

History LKS2

Throughout the year the children will cover a variety of aspects of the history curriculum using enquiry-based skills in order to build on skills from KS1, compare and contrast, sequence, reason and interpret, synthesis and justify, develop conclusions and understanding through explanations about historical events that have had a significant impact on the United Kingdom.

- 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.

Autumn 1

How did the lives of Ancient Britons change during the Stone Age?

Through this enquiry the children will learn:

- How time is divided into 'history', 'prehistory' and 'deep time'.
- Why the Stone Age is part of 'prehistory'.
- The three periods and dates of the Stone Age in Britain.
- How archaeologists use artefacts to understand life in Stone Age Britain.
- Why most Ancient Britons were hunter gatherers.
- The difference between Stone Age winter and summer camps.
- Why in the New Stone Age Ancient Britons began to build permanent settlements.
- How and why life for Ancient Britons changed from the Old to New Stone Age.

Autumn 2**What is the secret of the standing stones? (Bronze Age Britain)**

Through this enquiry the children will learn:

- The Bronze Age was the period between the end of the New Stone Age and the start of the Iron Age.
- How bronze was made from smelting copper and tin.
- Some ways in which the invention of bronze changed the lives of people.
- Why metal workers who could smelt bronze had such high status in Bronze Age society.
- The significance of the artefacts buried with the 'Amesbury Archer'.
- Why the 'Amesbury Archer' was given the richest burial known in Bronze Age Britain.
- What a monument is.
- Why Bronze Age people may have built so many stone circle monuments.
- The design, layout and possible purpose of the stone monuments at Merrivale.

How do artefacts help us understand the lives of people in Iron Age Britain?

Through this enquiry the children will learn:

- That the Iron Age followed the Bronze Age.
- How iron was smelted and made into tools and weapons.
- How iron was a much more useful metal than bronze.
- What an Iron Age tribe was.
- Why Iron Age Britain was often a violent time.
- The purpose and features of Iron Age hill forts.
- Why so many hill forts were built in Britain during the Iron Age.
- The features of a typical Iron Age roundhouse.
- The significance of artefacts discovered in roundhouses and hill forts.
- What a votive offering is.
- Why Iron Age tribes may have made so many votive offerings

Summer 2**How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain?**

Through this enquiry the children will learn:

- What an empire is.
- Modern day countries that were once part of the Roman Empire.
- Why Claudius invaded Britain in AD 43.
- Who Boudica was and why she was such a threat to the Roman settlement of Britain.
- The lifestyle of many high status Romans living in Britain.
- Why the Romans constructed Hadrian's Wall in AD122.
- How and why the Romans designed and built many towns in Britain.
- What a gladiator was and why gladiatorial games were organised in Britain.
- Why so much evidence remains today in Britain of the Roman occupation.
- Why most Romans eventually left Britain and returned to Rome.