



Some National Curriculum objectives are deliberately revisited to ensure that key skills, knowledge and understanding are embedded.

History – National Curriculum

KS1

Year 1

Autumn

Changes in living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life.

- Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
- They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.
- They should use a wide range of vocabulary of everyday historical terms.
- They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.
- They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

Spring

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or internationally
- The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national achievements.

Year 2

Autumn

Great Fire of London

Samuel Pepys

History of Fire Fighting

- 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.

Spring

History of St Lucia / Black History Month

History

Samuel Johnson

Erasmus Darwin

Local history

- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

KS2

Year 3

Autumn

Prehistoric Britain

- Changes in Britain from Stone Age to the Iron Age

This could include:

- Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae.
- Bronze Age religion, technology, and travel, for example Stonehenge.
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture.

History

Ancient Egypt

- The achievements of earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and an in-depth study of Ancient Egypt.

Year 4

Autumn

Ancient Greece

- Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.

Summer

Roman Britain

- The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

This could include:

- Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54BC.
- The Roman Empire by AD42 and the power of its army.
- Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall.
- British resistance, for example, Boudica.
- 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity.

Year 5

Spring

Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings

- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots
This could include:
 - Roman withdrawal from Britain in c AD410 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.
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor
This could include:
 - 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.

Summer

A local history study: Anglo-Saxons in Staffordshire – the Staffordshire Hoard

- An in-depth study of the Anglo-Saxons in Staffordshire.

Year 6

Autumn

Early Islamic Civilisation, including a study of Baghdad c AD900.

- A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history.

Summer

The legacy of Greek or Roman culture

- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.
- The legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods, including the present day.