



History Curriculum

History is taught throughout the school, where possible as an integrated subject within the IPC (International Primary Curriculum), but some units will be taught discreetly to fulfil the requirements of the National Curriculum. As well as learning about dates and events, there is also emphasis placed upon how we learn about the past, what reasons people had for the way they acted, how to gather information from various sources and how to extract information from pictures, artefacts and museum visits. We learn about chronology and include a variety of historical periods in our studies.

The National Curriculum has the following as its aims for the History curriculum:

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
- gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts: understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales

<u>Year Group</u>	<u>Overview</u>	<u>Detail</u>	<u>IPC Link</u> (if applicable)
3	<p>Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age</p> <p>A non-European society that provides contrast with British history:</p> <p>A local history study:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers e.g. Skara Brae • Bronze age religion, technology & travel e.g. Stonehenge • Iron age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art & culture • Mayan civilization AD 900 • A study over time of how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (early settlements – medieval – Tudor – Victorian) 	<p><i>Do You Live Around Here? – Habitats</i></p> <p><i>Rainforests / Chocolate</i></p> <p><i>Do You Live Around Here? – Habitats / Treasure - Archaeology</i></p>
4	<p>The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</p> <p>Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons + Scots</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, e.g. Boudica • 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such 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 invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland) • Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life • Anglo-Saxon art and culture • Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne 	<p><i>Natural Disasters - Volcano / Inventions</i></p>

<p>5</p>	<p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p> <p>Ancient Greece</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world 	<p><i>Myths and Legends / Investigators</i></p> <p><i>Fit for Life</i></p>
<p>6</p>	<p>A local history study</p> <p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (link with 'a local history study' – a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality e.g. first railways)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above (Neolithic/Bronze age/Iron age, Roman Empire, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings) • 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 <p>Possible aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and 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 20th Century • 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, or the changing power of monarchs using case studies – e.g. Victoria) 	<p><i>Time Tunnel</i></p> <p><i>Time Tunnel / Rulers & Government</i></p>

	The achievements of the earliest civilisations	An overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer, The Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt, The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China	<i>Rivers</i>
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