



History at Chacewater School

<p>Intent</p>	<p>‘Inspire curiosity to know more about the past– equipping them to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement.’ (National Curriculum)</p> <p>We believe that high-quality history lessons inspire children to want to know more about the past and to think and act as historians. By linking learning to our themes, our children have opportunities to investigate and interpret the past, understand chronology, build an overview of Britain’s past as well as that of the wider world, and to be able to communicate historically.</p> <p>We develop children with the following essential characteristics to help them become historians:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An excellent knowledge and understanding of people, events and contexts from a range of historical periods, including significant events in Britain’s past; ● The ability to think critically about history and communicate ideas confidently to a range of audiences; ● The ability to support, evaluate and challenge their own and others’ views using historical evidence from a range of sources; ● The ability to think, reflect, debate, discuss and evaluate the past by formulating and refining questions and lines of enquiry; ● A respect for historical evidence and the ability to make critical use of it to support their learning; ● A desire to embrace challenging activities, including opportunities to undertake high-quality research across a range of history themes; ● A developing sense of curiosity about the past and how and why people interpret the past in different ways.
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>History in our school is taught as part of our termly thematic approach and acts as a driver to form wider cross curricular links - how this is organised can be seen in the theme map below. History has been sequenced with a focus on chronology. In key stage 1 this focuses on the children developing an understanding of events within living memory and progresses to them looking at events that are beyond living memory, allowing them to be able to compare aspects of life in different periods. In key stage 2, this widens to exploring chronology within the context of pre-history, ancient history and more modern history. We have made a deliberate choice to organise the teaching and learning of history into a British history focus in the autumn term and a World history focus in the summer term as we believe this gives children the opportunity to make links, progression and develop a wider conceptual understanding of different periods of time.</p> <p>We start each of our history ‘units’ with an enquiry question, which the children investigate and ultimately answer. This approach allows us to focus on key substantive knowledge, whilst also helping the children to develop an understanding of disciplinary concepts, which enables a wider historical appreciation, helping the children to examine history in a deeper context than just facts.</p> <p>At Chacewater the disciplinary concept we explore throughout the school are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● chronology ● similarities and differences ● cause and consequence ● continuity and changes ● significance

	<p>and our substantive concepts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● migration● trade● achievements/legacy● governance/monarchy <p>At the beginning of each unit, children are given the opportunity to answer the ‘enquiry question’, which they will be studying through a sequence of thoughtfully planned lessons, which carefully plan for progression and depth concentrating on the historical skills appropriate to the age group. This same ‘enquiry question’ is then given to children as a post learning task, at the end of the unit, to show progress of children’s learning and knowledge.</p> <p>The children are also given a knowledge organiser, which outlines knowledge and vocabulary the children will learn during the unit. This is something, which they will continue to refer back to throughout their learning. Along with this, an appropriate curriculum themed home learning task grid, is sent home for children to further their learning and develop their understanding.</p>
Impact	<p>Our History Curriculum is high quality, well thought out, planned to demonstrate progression and personalised to Chacewater. We measure the impact of our curriculum through the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● An opportunity for children to answer the ‘historical enquiry’ question, once they have been taught the sequence of lessons● A reflection on standards achieved against the planned outcomes;● A celebration of learning for each term, which demonstrates progression across the school;● Educational visits and visiting experts who will enhance the learning experience.● Pupil discussions about their learning.● Books, which follow the children through the school so that progress can be monitored and children have the opportunity to look back at previous learning

'L E A P' Into History at Chacewater

<u>L</u>ocal	<p>At Chacewater, our area is steeped in local history and we look to maximise these links wherever possible and use this within the teaching of our history curriculum. Throughout the children's historical journey, they are given the opportunity to explore the significance of many different features, paying close attention to the Victorian building in which they attend school. EYFS and Key Stage 1 begin by exploring changes in living memory, whilst upper Key Stage 2 develops a deeper understanding of the Victorian period.</p> <p>We look to celebrate the rich impact that the Cornish have had on the world by learning about significant individuals, such as Henry Trengrouse and Richard Trevithick in Key Stage 1 and exploring the industrial revolution and its impact in Cornwall in Year 6.</p>
<u>E</u>ngaging	<p>Twice a year, history is a core driver to our learning. This enables us to engage the children with a love of history and allows children to develop a deeper chronological understanding. Each history theme is introduced with an enquiry question, which is then explored, challenged and answered before, during and after the sequence of learning.</p> <p>We aim to bring history to life by helping children to develop a historical understanding of different historical events, whilst closely thinking about how these periods have directly affected our lives today. In order to achieve this, children are given the opportunity to take part in whole school history days, trips, in-school visits and given the opportunity to hold and learn about different primary sources.</p> <p>Through our bespoke sequencing, we ensure that children are taught about different historical periods in depth, with a careful choice of high quality learning activities, which are adapted to ensure learners are engaged and co-operating.</p>
<u>A</u>spiring	<p>To encourage our children to be aspiring historians, we give them the opportunity to explore a wide range of different historical periods during their time at Chacewater. They are given the chance to challenge, discuss and answer different enquiry questions, whilst exploring the significance and the impact they had on our lives today.</p> <p>Through our whole school focus on British history in autumn term and World history in summer term, we aim to celebrate the rich tapestry of history and understand the diverse world in which we live.</p>






Powerful

Our history curriculum, which has been sequenced chronologically, aims to leave children with a secure knowledge and understanding of the different periods of history studied at Chacewater. We ensure this knowledge is secure by revisiting the previous time period taught at the beginning of each theme and display this on a clear and consistent timeline in each classroom.




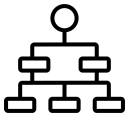
We give children the opportunity to explore different primary and secondary sources with our museum loan boxes, our theme book-boxes from the library and other high-quality resources. This gives children the opportunity to explore our enquiry question in a different way, whilst posing and exploring any other questions which they might have.

Throughout the year, children are given the chance to take part in whole school history days, which give children the chance to work collaboratively with other year groups whilst exploring the different time periods, which are being taught.

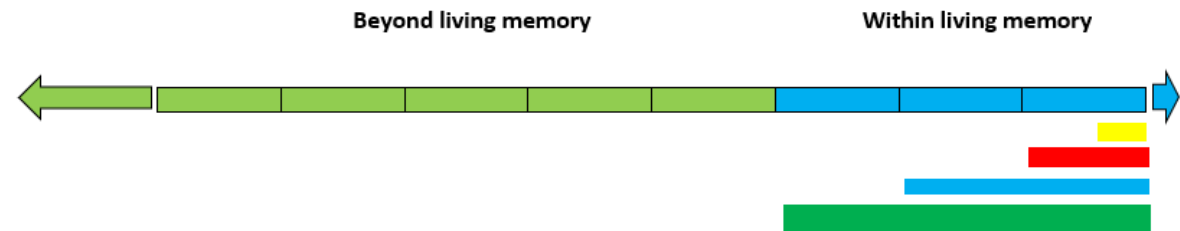
Disciplinary Concepts

Concept	Definition
chronology 	The science of arranging events in their order of occurrence in time whilst understanding the length of different periods.
similarities and differences 	A comparison of two elements of the past. This can be groups of people, societal roles/hierarchy levels or individuals.
cause and consequence 	What causes an event to happen and what were the consequences of said event. Both elements can be taken into account time-frames or importance.
continuity and change 	Chronologically, over time what changes or remains 'the same'. The same does not mean entirely unchanged.
significance 	A historical concept that defines and influences the social remembrance of past events and how it has had an impact on our lives today.

Substantive Concepts

Concept	Definition
migration / settlement 	Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. For example, large numbers of people in Britain migrated from the countryside to towns and cities, to work in the factories created by the Industrial Revolution
trade 	Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services we want and need. Trade involves the exchange of goods or services in return for other goods or services or money.
achievements / legacy 	The things a person does and achieves throughout a lifetime form a powerful legacy that others will remember about them
governance / monarchy 	Governance is the term for the way a group of people such as a country do things A monarchy is a form of government in which total sovereignty is invested in one person, a head of state called a monarch Social structure

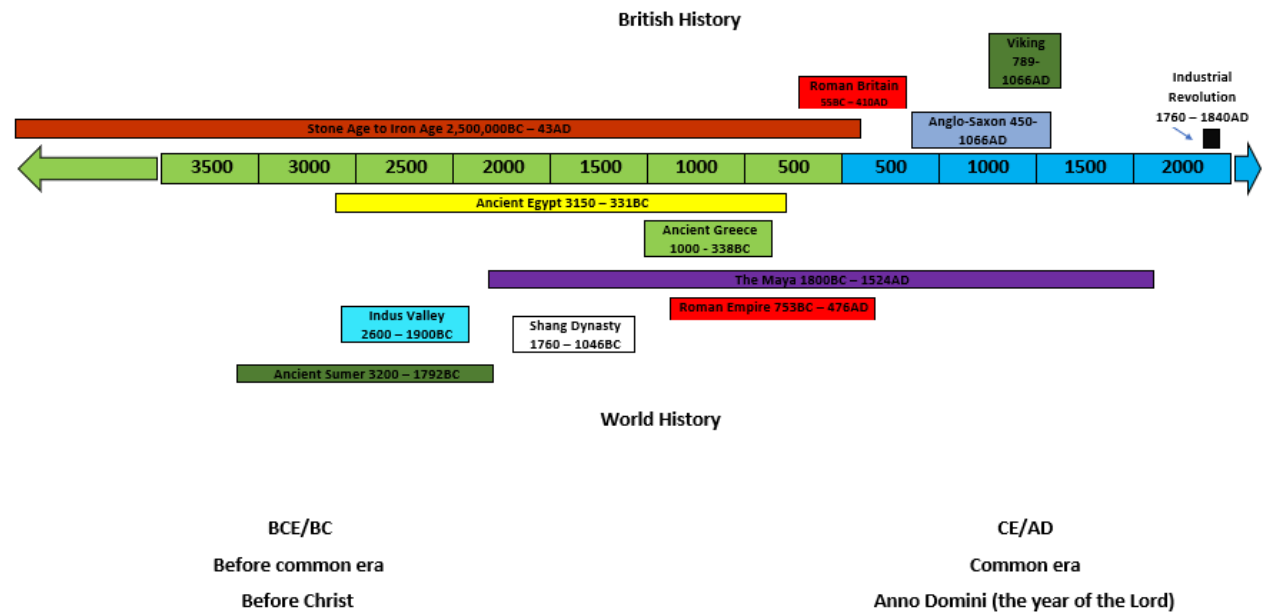
Each classroom has a **timeline** on display, which is referred to throughout learning -



KS1 timeline – focusing on events beyond living memory and those within living memory



KS2 Timeline – focusing on chronology. recognising that events don't just stop and then the next one starts, they overlap.



Typical Lesson Design










Chacewater School History Theme Map

	<u>Enquiry question</u>	<u>National curriculum</u>
<u>EYFS</u>	Past and present celebrations - why do we celebrate them? What significance do they have?	<i>History of the lives that are closest to them. Locality and our community.</i>
	Who helps us in our community and why?	<i>Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.</i>
<u>Year 1</u>	Who went to Chacewater School in the past?	<i>Significant historical places and people in their locality. Changes within living memory</i>
	How have toys and birthdays changed since Grandma was a child?	
	Why are we safe at sea today?	<i>The lives of significant others</i>
<u>Year 2</u>	Who invented the first flying plane?	<i>Events beyond living memory that are significant</i>
	How has life at the seaside changed?	<i>Changes within living memory Significant historical places and people in their locality.</i>
	Who were Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole and how did they change history?	<i>The lives of significant others</i>
<u>Year 3</u>	How did life change from The Stone Age to Iron Age?	<i>Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</i>
	How much did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?	<i>The achievements of the earliest civilizations</i>
<u>Year 4</u>	How did the Romans impact Britain?	<i>The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</i>
	How did the Ancient Greeks influence our world today?	<i>Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life</i>
<u>Year 5</u>	What did the Anglo-Saxons change in Britain?	<i>Britain’s settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots</i>
	Who were the Maya and why should we remember them?	<i>A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history</i>






Year 6	Vicious Vikings – fact or fiction?	<i>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</i>
	What was the impact of mining on the Village of Chacewater?	<i>A local history study</i> <i>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</i>


Reception			
Theme	<p>All About ME - Autumn 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hook books</u> - What makes me a me. Elnor the Elephant The Colour Monster Rainbow Fish The Smartest Giant My funny family</p> <p>Celebrations - Autumn 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hook Books</u> - Rama and Sita Room on a Broom The Gingerbread Man Stick Man The Jolly Postman</p>	<p>Superheroes - Spring 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hook Books</u> - Supertato (all versions) Supertato Valley of Doom Superworm 10 Little Superheroes My Mum the Superhero</p> <p>Amazing Animals - Spring 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hook Books</u> - The Hungry Caterpillar Tiger who came to tea Monkey Puzzle Dear Zoo Snale and the Whale Dinosaur Galore</p>	
Vocabulary	Words to show time passing (then, next, before, after)	Community, past, present, superheroes, police men, fire fighters, people, lives, doctors,	

	Day Week Month Year	nurses, vets, environment, habitats, world, extinct, old, new, cultures.	
Knowledge	<p>People and the community</p> <p>examples - During dedicated talk time, listen to what children say about their family. - Tapestry (All About me)</p> <p>Share information about your own family, giving children time to ask questions or make comments (All About me)</p> <p>Encourage children to share pictures of their family and listen to what they say about the pictures (All About me - links here to Communication and Language)</p> <p>Using examples from real life and from books, show children how there are many different families (All About Me)</p> <p>Recognising the importance of celebrating the achievements of others and show an understanding of why we celebrate events now - for example, nativity and bonfire night (celebrations)</p> <p>Past and Present examples - Offer opportunities for children to begin to organise events using basic chronology, recognising that things happened before they were born (Celebrations)</p> <p>Look for opportunities to observe children talking about experiences that are familiar to them and how these may have differed in the past (Celebrations)</p>    	<p>People and the Community</p> <p>examples - Talk about people that the children may have come across within their community, such as the police, the fire service, doctors and teachers (Superheroes)</p> <p>Listen to what children say about their own experiences with people who are familiar to them (Superheroes)</p> <p>Past and Present examples-</p> <p>Present children with pictures, stories, artefacts and accounts from the past, explaining similarities and differences. Offer hands-on experiences that deepen children's understanding, such as visiting a local area that has historical importance (Amazing Animals)</p> <p>Show images of familiar situations in the past, such as homes, schools, and transport (Superheroes)</p> <p>Feature fictional and non-fictional characters from a range of cultures and times in storytelling, listen to what children say about them (Superheroes)</p>   	

	<p>Frequently share texts, images, and tell oral stories that help children begin to develop an understanding of the past and present (Celebrations) Draw out common themes from stories, such as bravery, difficult choices and kindness, and talk about children’s experiences with these themes (All About Me) In addition to storytelling, introduce characters, including those from the past, using songs, poems, puppets, role play and other storytelling methods (All About Me)</p>		
<p>EYFS Revised Framework</p>	<p>People and Communities - Talk about members of their immediate family and community.</p> <p>Past and Present - Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p> <p>Early Learning Goal - Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p> <p>Additional links across the framework - Communication and Language (Prime area) Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Prime area) Expressive Arts and Design (Specific area) Literacy (Specific area) Understanding the World - The World (Specific area).</p>	<p>People and Communities - Name and describe people who are familiar to them.</p> <p>Past and Present - Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p> <p>Early Learning Goal - Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p> <p>Additional Links across the Framework - Literacy (Specific area) Communication and Language - Prime area) Understanding the World - The World (Specific area).</p>	

Year 1

Theme	<p>What was Chacewater School like when our Great Grandparents were in Year 1?</p> <p>How have toys and birthdays changed since Grandma was a child?</p>		<p>Why are we safe at sea today?</p>
Vocabulary	<p>within living memory, beyond living memory, old, new, modern, same, different</p>		<p>Present day, recent past, xx years ago modern, old, older (19th century - 1800s)</p>
Substantive knowledge	<p>What was Chacewater School like when our Great Grandparents were in Year 1? </p> <p>How has the school building changed? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chacewater School was built before I was born • Chacewater School was built in ____ this is beyond living memory • The school has newer and older sections <p>How has our classroom changed since our Great Grandparents were in Year 1?</p> <p>How has the use of technology changed since our Great Grandparents were in school?</p> <p>How have toys and birthdays changed since Grandma was a child?</p>		<p>Who is Henry Trengrouse? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Trengrouse is from Helston. He was inspired to make his invention by seeing a shipwreck and sailors losing their lives. <p>What did he do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He invented the Breeches Buoy • In the past safety equipment was sparse and sailors often died at sea. <p>How has sea rescue changed?  (RNLI focus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's the same? What's different? <p>Who is Grace Darling? </p>

	<p>What are our toys like today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● recognise what is the same and different and be able to sort based on shape, colour and material ● understand how technology has influenced our toys today <p>How can we tell these toys are old?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● recognising old toys, focusing on signs of wear and material ● understand that a well-loved, much played toy might look 'old' when it was only purchased a short time ago and 'old' toys can sometimes look 'new' when they have been well looked after <p>What sorts of toys did our grandparents get for Christmas? (Museum loan box)</p> <p>Who played with these toys a long time ago?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● there is no-one alive now to tell us about the toys they used over 100 years ago (beyond living memory) ● we have to use pictures and photographs to give us the information. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As a child she lived in a lighthouse with her family. ● She was brave and helped rescue sailors from a sinking ship <p>Where do these people fit in history?</p> 
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National Curriculum coverage





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

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: Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale

Significant historical people and places in their own locality.

Year 2

Theme	Who invented the first flying plane?	How has life at the seaside changed?	Who were Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole and how did they change history?
Vocabulary	flight, change, consequences, glider, hot air balloon, kite, past, invention, timeline, pioneer, aviator, significance, chronology	seaside, past, donkey, bathing machine, beach, family, cart, promenade, punch and judy, steam train, travel, bathing costumes, George Stevenson, cornish, compare,	recently, before, after, now, later, past, present, Scatari, Crimea, Crimean War, compare, contrast, medicine, nutrition, hospital, health, healthy, cleanliness, victorians, victorian cross, chronological, hygiene, Jamaica, England, statue, soldiers, lamp
Substantive knowledge	<p>Who are the Wright Brothers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilbur and Orville Wright were brothers and American inventors who are now known as pioneers of aviation - creating the first self-powered flying aircraft Beyond living memory <p>How did the Wright brothers manage to be the first to launch a man powered flight?</p>   	<p>How did seaside holidays become popular?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> only for the rich. they thought that breathing in the sea air and bathing in the sea was good for them hard to get to due to transport - rich people travelled by horse and carriage George Stephenson drove the first passenger train, which led to holidays becoming much more accessible to all <p>What kind of things did people do at the seaside 100 years ago and how do we know?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is photographic evidence  	<p>Who is Florence Nightingale and why is she so special?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is remembered as a nurse, a long time ago and was connected to a major war. She had a long life of helping soldiers and then developed nursing after the war. <p>Why do you think Florence took the brave steps to go to the Crimea and who influenced her?</p> <p>What were the most important achievements of Florence's life?</p>  

	<p>Why did the Wright brothers succeed where others had failed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They kept trying even after they had failed • They were always interested in finding out how things worked. <p>How do we possibly know about their first successful flight, when it happened over 100 years ago?</p> <p>How did flight change as a result of the Wright brothers' work? </p> <p>Who is Amelia Earhart and how does she compare to the Wright brothers? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amelia Earhart was the first female aviator (pilot) to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. She set many other records, wrote best-selling books about her flying experiences 	<p>How have seaside holidays changed over the past 100 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past and present 	<p>Who was Mary Seacole and why is she so special?</p> <p>What was the most important event in Mary Seacole's life? </p> <p>Why have we learnt so much about Florence and so little about Mary Seacole?</p> <p>How should we remember Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole?</p>
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National Curriculum coverage

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

Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally: the first aeroplane flight

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: Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale

Year 3

Theme	How did life change from The Stone Age to Iron Age?		How much did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?
Vocabulary	Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, BC, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Periods, Tools, Farming , trade		BC, AD, chronology, irrigation, silt, hieroglyphics, cartouche, embalming, mummification, Nile, pharaoh, pyramid, sarcophagus, scarab, afterlife, underworld, Tutankhamun
Substantive knowledge	<p>When did the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age take place and which period lasted the longest? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stone Age lasted 2.5 million Years • The Bronze Age lasted 1,500 years • The Iron Age lasted 800 years <p>Which period of the Stone Age would you rather live in and why? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stone Age is split into three periods; Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) Hunter gathers, moved around a lot; Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age); Neolithic (New Stone Age) Started to farm, and stayed in one place. <p>What were the major changes from the Stone Age to Bronze Age? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They started to use bronze • Bronze was made from copper and tin 		<p>Where and when did the earliest civilisation begin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ancient Egypt (longest civilisation 3100BC to 332BC -Ancient Sumer - 3200 BC to 1792BC -Indus Valley - 2600BC to 1900BC -Shang Dynasty 1600BC to 1046BC  <p>Who were the Egyptians? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Timeline (pyramids of Giza, settlement by the river Nile, Tutantkamun, step pyramid, hieroglyphics, sphinx) <p>What are the Egyptians greatest achievements? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pyramids -Sphinx -Toothpaste -Papyrus, ink -plough -ships -hieroglyphics -shadoof -sundial clock <p>What did the ancient Egyptians believe about life after death? (Two part lesson)</p>

- They moved from living at the top of the hill to the bottom of the hill to shelter from the rain and to use the soil to help them grow crops
- They built roundhouses

How much did life really change in the Iron Age, and how would we possibly know?

- Artefacts (primary and secondary). From artefacts, we can tell that life was more violent.
- They used iron - made tools, and other materials stronger.



What sources of evidence have survived and how were they discovered?

-artefacts

How did life change from The Stone Age to Iron Age?

-venn diagram to find similarities and differences between the three period



-mummification process - The whole process took around 70 days. Introducing canopic jars and what they are used for.

-Gods and goddess (over 2000 gods and Goddess)
Ra (God of air)

Amun (God of the sun and the Lord of the Gods)

Osiris (God of death)

Horus (God of the Sky)

Sekhmet (Goddess of war, fire and medicine)

Thoth (God of wisdom, writing, time and the moon)

Isis (Queen of the goddesses)

Anubis (God of embalming, the mummification ritual)

Ma'at (Goddess of truth, justice and harmony)

What does the evidence tell us about everyday life for men, women and children?

Social pyramid of Ancient Egypt (Top to bottom)

Pharaohs - ruler of the whole land



Government officials, priests and nobles

soldiers - protects the land

scribes - only people who can read or write

merchants - sells the objects that the craftsmen create

craftsmen - create the objects

farmers and slaves - farmers supply the food for the kingdom

What happened to the ancient Egyptians?

-Around 1000BC Egypt became divided by war






-North ruled by pharaohs

-South ruled by priests and thebes

-In 332BC Alexander the Great and his Greek army conquered Egypt making himself a pharaoh.



	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age		The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt
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Year 4			
Theme	How did the Romans impact Britain?		How did the Ancient Greeks influence our world today?
Vocabulary	Romans, Britain, ancient, AD, BC, Rome, empire, Celts, invade, conquer, chronology, aqueducts, sanitation, primary and secondary sources, legacy		Greece, Greek, empire, architecture, government, democracy, Olympics, Ancient, modern, philosophers,
Substantive knowledge	<p>What, where and when was the Roman empire? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It began in Rome, Italy in the 8th century BC (753BC - 476AD) • It expanded across Europe (countries surrounding the Mediterranean sea) including into Britain but not Scotland or Ireland • The empire took centuries to grow. <p>What does the chronology of Roman Britain look like? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 54 BC, Julius Caesar tried to invade Britain but failed • Britain was successfully conquered in 43 AD by Emperor Claudius - They wanted 		<p>When and where was ancient Greece?  </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ancient Greek civilisation 1000- 338 BC - The ancient Greek empire coincides with the end of Ancient Egypt civilisation which was conquered by the Alexander the Great - Greece eventually became a part of the Roman Empire. The Romans conquered Athens in 146 BC. - Greece was divided into city-states that each had their own laws and way of life, but all spoke the same language. Two of the best-known city states are Athens and Sparta. (Link to geographical nature of Greece and lots of islands) <p>What do artefacts tell us about what life was like in ancient Greece? </p>

the natural resources that they believed Britain had (tin and farmland)

- 122 AD Emperor Hadrian orders Hadrian's wall to be built
- 410 AD Roman rule ends in Britain as the army retreat

How did the Celts react to the Roman invasion?

- Many Celts made peace with the Romans, accepting their modern ways of life and agreed to their laws and paying taxes
- Some Celts fought the Romans including Boudicca who led a rebellion
- Hadrian's wall was built by the Romans as the northern border of the Roman empire to defend against the Scots and Picts.

How did the Romans change life in Britain?

- They introduced Roman numerals and the Latin language
- many modern words were derived from Latin.
- The Romans introduced the Christian religion to Britain.
- A consistent currency - the Romans introduced the idea of buying things in exchange for money rather than just trading.

What are the most significant Roman achievements?

- Towns and cities were developed by the Romans



- The most numerous artefact that archaeologists discover from ancient Greece is pottery.
- The Greeks developed pottery techniques and pots were painted using either the red figure or black figure style to show daily life or mythical stories. These pots teach us about daily life and beliefs in ancient Greece e.g Ancient Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses and travelled in boats.

How did the ancient Greeks influence architecture ?



- The Greeks used different kinds of columns in the stone buildings they made – Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.
- Many modern buildings are still inspired by Greek Architecture using columns, a frieze or a key (Meander) pattern border

What is the difference between ancient and modern Olympics?



- The first Olympic games were held in 776 BC in the city-state Olympia.
- No longer held in Olympia, different events, men and women can compete now, used to compete nude, the event had a religious focus for god Zeus,
- Still every 4 years and lots of spectators

How were the Ancient Greeks governed (democracy)?



- Athens developed a democratic government – free, Greek men who lived there made decisions by voting.
- The word democracy is derived from two ancient Greek words and means 'power of the people'
- Democracy was considered a fair way of governing the city states and this system spread throughout the

- The Roman army conquered new territory and built roads to connect the new cities. They were well built, long lasting and straight wherever possible. Roads enabled trade to flow quickly and easily around the empire and allowed soldiers to move around and quell rebellions or defend the empire.
- The idea of sanitation was developed by the Romans including latrines (toilets) and public baths (natural springs). The Romans built aqueducts to transport fresh running water to cities.

Why did the Romans leave Britain and what was their legacy?



- The Roman army left Britain in 410 AD because the capital Rome was under attack by Barbarian tribes from the East
- Many modern cities were started as towns in Roman times including Aque Sulis (Bath), Londinium (London) and Isca (Exeter)
- Many of our straight main roads still follow original Roman roads between cities
- The Julian calendar forms the basis for the Gregorian calendar we use now (July = Julius Caesar, August = Emperor Augustus)
- Engineering including aqueducts, forts and Harian's wall
- Sanitation including latrines and Roman public baths

ancient Greek civilization

How did the ancient Greeks change the way we think?



- In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed.
- Some of the best philosophers ever were from ancient Greece including Plato, Socrates and Aristotle who developed many great ideas still used today e.g the Socratic method

How did the ancient Greeks influence our language and writing?






- The ancient Greeks developed the first alphabet which included vowel sounds.
- Some of our alphabet letters came from the one that the Ancient Greeks used and look very similar or identical.
- The word alphabet comes from the letters 'alpha' and 'beta' in the ancient Greek alphabet.

National Curriculum coverage

	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain		Ancient Greece - a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.
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Year 5

Theme	What did the Anglo-Saxons change in Britain?		Who were the Maya and why should we remember them?
Vocabulary	Angles, Saxons, Jutes,, Alfred the Great, settlers, invaders, ancient, AD, BC, chronology, primary and secondary sources, Britain		
Substantive knowledge	<p>How did Anglo Saxons begin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roman Britain did not end on the day that the last of the legions left. The arrival of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes from AD450 signalled a change from the 'unified' Roman Empire to disparate kingdoms who warred and vied for control of Britain for the next 600 or so years.  <p>Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade and how can we possibly know where they settled?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo-Saxons left their homelands in northern Germany, Denmark and 		<p>Where did the Maya fit in history?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Maya 1800BC – 1524AD  <p>Who were the Maya and where did they settle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ancient civilisation who lived in an area of North America which was known as Mesoamerica Mesoamerica is now the countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Hondura, El Salvador and Belize <p>How were the Maya able to grow so strong?</p>

The Netherlands and rowed across the North Sea in wooden boats to Britain.

- The Jutes settled mainly in Kent, the Angles settled in East Anglia and the Saxons settled in areas of Essex (East Saxons), Sussex (South Saxons), Middlesex (Middle Saxons), and Wessex (West Saxons).

What does the mystery of the empty grave tell us about Saxon Britain?

- the discovery of the empty tomb, which contained: a helmet, Sceptre, Shield, Sword, christening spoons and coins dates A625 show us evidence a king must have been buried there



How did people's lives change when Christianity came to Britain and how can we be sure?



- In AD595 Pope Gregory sent a mission to Britain led by St Augustine to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
- Augustine arrived in Kent and firstly converted the king there called Ethelbert. More and more Anglo-Saxon kings and their people became Christians too. This is

- Mayans knew how to grow crops like maize (slash and burn technique) and irrigate fields, and how to hunt e.g. for deer, and to trade

What was life like at the height of the Maya civilisation?

- understand that society was hierarchical (king above craftspeople and merchants, then farmers, then slaves at the bottom) and can distinguish between palaces of the luxurious royal court and everyday life for common people who lived in wood and thatch huts and were concerned mainly with farming
- the lives of common people are very poorly recorded

What were some of The Maya's significant achievements?



- crop farming (irrigation and drainage)
- hunting equipment
- weaving
- cotton spinning and weaving for clothing
- trade
- writing (hieroglyphs and codices)
- number system
- medicine
- astronomy and calendars

If the Maya were so civilised, why then did they believe in human sacrifice?

What did the Maya believe?

because they realised that by converting to one God, they could unite their people.

- Christianity ruled the life of the Anglo-Saxons

How were the Saxons able to see off the Viking threat?



- In AD793 some Vikings attacked and destroyed the monastery of Lindisfarne, killing the monks and taking precious ornaments.
- In the 9th century (AD801 - 900), King Alfred of Wessex stopped the Vikings taking over England. He agreed to peace with them and some Vikings settled in their own area of eastern England, called the Danelaw.

Just how great was King Alfred, really?



- Alfred the Great (849-899) was the most famous of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Despite overwhelming odds he successfully defended his kingdom, Wessex, against the Vikings.
- Alfred made good laws and believed education was important. He had books translated from Latin into English, so people could read them.

- they appease their gods with the human blood collected from the human sacrifice.
- over 1,000 years ago moral values were different in England too.

How can we solve the riddle of why the Maya empire ended so quickly?

- Maya civilization was in decline at time of Saxon control in Britain
- there are many competing explanations (e.g. drought, over-population, warfare, poor land, popular discontent, disease)
- it is difficult to be certain as to the reason, without written records.










	<p>Alfred built forts and walled towns known as 'burhs' and built warships to guard the coast from raiders.</p> <p>How effective was Saxon justice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leader of the village would use the laws written by the King to decide what punishments you would receive • The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. Most people found guilty of crimes were punished with fines 		
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National Curriculum coverage

	Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots		A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history
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Year 6

Theme	Vicious Vikings - fact or fiction?	A Voyage of Discovery - The journey of Charles Darwin on HMS Beagle (small unit)	What was the impact of mining on the Village of Chacewater?
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<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>AD/CE, invasion, Viking, Anglo-Saxons, raider, settler, viking conquest, settlement, conflict, king, resistance, trade, longship, Scandinavia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Lindisfarne</p>	<p>Charles Darwin, voyage, discovery, evolution, adaption, extinct, fossil, inheritance, species</p>	<p>locality, Mining, industrial revolution, trade, industry, urbanisation, revolution, imported</p>
<p>Substantive knowledge</p>	<p>Who were the Vikings and where did they come from? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings were Norse people, who came from an area called Scandinavia (countries such as Norway, Sweden and Denmark). The people of Britain called the invaders 'Danes'. <i>The name 'Viking' comes from a language called 'Old Norse' and means 'a pirate raid'.</i> <p>Why have the Vikings gained such a bad reputation? </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings gained their reputation by exaggerated accounts written by monks Raid on Lindisfarne In 795 AD, Viking longboats arrived at the monastery on the Scottish island of Iona. The raiders killed the monks who lived there and stole anything of value. 	<p>Who was Charles Darwin and what did he do? In which era was he alive? </p> <p>Why was his theory significant? </p> <p>How did people in Victorian Britain react to his theory? </p>	<p>When was the Industrial Revolution and what was it?? </p> <p>Chronology 1750-1900</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution was the transition from creating goods by hand to using machines.</p> <p>What were the main changes that took place during this time? </p> <p>How did the Industrial Revolution affect mining in Cornwall? </p> <p>The invention of the steam engine: James Watt and Richard Trevithick</p> <p>How did the Industrial Revolution affect the Village of Chacewater?</p> <p>Railway Station; School; St Paul's Church</p> <p>What does the rebuild of St Paul's Church tell us? </p>

How did the Vikings try to take over the country and how close did they get?



- Many Vikings built ships and crossed the sea from Denmark to conquer large parts of north-eastern England and its centre in York.
- The Vikings were pagans, not Christians like most people living in Britain at the time. They did not think twice about raiding a monastery. Christian monasteries in Britain were easy targets for the Vikings.
- Viking families came to settle on these lands. There wasn't much good farmland in the Vikings' own countries, and they were looking for a better life.

How have excavations changed our view of the Vikings? *primary and secondary sources*

- Archaeologists from York revealed the houses, workshops and backyards of the Viking-Age city of Jorvik as it stood nearly 1,000 years ago.

What can we learn about Viking settlement from a study of place name endings?



What is the legacy of mining in Chacewater?

Cornish Mining World Heritage Site



	<p>Raiders or settlers: how should we remember the Vikings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The views of the Vikings have changed from being vicious fighters, who attack monks, to peaceful farmers and traders 		
<p><u>National Curriculum coverage</u></p>			
	<p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p>	<p>a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</p>	<p>A local history study a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</p>

