Key Stage 2 Curriculum Overview HISTORY

Curriculum Intent

History at Holywell aims to provide informative and educational lessons that access the National Curriculum. Whilst the programmes of study are content—based and predominantly chronological, opportunities have been made for students to engage in independent learning and to partake in "fun" activities to bring the subject to life. These include re-enactment of battles, role-plays, hot-seating, competitions, card-sort activities and more.

Student involvement in lessons is very important and lessons have paired, group and whole-class discussions and debates built in to try to engage pupils and encourage them to take an active role in their own learning.

Term	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn term	The History of Cranfield Chronology -counting centuries and timelines Causation – importance of events in Cranfield's history Change and Continuity – comparing photos with today Usefulness of sources – pros and cons of using photos Reliability of sources – introduction to 5W's and the H	Anglo Saxons Origin - reasons for invading Britain Evidence – primary sources and Anglo-Saxon Chronicle Every-day life – food, houses, jobs, entertainment Beliefs - Conversion to Christianity Dark Ages – is the title justified?
Evidence of learning	Homework quiz on chronology Assessment task – causation: Which event had the most/least impact on Cranfield Assessment task at the end of the unit assessing all the skills taught	Assessment task –inference - analysis of Saxon artefacts Assessment task – interpretations – reliability of Saxon written diary Essay – To what extent did the Saxon period deserve to be called the Dark Ages?
Links to prior learning	Any relevant work completed in Lower schools	Year 5 – key skills – causation Year 5 – Ancient Greece – analysis of evidence Year 5 – Romans – how/why they gained an Empire Year 5 – Ancient Greece – daily life Year 5 – Romans – legend, myth or reality?
Links to future learning	All future work as this unit is teaching students the skills they will use during their future history lessons at Holywell. Timelines – revisited in History in all years – also links to Year 5 – Maths – line graphs Autumn term, week 4 [revisited in Year 7 and 8] Year 5 Science – line graphs in years 7 and 8	Year 6 – Vikings – push and pull factors Year 6 – Vikings – Anglo Saxon Chronicle account of attack on Lindisfarn Year 6 – Reasons for Mayan decline – myth v reality Year 6 – Vikings – conversion to Christianity Year 7 –Anglo Saxon Chronicle account of John's reign Year 7 – evidence for and against 'Bloody Mary' deserving nickname Year 6 Geography Population and Migration – push and pull factors
Spring term	Ancient Greece City states – Athens v Sparta	Vikings Origin – reasons for invading Britain

	Evidence - Primary sources Everyday life – food, houses, jobs, entertainment etc Collapse of the Empire Legacy	Evidence – primary sources from Yorvik Impact on Britain - Lindisfarne Reasons for Viking success – longboats, army, Danelaw/ Danegeld End of Viking era – conversion to Christianity
Evidence of learning	Assessment – Inference – using primary sources from Ancient Greece Assessment – Interpretations – review the usefulness and reliability of primary sources	Assessment – Knowledge and Understanding -write a newspaper article on Viking attack on Lindisfarne Assessment Causation – Why were the Vikings so successful?
Links to prior learning	All skill- based learning completed in Autumn term	Year 5 Ancient Greece – analysis of evidence Year 5 – Roman army Year 6 – Anglo Saxons – analysis of evidence Year 6 – Anglo Saxons – why they came to Britain Year 6 – Anglo Saxons – how/why they conquered England Year 6 - Anglo Saxons – conversion to Christianity
Links to future learning	Year 5 – What is meant by Ancient Rome? Year 5 Research life in Roman times Year 5 - Decline of Roman Empire Year 5 – Causes of collapse of Roman Empire/Legacy of Rome Year 6 – inference from Saxon and Viking artefacts Year 6 Research life in Saxon times Year 6 – comparing lives of rich and poor Ancient Maya Year 6 – Maya city states Year 7 – Comparing Catholic and Protestant Year 7 – Break with Rome Year 7 – Spanish Armada Year 8 – British Empire	Year 6 – Ancient Maya – analysis of evidence Year 7 – English Reformation – dissolution of monasteries Year 7 – battle of Hastings – claim of Harald Hardrada Year 7 - Spanish Armada Year 9 – WW1
Summer term	Ancient Rome Introduction – mapwork, timeline Legend – story and purpose Army – training, building works, incentives, organisation Government of Republic – strengths and weaknesses Roads – strengths and purpose Entertainment – gladiators, chariot racing, Roman baths, theatre Gods and Goddesses Causes of collapse Legacy	Crime and Punishment through the Ages All periods below are taught with a focus on change and continuity: Roman laws and punishments Anglo Saxon laws and punishment – trial by ordeal Medieval laws and punishments - hue and cry, sheriffs, stocks Early Modern laws and punishments – witch trials Victorian laws and punishments – transportation to Australia, hard labour, early police forces Ancient Maya Origin – mapwork, timeline

Evidence of	Assessment task – CAUSATION – Why were the Romans so successful?	Evidence – primary sources Daily Life – Jobs, hierarchy, food, houses, entertainment, beliefs City states – relationships, trade Decline - causation Assessment Task – CHANGE AND CONTINUITY – How far was Victorian law and
learning	Assessment task – EVIDENCE/INTERPRETATIONS – source analysis on Boudica	order progress on other time periods?
Links to prior learning	Year 5 – Ancient Greece – inference from sources, entertainment, causes of collapse, legacy English Year 6 – Kensuke's Kingdom explores jungle terrain	Year 5 – key skills – change and continuity in Cranfield Year 5 - Romans Year 5 – Ancient Greece – city states, rivalry Year 5 – Ancient Greece – use of artefacts Year 5 - Romans – daily life Year 6 – Anglo Saxons Year 6 – Anglo Saxons and Vikings – use of artefacts
Links to future learning	Year 6 – Mapwork – Scandinavia Year 6 - Role of Viking army in their success Year 6 – Anglo Saxons – role of stories and oral tradition Year 6 – Anglo Saxon and Viking pagan beliefs Year 6 - daily life for the Maya including religious beliefs Year 7 – Medieval rulers v. nobles, church & peasants Year 7 – Break with Rome Year 7 – dissolution of monasteries – legacy for Tudor poverty Year 8 – British Empire Year 8 - Transport Revolution Year 8 – Transatlantic slave trade – legacy for racism Year 8 – Suffragette movement – legacy for sexism	Year 8 – Industrial Britain – life in Victorian England Year 7 – 'Bloody Mary' – myth versus reality Year 7 – Oliver Cromwell – hero or villain? Year 9 – WW1 – international relations, foreign policy

Careers links

Law, Economics, Politics, Teaching, Academia & Lecturing, Business, Archaeology, Museum & Gallery Curation, Writing, Archivist & Librarian, Film & TV Consultant, Media & Journalism, Police & Armed Forces, National & Local Government.

Protected characteristics

In Year 6 students learn about Boudicca and the capabilities and admiration shown towards a female warrior at the time. Students also learn about the Ancient Maya in Year 6 which exposes them to different cultures and traditions in a respectful way.

Spirituality

Spiritual Capacities – Students complete several pieces of empathy work and imagine themselves as characters from the past. Other activities include choosing how to respond to real-life situations from the past in character and evaluate the success of their decisions.

Spiritual Experiences - Pupils begin Year 5 learning about their local village and wondering at how many generations have walked the same streets they walk. They also learn about the legacy of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome and recognise how these ancient people are still influencing the life they live today. In Year 6 the study of the Ancient Mayan practise of human sacrifice and study of witch trials prompt discussion around the unique value placed on human life and the reasons for this. Year 6 units on Anglo Saxons and Vikings involves learning about paganism and the conversion to Christianity. Students reflect on how the purity of the first monks impressed the Saxons so much that they converted

Reading in the curriculum (Literacy & Vocabulary)

Students are encouraged to read, comprehend and analyse primary and secondary sources in every unit

The scheme of work has built in feedback lessons that involve detailed comprehension activities centred around lengthy pieces of writing

Students are often set reading and comprehension homework to supplement their classroom learning

Safeguarding including safety in the curriculum

Ensuring students are seated in a way that takes account of safeguarding notes and which promotes positive learning and social outcomes

How we track your progress

Linking to the progress descriptors all students' progress is tracked through the work they produce and contribute to in class, homework, end of unit assessments and in class assessments/quizzes

Parents/Carers can support their child by:

Checking Satchel One for the homework that is being set and ensuring it is completed. Listening to students read aloud and discussing important ideas with them. Encouraging students to read related material at home or explore related websites. Help students to develop independent working skills and resilience. Taking students to relevant museums, living history experiences and encouraging them to read around the subject at home by exploring related websites or selecting relevant non-fiction library books. Ensuring there is a quiet place to concentrate and study at home, away from any distraction.

Sustainability within the subject

The unit on the history of Cranfield involves teaching students the impact that having water in your own home and electricity had on people living at the time. Year 6 studies of the Dark Ages focus on the change from urban to rural and sustainable living. The unit on Vikings encourages students to understand the influence environment can have on a civilisation – e.g. the prominence of fjords led to a seafaring nation able to travel widely to trade and eventually conquer many countries. Their study of events at Lindisfarne involves learning about monks and how they are self-sufficient.

The unit on the Ancient Maya involves looking at how natural resources available to city states influenced eating habits, lifestyle and trade with other city states. It also sees students examine the causes of their decline which include the impact of climactic changes.