# <u> History Curriculum - Technical Information</u>

	Early Years	Year 1 Year 2		r 2	Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6		
Main Period	In living memory	Local History Study	Significant local event	Significant National event	Local History Study	Stone Age to Iron Age	Ancient Greeks	Romans	Egyptians	Anglo-Saxons & Vikings	Local Study	Maya	Post-1066 Study
Enquiry Questions	How have I changed since I was a baby? How have toys changed over time? Why do we wear different clothes at different times of the year? What are our favourite celebrations each year?	What was life like in Howdon/ Killingworth 100 years ago? How has transport evolved in recent times? (George Stephenson)	What impact did the Great Fire of Gateshead have on our locality?	What impact did the Great Fire of London have on the nation?	Why are castles so important to our heritage?	Which period of prehistory do you prefer?	How did the Ancient Greeks compare to early Britain?	What made the Romans crucial to Britain's culture today?	How significant was the River Nile to Ancient Egypt's survival?	Was the post Roman period of Britain a never ending fight for survival?	Which industry has had the biggest impact on our local area?	How did the Mayan civilisation compare to Early Britain?	Was the effect of WW2 the most devastating disaster in British history?
Chronological Knowledge/ Understanding	- Use common words and phrases related to the passing of time.			<ul> <li>An understanding of the duration of British, Local and World History.</li> <li>An understanding that some events will overlap (concurrence)</li> <li>Increasingly more confident in using scaling to understand the passing of time for the period they are studying.</li> <li>Be able to use a wider range of time terms securely</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>Able to compare and contrast between different periods</li> <li>Continuity and change- what stayed the same over the period and what has changed - able to say why this is significant.</li> <li>Be able to use a wider range of complex time terms securely 'last century', 'decade'.</li> </ul>						
Historical Enquiry / Skills	- Ask and answer questions.     - Understand some ways we find out about the past.     - Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show understanding of key events.			- Ask valid questions about cause and significance and same and difference. Understand cause and consequence What is the same and different between these periods and our world today?			Know about connections, contrasts and trends over time     Make a reasoned justification using a range of sources to answer the enquiry question.     Suggest strategies to help them to answer enquiry questions.						
Specific skills	Extracting - is what children learn from a particular source.  Evaluating - is the source of information reliable and valid?  Interrogation - what else would the children like to find out?												
Key Threads	Achievements (What is their legacy?) Society Settlements Battles Entertainment Diet Transport Religion					Religion							

### What's the big picture?

The study of the Mayan Civilisation has been chosen so that children can learn about a non- European society which was concurrent to provide contrast with British history. At this time the invaders (Vikings and Anglo-Saxons) were settled in Britain. In Geography Year 6 children will complete work about North and South Americas.

In Year 6 the children will complete a post-1066 study, focused around WW2 and how this impacted our local area. In Year 5 they explored the role of local shipbuilding in helping the WW1 effort.

### **National Curriculum Principles**

- Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.
- They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
- They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.
- In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.
- Pupils should be taught about: a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history study chosen: Mayan civilization c. AD 900
- Pupils should be taught about:a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

#### Websites/ Resources

https://www.mrtdoeshistory.com

https://www.timemaps.com - An interactive timeline resource to help children concurrence

https://www.mylearning.org - Sources and artefacts from museums and archives

https://schools.firstnews.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2018/09/Ancient-Wonders-Then-and-Now-Teacher-Pack.pdf

www.mrcarterrocks.wixsite.com/historyrocks

<u>www.Starbeck.com</u> - Artefact loan boxes

Objectives	Suggested enquiry specific 'I can' statements	Key Threads	Knowledge and Key Vocabulary		
<ul> <li>I can show a clear awareness of how the Maya civilization fits in to other periods studied.</li> <li>I can consider scale, duration and intervals of key Mayan events on a timeline.</li> <li>I can identify different sources for interpreting the past.</li> <li>I can provide an historically valid answer to an enquiry question, presenting my ideas clearly and coherently.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can assess the achievements of the Maya and Vikings with a historically accurate response.</li> <li>I can study the impact of Christopher Colombus on this society.</li> <li>I can compare and contrast settlements of the Maya and Vikings.</li> <li>I can compare and contrast the make up of society between the Anglo Saxons, Vikings and Mayans.</li> <li>I can compare and contrast the collection methods and foods of the Vikings and Mayans.</li> <li>I can use a variety of sources to compare beliefs between the different civilisations.</li> </ul>	Timeline Maps  Artefacts  Significant Individual/ Transport  Achievements (what is their legacy)  Settlements	There were 4 'eras' of the Mayan civilisation Pre-classic (2000BC - AD300); Classic (AD300-900); Post-classic (AD900 - 1550). Place these periods on a timeline in relation to previous periods studied. Use map work to study America and identify where Mayan civilisation is, including trade routes. (Geography link)  Use of stories/myths including Popul Vuh, artefacts and pictures of Mayan civilisation.  Christopher Columbus is said to have discovered America. Do you agree? Explore Christopher Columbus and his achievements, how would these be viewed today?  Recap Viking achievements and compare these to Mayans Achievements: maths and number system, written language system, huge stone architecture, elevated roads, aqueducts (like Romans), sophisticated art, ball game (similar to football), developed rubber, harvested cacao and developed chocolate drinks. Who was more advanced?  Remind children of Viking settlements. The Mayans had many palaces and temples. Some of the most famous buildings: Casa Colarado, El Castillo and Osario. Own personal home called a 'Naah'. They took inspiration from other buildings but different in style.		

	Pyramids and temples often built higher up on platforms - not on ground level. Traditional Maya house rectangular in shape, made from wood with a thatched roof of palm leaves and walls covered in a daub mixed clay. City state buildings built on a 3-level structure.  Mayans would remove area of forest floor, then create foundations from wood off trees - wood will form the overall structure, creating partition walls inside the house for separate areas: sleeping and cooking. Walls finished off from clay and fibre mixture called daub decorated to highest specification. Entrance way covered with woven fabric. House furnished with wooden frames on the floor for sleeping area, a stone area for cooking and a seperate area for livestock. Surrounded by forest style garden. No windows or chimneys. Note similarities and differences to periods studied.  Chichen Itza - one of the New 7 Wonders of the World
Society	Dance Wilden and total attractions
	Recap Viking societal structure.  Mayans - King/ruler; nobles; priests; merchants; craftsmen; peasants; slaves.
	Usually born into and remained whole of their life. Highlight differences
	between nobles and poor and children between periods studied, including
	today.
Religion	
	Recap Vikings and other civilisations studied.
	Mayans believed in many Gods and Goddesses. They had Gods representing a
	different aspect of life. Communities made regular offers to them in the form of animal or sometimes human sacrifices.
	They believed Earth had the form of a giant turtle that floated on an endless
	Ocean and that the sky was held up by 4 almighty Gods called Bacabs. The
	sky was made up of 13 levels. Those who were sacrificed or died in battle
	went to the top! Those who died of natural causes went to Xibalba, the
	shadowy underworld, which had 9 levels.
	King was head priest and could speak to the Gods with the help of other high
	ranked priests - made offerings of his own royal blood. Itzamna created human beings; Kinich Ahau- Sun God; Chaac - brings rain;
	Maize God - provides some of their favourite things; Kukulkan - the fearsome
	feathered serpent God - demands human sacrifices (great honour).
	They had their own creation story - revolved around darkness and people

	created from a number of different materials. Use Popul Vuh and the Chilam
	Bilam to learn about these

Objectives	Suggested enquiry specific 'I can' statements	Key Threads	Knowledge and Key Vocabulary
<ul> <li>I can place the Blitz and WW2 onto a timeline that is historically accurate and in context to previous periods studied.</li> <li>I can address an historically valid question, presenting ideas clearly and coherently.</li> <li>I can organise information chronologically related to the war, including a British and world dimension.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can' statements</li> <li>I can identify the achievements and significance of the war for shaping Britain today.</li> <li>I can identify similarities and differences between people and their experiences.</li> <li>I can compare and contrast life in the trenches to life at home.</li> <li>I consider the impact of WW2 nationally and internationally, considering the significance for each country involved.</li> <li>I can consider the impact of transport on the war effort and how it has advanced since studying it</li> </ul>	Timeline  Maps  Achievements  Society	WW2 - 1939 to 1945. Children consider where this fits into previous periods studied.  Children use maps to understand the invasions and the chronological advances of Germany in the war and our resultant actions.  Use of film, historical reports, primary sources to study Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain and the Blitz. Newspapers, artefacts, photos.  Army: officers: field marshal, general, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier, colonel. Lieutenant colonel, major, captain, lieutenant, second lieutenant. Other ranks: Warrant Officer Class 1; Warrant Officer Class 2; Staff Sergeant; sergeant; corporal; lance corporal; private. Children to consider the allied forces and who the war was between.  Compare this to the rising position of women and children. Could compare different groups, including children of Germany.
<ul> <li>I can identify that our understanding of history is made up of a variety of sources, and I</li> </ul>	in year 1.  • I can compare traditional entertainment studied to	Transport	Children to study the range of vehicles used in the war - considering which they could least do without. What wouldn't have happened? Compare to types transport already studied.
should assess these for reliability and reasons for different	those during the war efforts considering continuity and change.  • I can use a variety of	Battles	Which battle was the most devastating - could focus on 2 using different accounts. Children to consider why they might be different (depends which side they were on).
<ul><li>interpretations.</li><li>I can identify the</li></ul>	sources to learn about WW2 and understand why	Locality	War memorials and any evidence of disasters in Howdon/Killingworth

significance of WW2 on the world today.	<ul> <li>there may be more than one interpretation.</li> <li>I can identify the effect of war on my locality.</li> <li>I can compare and contrast foods during the war to previous periods and today.</li> <li>I can provide a reasoned response to the question and consider whether world war 2 was the most devastating impact on Britain so far.</li> </ul>	Diet Entertainment	area. How did this shape our landscape?  To consider the impact of rations on everyday people and food for the soldiers - usually hot stew or picked, canned or scrapped food utilised.  Mainly board games: checkers, chess, cards, football.  Home: radio, film, music.
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