

# <u>History</u>

An overview of the substantive concepts covered within the history curriculum:

- > Monarchy
- > Conflict and Invasion
  - > Empire and Power
    - > Governance
      - > Trade
      - > Migration
    - > Civilisation

# Monarchy



# **EYFS**

Throughout their time in EYFS children will listen to stories including Kings and Queens. Children will look at photographs of Kings and Queens of England in the past. During special events such as Jubilees and Weddings etc children will learn about the Royal Family and create timelines.

# Year 2: Castles, Kings, Knights and Queens

Children in Year 2 will develop their knowledge of monarchy and hierarchy by exploring who lives in a Norman castle, and how the lifestyle of the occupants changes according to their rank.

# Year 3: The Tudors

Children in Year 3 build on their understanding of what a monarch is by considering Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and Mary I as monarchs, exploring the changes made during each of their reigns, as well as whether their impact was positive or negative.

# Year L: Egyptians

Children in Year 4 draw on their knowledge of monarchy to consider the features of a good ruler. Children consider how factors such as gender, length of rule or fame can create bias in how a monarch is regarded. They also consider how the style of rule in an ancient, foreign civilisation differ from that of British monarchs.

# Year 5: The Vikings

Children begin the topic by recapping the monarchy of Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms. As the topic develops, children learn about the monarchy of a divided country, and the Danelaw deal made between different monarchs of the time.

# Conflict and Invasion



## Year I: Polar Adventures

Children will compare different explorers and talk about what it takes to be a great explorer. The children will look at how Christopher Columbus' discovery of America impacted the indigenous people.

# Year 5: The Vikings

Children study the conflict and invasion between Anglo-Saxons and Romans prior to the Viking invasion. Then, children study the raid of Lindisfarne and the settlement of the Vikings.

# Year 3: The Romans

Children consider why the Romans invaded Britain and how they were powerful enough to do it. Children then draw on their knowledge of invasion to discuss how Roman forts were designed to protect Roman territory. The topic then moves on to consider how uprisings such as that of Boudica, and conflicts in other parts of the empire led the Romans to leave Britain.

#### Year 6: World War II

Children compare their knowledge of conflict and invasion of empires in the past to a modern-day attempt at an empire in the form of the Third Reich of Nazi Germany. Children study the invasion of Europe by Nazi Germany. Children then focus their study on the conflict of World War II through the study of the Battle of Britain as a significant turning point in history and the conflict overall.

# Empire and Power



# Year 2: Castles, Kings, Knights and Queens

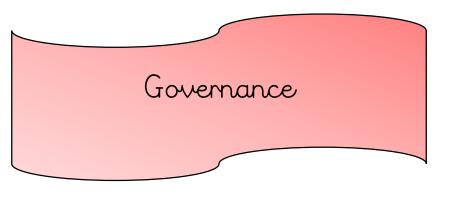
Within this topic, the children are taught about the Norman era and how William the Conqueror took power of England. They will explore how castles are a symbol of power and how William and Conqueror and the Normans built their empire once they invaded England.

# Year 3: The Romans/The Tudors

During the Roman topic, children are taught what an Empire is and how far the Roman empire spread. They consider why Romans would have wanted particular territories and how the Romans managed to keep control of countries they invaded. The focus then shifts to the downfall of the Roman Empire. This is then drawn upon later in the year through the Tudors topic, where children discuss Elizabeth's growing empire and what she is gaining from each territory she takes control of.

# Year 5: Ancient Greece

As part of their topic, children look at the different political systems of Sparta and Athens, and the conflict between both city states for power.





# Year 4: The Victorians

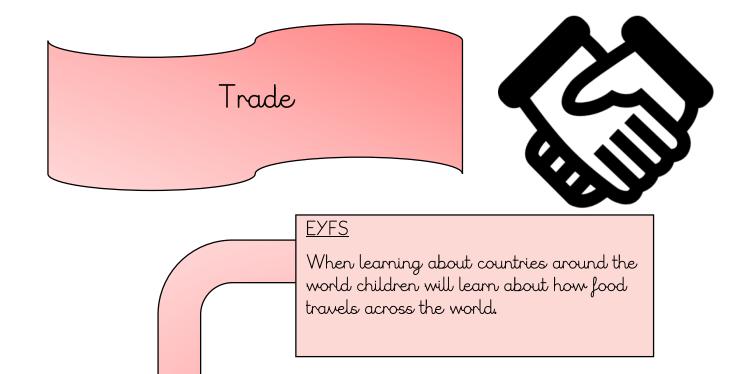
Children consider how the localities of Armley and Leeds were affected by governance. Children consider how governance affected the lives of poor people, such as living conditions. The focus then shifts to laws introduced during the Victorian era such as compulsory schooling and methods of punishment.

# Year 5: Activism Over Time

Children study activism over time, analysing different forms of protest against the different forms of governance across Britain during history. Children study activists who rebelled against monarchs and elected governments, deciding if protest brought around changes to governance.

# Year 6: World War II & Windrush

Children study the governance of a dictatorship under Adolf Hitler during World War II and how this differs to the democracy they live in today. As part of their continuing understanding of governance, children debate the Windrush scandal of 2018 and whether they agree or disagree with previous governmental decisions.



# Year 1: Intrepid Explorers

Children gain an understanding of how explorers plundered and traded items on their voyages. They learn about how different explorers travelled to unknown lands and returned with different items, such as exotic fruit and spices.

# Year L: The Stone Age to Iron Age

Children consider the origins of trade and how it was different to how we trade now. Children learn about the birth of agriculture and how trading would be done through profession/craft rather than having monetary value.

# Year 6: Islamic Empire

Children study The Silk Road and the ancient trading routes that made Baghdad 'the cross-roads of the universe'. Children compare the items traded by the Islamic Empire with items traded by the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons, linking back to previous learning.

# Migration



## **EYFS**

Children listen to the story Coming to England. They will learn about why some people need to leave the country and talk about how it might of felt for Floella Benjamin

# <u>Year I:</u>

In their Intrepid Explorers topic, children learn about explorers from history and their migration from place to place, understanding why explorers would move from place to place, and what they were looking for.

# Year 3: Anglo-Saxons

Children learn about how the Anglo-Saxons migrated from parts of Northern Europe. Children consider the reasons why they migrated, before shifting focus to how Anglo-Saxons brought their way of life over to Britain, refusing to live in the towns the Romans had left behind.

# Year 2: Pirates

Children will examine the ideas of pirates and consider the stereotypes of pirates. They will learn where Grace O'Malley migrated from the impact she had on Ireland and England.

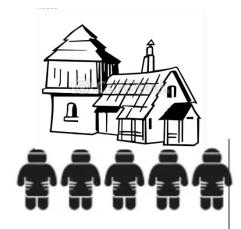
# Year 4: The Stone Age

Children explore the concept of hunter-gatherers and learn that nomadic Stone Age people would move to wherever they could find food. Children learn about how the UK used to be attached to Europe where the English Channel now is, and what impact the rising sea level had on the nomadic hunter-gatherers that were now trapped in Britain.

# Year 6: The Windrush

Children study the migration of the Windrush generation from the Caribbean to Britain. They link back to prior learning of migration and the reasons for migration, directly comparing and contrasting those reasons to the reasons Windrush emigrated their homelands.

# Civilisation



#### Year I: Our Local Area

Children compare the similarities and differences between Armley Town Street in the past and present. They look at the different types of homes, identify which type of home they live in and compare the differences between old and modern homes.

# Year 2: Great Fire of London

Children will explore the impact the Great Fire had on civilisation and the changes that impacted London and living conditions in the immediate aftermath and long-term future.

# Year 4: Ancient Egypt

Children investigate why Ancient Egypt was such a great civilisation and compare their ways of life with the Bronze and Iron ages that were concurrent with this time period.

#### Year 5: Activism Over Time

Through their activism topic, children in Year 5 analyse civilisations and societies, understanding barriers to activism and protest. They also analyse changing behaviours in civilisations and societies that led to changing patterns of protests.

# Year 6: Islamic Empire

Children in Year 6 compare concurrent civilisations of the Islamic Empire and the Vikings/Anglo-Saxons. They directly compare living, farming, religion and achievements to complete a Venn Diagram at the end of the unit.