invaded Britain to fight and capture land and goods because the Romans had left. Anglo-Saxons also wanted to find farmland after flooding in Scandinavia. They wanted to make new homes and settlements and eventually settled in kingdoms, first across the south-east and eastern England and then across the whole country. These kingdoms later became the counties of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Middlesex and East Anglia.

Report and conclude

Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.

Chronology

Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths.

Our Invasion 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. History knowledge will be secured in the following areas:

Roman withdrawal from Britain; Chronology of invasion; Anglo-Saxon invasion; Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, beliefs and customs; Religion; Everyday life in Anglo-Saxon Britain; Viking invasion; Everyday life in Viking Britain; Significant people – King Athelstan; Norman invasion; Legacy

Compare and contrast

Characteristics of a civilisation include cities, government or leadership, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures. The form these characteristics take can be similar or contrasting across different civilisations.

The everyday lives of the Vikings were similar to the Anglo-Saxons in many ways. Both lived in houses made from wood and wattle and daub, both brought pagan beliefs in multiple gods to England and both worked mainly as farmers or crafts people. However there were differences, for example, the Vikings were great sea farers and were skilled boat builders and they had a warrior culture.

Civilisations

The features and achievements of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures.

Significant people

A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.

Athelstan was the grandson of Alfred the Great. He was a successful leader who defeated Viking and Celtic kings during the Battle of Brunanburh. After this battle, Athelstan was the first king who became known as 'King of all England'.

Civilisations

The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years.

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms had a hierarchy with kings at the top and slaves at the bottom. Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers but some were craftspeople. They lived in single room houses made of wood or wattle and daub in settlements that were surrounded by high fences to protect them against attack.

British History

Individual events linked to themes, such as the rise and fall of the monarchy, uprisings and rebellions, great inventions and crime and punishment, all show changes in British life over time.

Monasteries are places where monks live, work and pray, which are separated from the outside world. Monasteries were important for spreading Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons, promoted reading and writing and provided help for the poor.

Local History

A past event or society can impact a local settlement in several ways, including the layout and use of land in the settlement; changes to the number of people who lived or worked there over time; the creation of human features, such as canals, castles or factories; place names and language.

Everyday life

The influences of Roman civilisation on Britain include the building of roads, houses and villas with technology, such as underfloor heating; the building of forts and fortified towns; the use of language and numbers in the form of Roman numerals and the spread of Christianity.

Civilisations

The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England led to many conflicts. In AD 878, the Anglo-Saxon king, Alfred the Great, made peace with the Vikings, who settled in Danelaw in the east of England. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the remaining Viking rulers and the Vikings in England agreed to be ruled by an Anglo-Saxon king.

The first recorded Viking invasion happened in AD 789 on the Isle of Portland on the south coast of England. Three ships arrived and were greeted by the reeve of Dorchester, the local official, who was killed.

Artefacts and sources

Historical artefacts can reveal much about the object's use or owner. For example, highly decorated artefacts made of precious materials and created by highly skilled craftsmen suggest the owner was wealthy and important, whereas simple objects made of readily available materials suggest the owner was poor and unimportant.

Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk, England, is believed to be a royal Anglo-Saxon burial site. Eighteen burial mounds called barrows were excavated and the Great Ship Burial or King's Mound, revealed a buried ship filled with objects. The craftsmanship, materials and function of the objects showed that the person buried was wealthy and important.

Significant Events

Every significant historical event has a cause or a number of causes, such as the need for power and wealth, retaliation for past wrongs, the need to improve quality of life or the occurrence of natural disasters, such as earthquakes. The consequences are the outcomes of an event, such as changes in power, people being killed or displaced during war, improvements in quality of life or damage and destruction from a natural disaster.

Attacks from barbarian tribes on the Roman Empire caused the Roman withdrawal from Britannia. There were many effects of the Roman withdrawal. Citizens abandoned Roman towns, which became deserted, coins were no longer made so people bartered for goods, reading and writing declined and Britons rebuilt old hillforts and returned to their old, Celtic way of life.

The Norman invasion was caused by the death of Edward the Confessor. There were three claimants to the throne, Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada and William, Duke of Normandy. Harold Godwinson was crowned king, but then marched north and defeated Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. William then invaded the south coast and defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings. William was crowned king on Christmas Day 1066 and this ended the Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule of England.

British History

Anglo-Saxons and Scots from Ireland invaded Britain to fight and capture land and goods because the Romans had left. Anglo-Saxons also wanted to find farmland after flooding in Scandinavia. They wanted to make new homes and settlements and eventually settled in kingdoms, first across the south-east and eastern England and then across the whole country. These kingdoms later became the counties of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Middlesex and East Anglia.

The Jutes first came to Britain at the invitation of the leader Vortigern, to help the Britons defend themselves from the Picts and Scots. However, the Saxons, Angles and Jutes decided to invade and settle to take advantage of Britain's good farming land. The three tribes invaded from the south and east of England. The Britons were forced to take on Anglo-Saxon ways or move west to Cornwall or Wales while the Anglo-Saxons settled in England.

After the invasion the Anglo-Saxons settled across England from east to west. They split England into seven kingdoms: East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, Sussex and Wessex. Each kingdom was ruled by a separate king and there was unrest as these kings fought each other for land and power. Eventually, there were five kingdoms: East Anglia, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex.

The legacy of the Anglo-Saxons includes the English language, the rule of law, place names, Christianity and the kingdom of England.

Artefacts and sources

Bias is the act of supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way.

A primary source is a document or artefact, which provides direct, first-hand evidence of an event, person or time in the past. Primary sources contain the life experiences, thoughts, opinions and beliefs of their writers or creators, which can affect the information included and the way that people and events have been depicted.

The Ruin is an Anglo-Saxon poem written by an anonymous author sometime between the 8th and 9th century, 400 years after the Roman withdrawal. It describes the fall of a Roman city in Britain, thought to be Bath.

The Viking raids, on the monastery at Lindisfarne, shocked the Christian world. Monks who heard of the raid wrote descriptions and letters describing how the monks were attacked and some were taken for slaves. The altar and church were damaged and money and treasures stolen. The primary sources were all written by monks, so all have a Christian viewpoint and talk about the event in emotive terms.

Report and conclude

Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.

There is evidence that the Anglo-Saxons tried to deal with Viking invaders in different ways. Some surrendered their power and land, some paid money, called *Danegeld*, so that the Vikings would leave them in peace, and some fought the Viking invaders. By the time of the reign of Alfred the Great, only the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex remained. After a series of attempted invasions, Alfred defeated the Viking, Guthrum and made a peace treaty, splitting England into Anglo-Saxon Wessex in the west and the Viking kingdom of Danelaw in the east.

Chronology

Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths.

During the period AD 410–1066, Britain came under attack from four groups of invaders, the Picts and Scots, the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings and the Normans.

Timelines help us to understand longer and more complex periods of time by breaking significant events and periods into smaller parts, putting events in chronological order and helping us to understand cause and effect.

England was not a peaceful kingdom after Athelstan. The kingdom was ruled by a succession of Anglo-Saxon and Viking monarchs who fought for power, until 1066, when Edward the Confessor died without leaving an heir to the throne.

Our Through the Ages 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.
History knowledge is secured in the following:

British History

Significant events or people in the past have caused great change over time. They have influenced how people live today because they have formed countries and boundaries; created buildings and objects that are still used today; helped to improve health, knowledge and understanding through scientific research and discovery and provided inspiration for the way people should live.

Knowledge of ironworking arrived with the Celts. It improved tools and weapons, so farming became more efficient. It increased conflict, because all tribes had access to strong, sharp weapons that they could use to attack neighbouring tribes. Celts in Britain also traded metal, cloth and luxury goods with other Celts in Europe.

Farming became more efficient in the Iron Age, due to stronger, more durable iron tools. Farmers used fields outside hillforts to raise cattle and crops and began to use fertilisers. They traded surplus crops with other tribes. Efficient farming led to more free time for feasting, playing games and learning new skills and crafts.

Civilisations

The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials stone, bronze and iron. These developments made it easier for people to farm, create permanent settlements and protect their land

The discovery of bronze changed the way that people lived, farmed, fought, traded and dressed.

Everyday Life

Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming. Bronze Age life is defined by the use of metals, including bronze, to make tools, weapons and objects, and the creation of large settlements and social hierarchy. Iron Age life is defined by the use of metals, including iron, to make stronger, more effective tools and weapons and fine, decorative objects. Farming became more efficient and religion was an important part of life.

The Stone Age is named after the materials humans used to make their tools and weapons. During this time, life changed and became more sophisticated as new tools, homes and food producing techniques were invented.

The Bell Beaker folk introduced metalworking, Bell Beaker pottery and new religious beliefs to Britain.

The Amesbury Archer is the name given to a set of Bronze Age human remains found in Amesbury, Wiltshire. The remains were buried with objects, including flint arrow heads, a metalworking tool and Bell Beaker pottery.

Hillforts were Iron Age settlements that were built on top of a hill. The height of a hillfort gave tribespeople a good view of the surrounding area and the ditches and ramparts around the edge provided protection.

The Iron Age ended in AD 43 when the Roman emperor, Claudius, successfully invaded Britain.

Hierarchy and power

Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain and supplanted the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Communities created permanent settlements made up of a number of families, farmed to produce food, made and used pottery, developed tools and weapons and created burial mounds and monuments.

In the Bronze Age, for the first time in Britain, there was a difference between the wealth and status of people. People who controlled metal mines were rich and powerful. People without access to metal ores were poor. An increase in wealth led to conflicts between tribes and the need for defensive walls around settlements.

Civilisations

Human invention and ingenuity have changed the living conditions, health, safety, quality of life and cultural experiences of people over time and throughout the world. Examples include the development of tools, the discovery of antibiotics, the writing of Shakespeare and the Industrial Revolution.

Stone Age tools were made from stone, wood and bone. They became more sophisticated and efficient over time. Palaeolithic tools were simple. Mesolithic tools were shaped and sharpened by removing flakes of flint from the edges of stones. Neolithic tools were sharpened, polished and mounted on handles.

During the Bronze Age, tools and weapons were made from metals, such as bronze. Metal tools and weapons were more efficient than stone, so farming, trade and wealth increased.

Invention and ingenuity in the Iron Age led to the development of blacksmithing, the preservation of food, the development of Celtic pattern and decoration, improvements in pottery, woodworking and weaving and the creation of poetry, games and music.

Significant events

The causes of a significant event are the things that make the event happen and directly lead up to the event. The consequences of a significant event happen after the event and can be short-term, such as people being killed in a battle, or long-term, such as the change in language and society after an invasion.

By the end of the Stone Age, humans had started to live in permanent settlements and farm crops and animal.

The Stone Age ended when metalworking skills were introduced to Britain by the Bell Beaker folk, c2500 BC.

The Bronze Age collapse is the name given to a period of time when society collapsed in Britain and Europe. The weather, natural disasters in Europe and rebellion by the poor against the rich are all theories given for the Bronze Age collapse.

Compare and contrast

Throughout history, common areas of human concern include the need for food, survival, shelter and warmth; the accumulation of power and wealth and the development of technology.

Many aspects of life changed from the Stone Age to the Iron Age due to invention, ingenuity and new technology. Iron tools and weapons were more efficient than stone. Hunting and gathering stopped and farming developed. Nomadic lifestyles stopped and people lived in permanent settlements. Clothing was made from cloth instead of animal skins.

Artefacts and sources

Interviews, diaries, letters, journals, speeches, autobiographies, artefacts, photographs and witness statements are historical source materials. However, some historical source materials are more reliable than others.

Skara Brae is a Neolithic settlement on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. Well preserved dwellings and artefacts have been discovered there, which have helped historians and archaeologists to understand more about life in the Neolithic.

A hoard is a group of precious objects that have been buried in the ground to be retrieved later. The Snettisham hoard consisted of rings, bracelets, ingots, 234 coins and over 200 torcs made of precious metals. Some pieces in the hoard were unfinished and some were deliberately broken.

Written evidence about Celtic warriors comes from Roman invaders or Greek historians. This evidence may be unreliable, because the writers were making assumptions about Celtic warriors or they were trying to make their enemies sound frightening.

Historical sources for Celtic beliefs include written texts from Roman and Greek authors, human remains, artefacts and mythology. These sources may not be reliable on their own, but can be used together to build a picture of Celtic beliefs.

The artefacts and human remains found in the Boscombe Bowmen grave indicate that they were all from the same family. They were different ages and came from Wales. They died during the Bronze Age and their remains were buried and moved over time.

Cheddar Man was discovered in Gough's Cave in Cheddar Gorge, Somerset in 1903. Archaeologists have recently used reliable evidence from radiocarbon dating, genetic analysis, bone analysis and facial reconstruction to find out more about Cheddar Man. He lived over 10,000 years ago, was in his 20s when he died, had blue or green eyes, dark wavy hair and black skin.

Chronology

Dates and events can be sequenced on a timeline using AD or BC. AD dates become larger the closer they get to the present day. BC dates become larger the further away they get from the present day. The year AD 1 marks the birth of Christ in the Gregorian calendar.

The Stone Age in Britain began c750,000 BC and ended when metalworking technology arrive c2500 BC. The Stone Age is split into three periods, the Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and the Neolithic.

The Bronze Age started c2500 BC, when the Bell Beaker folk brought metalworking skills from Europe to Britain. It ended when society in Britain and Europe collapsed.

The Iron Age in Britain started c700 BC when Celts from Europe settled in Britain and brought their ironworking skills with them. It ended after the invasion of the Romans in AD 43.

Changes over time

Aspects of history that can change over time include rule and government, jobs, health, art and culture, everyday life and technology.

Communication

Historical terms to describe periods of time include decade, century, millennia, era, AD, CE, BC and BCE.

BC stands for 'before Christ' meaning the time before Jesus Christ was born. BCE means 'before common era', which is an alternative version of BC. AD means '*anno Domini*', which is the Latin for 'in the year of our Lord' meaning after Jesus Christ was born. CE means 'common era' and indicated the time after AD 1, which is an alternative version of AD.

Our Urban Pioneers topic explores the culture and environment of city life. Children develop their knowledge of building design, urban art and photography, and learn how to improve urban environments.

History knowledge is gained in:

Local History

National and international historical events, such as wars, invasions, disease, the invention of new technologies and changes in leadership, can have a positive or negative impact on a locality and can shape the beliefs, identity, settlement and culture of people in the locality.

Years 5 & 6 – Autumn 2022	Maafa (English & History focus) / Frozen Kingdoms (English & Geography focus)
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Our Maafa project teaches children about Africa past and present and the development of the slave trade. It also 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. This project has a strong History focus where knowledge is gained in the following:

Ancient African kingdoms; Development of the transatlantic slave trade; Britain's role in the slave trade; Human impact; Everyday life on plantations; Rebellion and marronage; Causes and consequences of the abolition of the slave trade and slavery; Colonisation of Africa; Black people in 20th century Britain; Race Relations Act; Equality Act; Significant black Britons; Multiculturalism

Chronology

Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.

Life was difficult for enslaved people after abolition of the slave trade and slavery. They did not receive compensation for their life in enslavement, even though their enslavers were compensated for the loss of their property. Enslaved people had to work as apprentices for their enslavers for four to six years after the abolition of slavery, and they were usually unpaid and badly treated. Emancipated people usually settled in the country where they had been enslaved or travelled to other countries, which formed the worldwide African diaspora.

British history

Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration.

Britain played a key role in the Maafa. Elizabeth I gave John Hawkins permission to become the first British slave trader in 1562, and subsequent monarchs granted control of the British slave trade to private companies. British privateers seized lands in the West Indies from Spain, and Britain built plantations on the islands, which used enslaved workers. In total, Britain transported over 3 million enslaved people across the Atlantic, more than any other country. This trade had many consequences, including human suffering, an increase in war and conflict in Africa, a decrease in the African population, the loss of indigenous culture and the creation of racist ideologies.

The Race Relations Act of 1965 is significant because it was the first piece of British legislation that dealt with issues of racism and discrimination. The act banned prejudiced behaviour in public places. Campaign groups worked to have other areas of discrimination included in the act and, in 1968, it was made illegal to refuse a person a house, mortgage or job because of their race. The act was eventually replaced by the Equality Act 2010, which covers racial discrimination, but also other kinds of intolerance, such as discrimination against gender, disability, sexual orientation or religion.

Artefacts and sources

Questions can be used to evaluate the usefulness of a historical source. Examples include 'Who created the source? Why was the source created? Does the source contain any bias? When was the source created? Is the source similar to others made at the same time? Does the source contain any information that is untrue?'

Civilisations

The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today.

A variety of kingdoms developed in Africa over the last 6000 years. Many of these kingdoms, including the Kingdom of Benin, Kingdom of Aksum and the Mali Empire, were powerful, highly-evolved civilisations that created wealth and power from Africa's abundant natural resources, trade and military prowess.

Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule, including by democratic vote or the divine right of kings and personal qualities, such as determination and the ability to communicate. Motives include birthright; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs.

Common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs include accumulating wealth, spreading religious ideologies and acquiring land, power and status. These traits are described as 'gold, god and glory', in relation to the actions of Portugal and Spain in the 15th century.

Hierarchy and power

The consequences of resistance, refusal and rebellion against leaders or hierarchies are far reaching and can include war, conflict, oppression, change and improvements in people's lives.

Resistance took many forms. Some enslaved people escaped and created independent Maroon communities. Others carried out day to day resistance, like pretending to be ill or damaging machinery. Enslaved people also created their own cultural identity and practised religions, such as Obeah, as a way of rejecting European culture and rule. Resistance by enslaved people played a key role in the abolition of slavery.

Changes over time

The causes of significant events can be long-term and revolve around set ideologies, institutions, oppression and living conditions or short-term, revolving around the immediate motivations and actions of individuals or groups of people. These long- and short-term causes can lead to a range of consequences for individuals, small groups of people or society as a whole.

There were many different actions and events, over a period of around 100 years, that lead to the eventual abolition of slavery. These include rebellions in Jamaica and Haiti, campaigns by different religious groups and abolitionists, public meetings and protests, publishing autobiographies and pamphlets, presenting petitions in parliament and highlighting the plight of enslaved people to the general public.

Throughout the 20th century, black people from territories in the British Empire were recruited and invited to Britain. Troops came to fight in both World Wars, people of the Windrush generation arrived to help rebuild Britain after the Second World War and nurses were recruited to establish the NHS. Black people who came to live in Britain suffered racial discrimination, and many were treated unfairly.

British History

The British economy grew between the 16th and 19th centuries due to a range of factors including Britain's involvement in the slave trade, the plantation economy in the New World, Colonialism, new inventions and the Industrial Revolution. This growth had far-reaching consequences and changed many aspects of people's lives including the way they worked, travelled and spent their money.

Britain benefitted from the enslavement of African people in many ways. The Royal Navy became more powerful, banks and insurance companies developed, cities grew, money made from enslavement funded the Industrial Revolution and made individuals rich. Country houses, museums and libraries that are still used today were built with the profits from slavery. People from all levels of British society used and benefitted from goods, such as cotton, linen and tobacco, that were produced by enslaved people.

Everyday life

War, oppression, conflict and rebellion can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, ways of life and identity.

The human impact of the triangular slave trade was wide ranging. People were permanently separated from their families and homes when they were captured. People suffered great hardship and even death in coastal forts and during the middle passage. Many enslaved people were treated badly and suffered illness, injury and physical punishments.

Life was very difficult for enslaved people on plantations. Many worked long hours, growing and processing crops like tobacco, cotton and sugar. Living conditions, health and food supplies were poor. Enslaved people were punished by their owners and were not protected by the law. Enslaved people were also subjected to racism and were manipulated and controlled by their enslavers. To prevent rebellion, enslavers used a technique called divide and rule.

Artefacts and sources

Different types of bias include political, cultural or racial.

Significant events

Historical narratives can describe long- and short-term causes and consequences of an event; highlight the actions of significant individuals and explain how significant events caused great change over time.

The triangular slave trade consisted of three journeys. During the first journey, ships loaded with goods in Europe sailed to Africa. The goods were exchanged for enslaved people. During the second journey, or middle passage, ships loaded with enslaved people crossed the Atlantic Ocean and arrived at plantations in the Caribbean and the Americas. During the third journey, ships loaded with goods produced by enslaved workers sailed back to Europe, where the goods were sold for a profit.

In the 1880s, European countries began to colonise Africa in the hope of trading with the continent, taking advantage of Africa's natural resources and building their overseas empires. In 1883, representatives from 14 European countries attended the Berlin West Africa Conference where African lands were divided between the countries who attended. African chiefs signed treaties with the European countries but didn't know what they meant, so European countries had to fight wars in Africa to claim ownership of the land.

Report and conclude

Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding the background and ideologies of the writer or creator and knowing if the source was written at the time of the event (primary evidence) or after the event (secondary evidence).

Primary sources of evidence contain the viewpoint of the author, so it is important to explore who created a source, when it was made, why it was made, the intended audience, any bias in the information and wording used and the overall message of the source. Studying sources of information from different authors can help historians to sift arguments, identify bias and build a rounded picture of an aspect of history.

Communication

Abstract terms include nouns, such as empire, civilisation, parliament, peasantry, conquest, continuity, discovery, interpretation, invasion, nation, significance and sacrifice.

Topic-specific abstract terms include abolish, chattel, colonisation, diaspora, discrimination, emancipation, enslavement, indigenous, *maafa*, rebellion, resistance and slavery.

Our Frozen Kingdoms project will develop children's knowledge of polar regions, teach children about the interconnections of this extreme ecosystem and how humans and animals seek to conquer it.

History knowledge is gained in the following:

Emigration and exploration in the early 1900s

Chronology

Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.

Report and conclude

Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding the background and ideologies of the writer or creator and knowing if the source was written at the time of the event (primary evidence) or after the event (secondary evidence).

Years 5 & 6 – Spring 2023

Peasants, Princes and Pestilence (English & History focus) / Off with her Head! (English & History focus)

Our Peasants, Princes and Pestilence project will develop children's knowledge of 14th century England. Children learn about life in medieval times, including the effects and impact of the Black Death.

This is a History project where knowledge will be secured in the following:

14th century England

British History

Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life.

Significant people

Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create temples and tombs or protest against injustice.

Chronology

Different world history civilisations existed before, after and alongside others. For example, the ancient Sumer existed from c4500 BC to c1900 BC and the ancient Egyptians from c3100 BC to 30 BC.

Civilisation

The characteristics of past civilisations include cities, rule and government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and set social structures.

Off with her Head! This project will develop children's knowledge of the Tudor dynasty. Children learn about Henry VIII and his marriages, life and legacy.

Historical knowledge is gained in the following:

The Tudors

Communication

Historical terms include topic related vocabulary, which may include abstract nouns, such as peasantry, civilisation, treason, empire, rebellion and revolt.

British History

Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life.

Significant events

Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today.

Significant people

Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create temples and tombs or protest against injustice.

Years 5 & 6 – Summer 2023	Road Trip USA (Geography focus) / Stargazers (Science focus)
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Our Road Trip USA topic will teach children about the United States, past and present, developing children's knowledge of Native American culture, map reading, and the physical and human features of key locations in the United States.

History knowledge will be learnt in the following:

Native Americans

Significant people

A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.

Civilisations

The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years.

Report and conclude

Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.

Our Stargazers project will develop children's knowledge of the Solar System, teach children about the Moon, planets and significant individuals, including Galileo and Newton.

This project has a Science focus but History knowledge is gained in the following area:

Significant individuals

Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton; 1960s space race

Significant events

Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today.