

West Jesmond Primary School History Curriculum

We know that historians acquire and retain their knowledge through an active and ongoing interest in the world around them. Embedded knowledge comes from making links and contrasting similarities and differences within the subjects. Our curriculum fully covers the National Curriculum and goes beyond through whole school local study weeks, themed assemblies, celebration of anniversaries and seizing opportunities in our local community. At West Jesmond, our teachers look for opportunities to discuss key historical events occurring in the news and/or in our locality.

History:

Across school, we find additional opportunities to look at significant people and events to reinforce chronology and concepts of change.

Reception

In Reception, in addition to the history unit that is studied, the children will learn about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. During a design technology unit, the children will learn all about the inventor of the Turbinia (Charles Algernon Parsons), the inventor of the car (Henry Ford) and the inventor of steam trains (George Stephenson). They will consider why these inventors are significant today.

Title/ Term	Early Learning Goals – Understanding the Word	Overview
Spring 100 Days at School What changes have we seen in 100 days? Historical Evidence	 Past and Present Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter 	 Understanding of chronology and passing of time How have we changed? Grown? How has the environment changed? Investigating the word past, present and future

Summer Oh I do like to be beside the seaside What makes the seaside so special?	 People, Culture and Communities Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps 	 Landscapes Locations What can I do at the seaside?
	 The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter 	
	 Past and Present Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling 	

In Key Stage One, in addition to the significant people that are already studied within their units, the children will learn about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements and use these to compare aspects of life in different periods. Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell (Year I) Emily Davison and Rosa Parks (Year 2). They will look at where they fit within a chronological framework, explore why they are significant and identify similarities and differences between ways of life within different time periods.

Year I

Title/ Term	National Curriculum	Little Questions
		What is history? (Discuss topic and concepts)
Autumn 2	Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be	What is the same and what is different? Compare
Toys Past and Present	used to reveal aspects of change in national life.	different toys. Chn identify and recognise what is old and
		new and begin to make observations of what has changed
How have toys changed		through time. It is NOT about pupils knowing specific
over time?		details about when individual toys were manufactured or
		what they are made out of.
Historical Evidence		How do we know? How can I find out about toys from the
Continuity and Change		past? Use this question to introduce the idea of evidence.
		(where they can find evidence to help them find out about
		what toys were like in the past -children become history
		detectives and investigate each option to see what toys they
		can find out about from the past e.g. books, museum
		artefacts, ask older people, internet, pictures) Stay away
		from straying into Science describing materials etc
		What toys are from the past? (Use toys discovered in last
		lesson and sort physically into hula hoops: past, present or
		both eg dolls, footballs, computer games. What do the
		children notice eg some toys from the past are still used
		today). Use physical toys to enhance.
		What toys did your parents and grandparents play with?
		Get visitors (parents, grandparents, staff) to come and

		 talk to the children about how toys have changed and what toys they played with — interview using questions generated by the children. Answer BQ: How have toys changed over time? Simple timeline/sequencing activity with different toys. Use labels on timeline not years. *With each key question there needs to be a powerful activity, be it sorting, setting, sequencing, interviewing, or creating a museum display*
Spring 2 First Flight Why was this flight significant? Cause and Consequence Historical Significance	Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally (the first aeroplane flight).	 Who were The Wright Brothers? Read story and sequence in books (5/6 parts to order). Discuss which part do the children think was the most importanat part? Why? Why did the Wright Brothers succeed? Hotseat a Wright Brother and model asking questions to discover answers to statements used later in lesson. Chdn sort statements into true or false Answer BQ: Why was this flight significant? Match pics and captions of what flying has allowed us to do today in books.

C 2		Who was Grace Darling? (Picture detectives – what clues
Summer 2	Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality	can we use from the picture that tell the children more
Grace Darling: A Local	(Grace Darling)	about her, what she did etc. reveal who she is and read
Hero		story.)
		Why is Grace Darling a significant person? (What does
		significant mean and what did she do that makes her
How did Grace Darling		remembered even today? Why did she do this? - hot seat
make a difference?		and discuss her character traits, the dangers she faced
		etc. Link back to qualities of Wright brothers and Neil
Historical Evidence		Armstrong and what qualities they had as significant
Historical Significance		individuals.
		How do we know about Grace Darling? (Children are
		history detectives — investigate how we learn about the past
		-artefacts/sources/newspaper articles etc.)
		Are all versions of Grace Darling's story the same? (Spot
		the difference (or similarities) in picture versions of her
		rescue. Discuss simple reasons why they are not the same –
		that not all sources are accurate.
		Answer BQ: How did Grace Darling make a difference?
		(What happened because of her rescue? e.g. legacy of
		RNLI).

Title/ Term	National Curriculum	Lesson Overviews
Autumn 2 Incredible Inventors Who is the most significant inventor? Historical Significance Continuity and Change	The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods. Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.	What is history? What does significant mean? Who are these people and how are they all linked? What does being an inventor mean? How is XX significant? How have these different inventions changed life over time? Compare aspects of life in the different time periods. Answer BQ: Who do you think is the most significant inventor and why?
Spring I Fire and Flames Why was London burning? Historical Evidence Cause and Consequence	Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally (The Great Fire of London).	Where and when did the Fire of London start? What caused the Great Fire of London? What is a source of evidence? Who was Samuel Pepys and how do we know so much about the Great Fire of London? (different sources and reliability – diary, painting, newspaper, letters etc.) What are the chronological events of the Great Fire of London? What changed after The Great Fire of London? (Fire Brigade) Answer BQ: Why was London burning?

		Where is the castle in Newcastle?
Summer I	Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality	What are the features of a castle?
Newcastle's Castle		Why is it in that position? (near a river and
		raised on a cliff – invasion and defence)
How did Newcastle get		What was Newcastle like when the first castle
its name?		was built and who built it?
		Why were castles significant and why don't we
Historical Evidence		need them now? Who would have lived in a
Historical Significance		castle? Where did everyone else live?
		Why are there lots of castles in our area?
		What sources help us see how the castle has
		been used? Are all sources reliable? Sort
		images/stories/drawings. Children compile a set
		of rules to decide if a source is reliable or not.
		Answer BQ: Historian quides: what would we
		tell visitors about our castle and how Newcastle
		qot its name?

Title/ Term	National Curriculum	Lesson Overviews
Autumn 2 Stones to Iron What 'age' would you prefer to live in? Historical Evidence Continuity and Change	 Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. Examples 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 	What is history/prehistory and the three ages? Where does prehistory sit on a timeline? What did it mean to be hunter gatherers? How did the discovery of bronze change prehistoric life? What are hillforts? Is iron better than bronze? Answer BQ: What `age' would you prefer to live in?
Spring 2 Roman Raids and Resistance Why did the Romans invade Britain, who resisted and what was their impact on Britain? Historical Evidence Cause and Consequence	 The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain. Examples <i>could</i> include: Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall British resistance, for example, Boudicca 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity 	Who were the Romans? Why did the Romans invade Britain? What happened at Hadrian's Wall? Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest. Who was Boudicca? Why did she revolt against Roman rule? What was life like in Roman Britain? What was the legacy of the Romans? Answer BQ: Why did the Romans invade Britain, who resisted and what was their impact on Britain?

Summer 2 The Railway Revolution	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.	How has travel changed? Has it always been like that? (modes of transport on timeline and what made it difficult to transport goods and passengers in the past?)
How did trains change life in Britain?	 Examples could include: a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways 	What and when was the Industrial Revolution — timeline? Who was George Stephenson and what did he
Historical Significance Continuity and Change	 A local history study a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 	do? Why was he significant in the North East?What were the benefits and disadvantages of steam powered locomotives?How did railways/ the rail network grow and
	1066 that is significant in the locality	how did rail travel change? Answer BQ: How did trains change life in Britain?

Title/ Term	National Curriculum	Lesson Overviews
Autumn I Anglo-Saxons and Scots What was life like in Britain? Historical Evidence Cause and Consequence	 Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots. Examples <i>could</i> include: Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 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 	When and why did Roman rule end? Who was invading Britain? (Scots and Anglo Saxons) Who were the Scots and who were the Anglo- Saxons? Where did they come from? Why did they come to Britain? How was Anglo-Saxon Britain organised? (invasions, settlements and kingdoms – link to local sites such as Lindisfarne, place names and village life.) What did the Anglo Saxons believe? (Christianity – source evidence from graves/monasteries) What was Anglo-Saxon art and culture like? (link to Beowulf)
Spring 2/Summer I Ancient Greece What did the Greeks do for me? Historical Evidence Continuity and Change	Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.	Answer BQ: What was life like in Britain? Who were the Ancient Greeks and where, as a civilisation, do they fit on a timeline? What evidence is there that tells us about life in Ancient Greece? What were the city states? How are they the same and how are they different? How and where did the Olympic games start? What were some of the lasting achievements of the Ancient Greeks? (philosophers, maths, astronomy, medicine, government) How has modern life been influenced by the Ancient Greeks? Answer BQ: What did the Greeks do for me?

Title/ Term	National Curriculum	Lesson Overviews
		What was Britain like before the first Viking
Autumn I	The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the	invasion? (Recap when and why the Romans
The Struggle for	time of Edward the Confessor.	left Britain and consider what happened in the
England (Vikings versus		period after their departure). What were the
Anglo-Saxons)	Examples <i>could</i> include:	seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and what was life
		was like for everyday Anglo-Saxons in the
How was England united?	 Viking raids and invasion 	period directly before the Viking invasions?
	• resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England	Who were the Vikings and where did they
Historical Evidence	 further Viking invasions and Danegeld 	come from? (Recap the seven Anglo-Saxons
Cause and Consequence	 Anglo-Saxon laws and justice 	Kingdoms and the constant struggle for power
	5	between them — look at the events surrounding
	 Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066 	the attack on Lindisfarne in 793.)
		How did the Anglo-Saxons react to the Viking
\sim		settlement of England? Look at the tensions
		and battles between the Anglo-Saxons and
		Vikings and how a peace treaty was eventually
		signed to give control of the North East of
		England to the Vikings.
		Who was King Athelstan? What did King
		Athelstan achieve and how do we know about
		him? Recap the agreement between the Anglo
		Saxons and Vikings and explore how he helped
		create a unified England, as well as his many
		other achievements and how this impacted the
		people of England.
		What did King Athelstan do to unify England?
		Key achievements of King Athelstan "The first

		King of England" (order events into a chronological narrative). Answer BQ: How was England united? What did Athelstan do to unite England?
Spring 2 The Maya How did Maya life compare with life in Britain at that time? Historical Evidence Continuity and Change	A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history for example, Maya civilization c. CE 900	 Who were the Ancient Maya, when and where did they live? (relate to Anglo-Saxon life in Britain) How was Maya farming different to farming in Britain? How do artefacts help us learn about the past? (compare Anglo-Saxon and Mayan artefacts/pictures) How were these two peoples successful? What are the achievements of the Maya? (counting system and calendar) What were the reasons behind the decline of the Maya civilisation and where are the Maya now? Answer BQ: How did Maya life compare with life in Britain at that time?

Year б

Title/ Term	National Curriculum	Lesson Overviews
Autumn I	National Curriculum The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt.	Lesson Overviews Where and when did the first civilisations begin? Introduce children to a range of civilisations across the world. Use a timeline to answer questions. Why are written sources important? Explore early writing systems of the ancient Sumerians, the ancient Egyptians, the Shang Dynasty and the Indus Valley. How did early civilisations trade? Children learn how people traded without written records and money as well as learning about the earliest coins. What man-made structures did early civilisations build? Compare and contrast two structures from two different civilisations - the ancient Egyptians' Great Pyramid, and the ancient Sumerians' Ziggurat of Ur Why was the River Nile significant to Ancient Egypt? What did the Ancient Egyptians believe in? How were roles in Ancient Egyptian society significant? Answer BQ: Who were the Ancient Egyptians?

Spring Crime and Punishment	 A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and 	What is a crime and what is a punishment? What was considered a crime in the time of the Tudors and were the punishments fair? Were highwaymen heroes or villains?
How have crimes and their punishments changed?	punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present	What were Victorian punishments and what were their prisons like? What is the role of modern day police and how has their role changed over time?
Historical Evidence Continuity and Change		Does the punishment fit the crime? Answer BQ: How have crimes and their
		punishments changed?