

Brockton C.E. Primary School

Connected History: National Curriculum Key Stage 1 Overview

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>What does it take to be a great explorer?</p>	<p>Why is Ranulph Fiennes in the <i>Guinness World Records</i>? How do Amy Johnson's achievements compare with those of Ranulph? Why did Christopher Columbus sail across an unknown ocean? What was Neil Armstrong's small step also a 'great leap' forward? Are you the kind of person who could become a Mars explorer?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: Changes within living memory and, where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting</p>
<p>How do we know so much about where Sappho used to live?</p>	<p>Who was Sappho and where did she live (Pompeii)? Why was Pompeii part of the Roman Empire? What happened to Pompeii on August 24th AD 79? What evidence exists of what happened at Pompeii at August 24th AD 79? Why do we know so much about where Sappho used to live? How did the archaeologists know that people had been buried under the ash?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting</p>

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>Why is the history of my locality significant? (a model enquiry focusing on significant events, people and places in Devon providing a framework for teachers to adapt to their own local area)</p>	<p>Why was the Ironbridge built in Shropshire? What did Eve Roberts find in 1986 and why is it amazing? Why do we remember the achievements of Charles Darwin and William Penny-Brookes? How did the First World War affect the lives of people where I live?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: changes within living memory Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting</p>
<p>How do our favourite toys and games compare with those of children in the 1960s?</p>	<p>Why do historians divide up time? What do people remember about the 1960s? How do the most popular toys and games of the 1960s compare with those of today? Why were there no smart toys and games in the 1960s? How can we make sure we play with smart toys and games safely and securely? What do adults I know remember about the 1960s?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: Changes within living memory – where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements Significant historical events, people and Places in their own locality.</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting</p>

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>Who is the greatest history maker?</p>	<p>What does it mean for someone to 'make history'? (Guy Fawkes) Which of these people was the greatest history maker?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malala (Malala Yousafzai, Pakistani human rights activist) 2. Margaret (Margaret Roberts Thatcher, first woman Prime Minister of the United Kingdom) 3. Hatshepsut (first woman of Ancient Egypt to become a pharaoh) 4. Marie (Marie Curie, the first person in the world to win two Nobel Prizes in different subjects) 5. Grace (Grace O'Malley, Irish Chieftain, pirate and independence fighter) 6. Elizabeth (Elizabeth I Queen of England) <p>How would you like to be remembered as a history maker?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting</p>
<p>Why was Charles sent to prison?</p>	<p>What did Charles do wrong? Why were messenger pigeons so important during the First World War? Why were messages sent by pigeon always in code? How did children know that a war was happening in 1916? Why were horses very important during The First World War? How did other animals contribute to the war effort?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting</p>

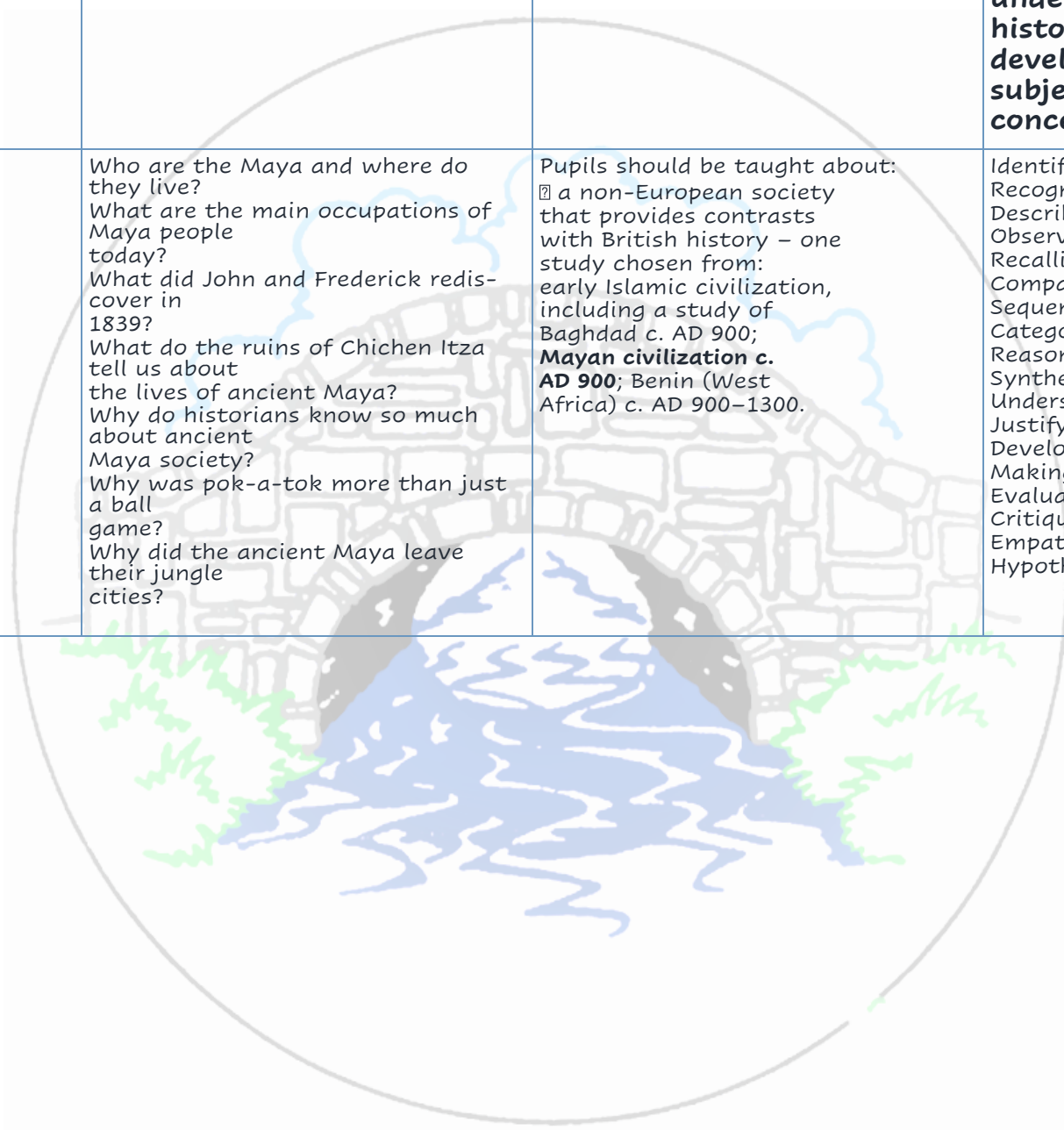
Brockton C.E. Primary School

Connected History: National Curriculum Key Stage 2 (Years 3 and 4) Overview

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>concepts How did the lives of ancient Britons change during the Stone Age?</p>	<p>How do people often imagine the Stone Age to be like? Who left their footprints on the beach and what were they doing there? What clues help archaeologists reconstruct how people might have lived in Stone Age Britain? Why did Stone Age Britons spend most of their time living in camps rather than in caves? Why was the Red Lady of Paviland so important? How were people living in Britain at the end of the Stone Age compared with the beginning?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions</p>
<p>What is the secret of the standing stones? (Bronze Age Britain)</p>	<p>Why did the Stone Age come to an end about six thousand years ago? Why was the Amesbury Archer so important? Why do people build monuments? Why did Bronze Age people build monuments at Merrivale? Who was buried in the cist at Merrivale?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions</p>

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>How do artefacts help us understand the lives of people in Iron Age Britain?</p>	<p>How can we recognise Iron Age hill forts today? What might hill forts have looked like when they were first built? How do we know that life wasn't always very peaceful in the Iron Age? What were stagers and how did Iron Age people use them? Why have so many wonderful Iron Age artefacts been found underwater?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions</p>
<p>How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain?</p>	<p>Why did Emperor Claudius invade Britain? Why did the Romans almost lose control of Britain? (War with Boudica) Why was it so important to Claudia Severa that her friend Sulpicia Lepidina came to visit her? Why were Claudia and Sulpicia living at Vindolanda (Hadrian's Wall) How do we know so much about the towns the Romans built in Britain? Why did the Romans organise gladiatorial games? Developing conclusions</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying</p>

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>Why did the ancient Maya change the way they lived?</p>	<p>Who are the Maya and where do they live? What are the main occupations of Maya people today? What did John and Frederick rediscover in 1839? What do the ruins of Chichen Itza tell us about the lives of ancient Maya? Why do historians know so much about ancient Maya society? Why was pok-a-tok more than just a ball game? Why did the ancient Maya leave their jungle cities?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900–1300.</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions Making substantiated judgments Evaluating Critiquing Empathising Hypothesising</p>



Brockton C.E. Primary School

Connected History: National Curriculum Key Stage 2 (Years 5 and 6) Overview

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>Who were the Anglo-Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?</p>	<p>Why did the Romans leave Britain? Who were the Anglo-Saxons and why didn't they choose to live in the towns the Romans left behind? How did the lives of Anglo-Saxons change after Ethelbert met Augustine? (Conversion to Christianity) How did converting to Christianity change the lives of people in Britain? What does Sutton Hoo tell us about the Anglo-Saxon world?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: ☐ Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions</p>
<p>What did the Vikings want and how did Alfred help to stop them getting it?</p>	<p>What was the 'terror' that appeared in Britain on June 8th 793? Why was the design of their long-ships so important to the Vikings? What were the two treasures that most Viking Norsemen wanted from Britain? Viking horned helmets – historical fact or myth? Why is Alfred the only King or Queen of England to have 'the Great' after their name?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: ☐ The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions</p>
<p>Why was winning the Battle of Britain in 1940 so important?</p>	<p>How serious was the risk of invasion by Nazi Germany in June 1940? What did Hitler need to achieve if an invasion was going to succeed? Why did Britain win the Battle of Britain?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: ☐ a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>What did King George VI mean when he said 'The history of York is the history of England'?(a model enquiry which teachers can use as a framework for designing their own local historical study based on a nearby town or city)</p>	<p>What were head pots and why have so many been found at York? Who was Oshere and why didn't he come back for his helmet? How was the money raised to pay for the building of York Minster? Why do we remember what happened to a dog at the battle of Marston Moor? How did the coming of the industrial age change York?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: □ A local history study: a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066)</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions Making substantiated judgments Evaluating Critiquing Empathising Hypothesising</p>
<p>How did a pile of dragon bones help to solve an Ancient Chinese mystery?</p>	<p>What was odd about the dragon bones that Wang Yirong bought? What do the engraved bones tell us about the beliefs of the Shang? Why do we know so much about how some people lived at the time of the Shang and hardly anything about others? Rise and fall – How did the reign of King Cheng Tang compare with that of King Di Xin? What made Fu Hao stand out from the crowd?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: □ the achievements of the earliest civilizations – 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</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions Making substantiated judgments Evaluating Critiquing Empathising Hypothesising</p>

Key Question	Ancillary questions and content focus	History National Curriculum Subject Coverage	Learning outcomes in relation to both knowledge and understanding, historical skills, vocabulary development and key subject concepts
<p>The story of The Trojan Horse: historical fact, legend or classical myth?</p>	<p>What exactly is the story of The Trojan Horse? What evidence exists to authenticate the story of The Trojan Horse? What other explanations could there be for the origin of the story of The Trojan Horse?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: ☐ Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their Influence on the western world</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions Making substantiated judgments Evaluating Critiquing Empathising Hypothesising</p>
<p>Why did Britain once rule the largest empire the world has ever seen?</p>	<p>Why was it said that the sun never set on The British Empire? Why did Britain build an empire around the world? What happened to The British Empire? What happened in Britain between 2 April and 14 June 1982, and why?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught about: ☐ A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</p>	<p>Identifying Recognising Describing Observing Recalling Comparing and contrasting Sequencing Categorising Reasoning and interpreting Synthesising Understanding through explanation Justifying Developing conclusions Making substantiated judgments Evaluating Critiquing Empathising Hypothesising</p>