

## KEY STAGE 1

Key Stage 1 (* see further detail)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><b>KS1: Changes within living memory.</b> Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. <b>[H11]</b></p>	<p><b>Moon Zoom</b> Moon landings and space race</p> <p><b>Superheroes</b> Development of the NHS</p> <p><b>Splendid Skies</b> Development of air travel</p>	<p><b>Street Detectives (In Silsden)</b> Interview local resident Silsden in the past – link to industrial changes in UK History of the school site</p> <p><b>Beachcombers</b> How the seaside has changed – tourism and holidays</p>				
<p><b>KS1: Events beyond living memory</b> that are significant <b>nationally or globally.</b> * <b>[H12]</b></p>		<p><b>Turrets, Tunnels and Towers</b> WW2 ‘Great Escape’</p> <p><b>Street Detectives (On Pudding Lane)</b> The Great Fire of London</p>				
<p><b>KS1: The lives of significant individuals</b> in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods. * <b>[H13]</b></p>	<p><b>Superheroes</b> Florence Nightingale</p> <p><b>Moon Zoom</b> Tim Peake and Neil Armstrong</p> <p><b>Land Ahoy</b> Captain Anne Bonny and Captain Hook</p>	<p><b>Turrets, Tunnels and Towers</b> Guy Fawkes</p> <p><b>Street Detectives (In London)</b> Royal Family</p> <p><b>Street Detectives (On Pudding Lane)</b> Samuel Pepys</p>				
<p><b>KS1: Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.</b> <b>[H14]</b></p>		<p><b>Street Detectives (In Silsden)</b> Interview local resident or worker History of the school site</p> <p><b>Turrets, Tunnels and Towers</b> Different parts of a castle Visit to Skipton Castle</p>				

**KEY STAGE 2**

Sub-heading 2 (* see further detail)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
KS2: Changes in Britain from the <b>Stone Age to the Iron Age.</b> * [H15]			<b>I am Warrior</b> Timeline – Stone Age through to Roman Britain			
KS2 - The <b>Roman Empire</b> and its impact on Britain. * [H16]			<b>Tremors</b> The ruins of Pompeii  <b>I am Warrior</b> The Roman invasion of Britain Boudicca Roman soldiers and gladiators Life in ancient Rome Roman Gods and Goddesses Visit to Brigantium (Roman fort in York).			
KS2 - Britain's settlement by <b>Anglo-Saxons and Scots.</b> * [H17]				<b>Traders and Raiders</b> Timeline of events Anglo Saxon Kings Comparing Alfred the Great and Athelstan Saxon Kingdoms of the UK Viking invasions Viking day		
KS2 - The <b>Viking and Anglo-Saxon</b> struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. * [H18]						
KS2 - A <b>local history study.</b> * [H19]					<b>Revolution</b> Victorian Yorkshire Victorian buildings in Silsden Visit to Armley Mills (Leeds Industrial Museum) Sir Titus Salt	

<p>KS2 - A study of an aspect or theme in <b>British history</b> that extends pupils' chronological knowledge <b>beyond 1066</b>. * [HI10]</p>					<p><b>Revolution</b> Victorian Britain Queen Victoria Rich vs poor - life in the workhouse Victorian Inventions The Great Exhibition Victorian school Visit to Armley Mills (Leeds Industrial Museum, including schoolroom experience)</p> <p><b>Peasants, Princes and Pestilence</b> The Great Plague (comparison with global spread/treatment of disease) Classes of Medieval society Life as a Medieval knight</p>	<p><b>A Child's War</b> Timeline of events during the World War II Reasons for the outbreak of war The role and motivations of Adolf Hitler The role of women in war Evacuation (inc. evacuee day) The holocaust</p> <p><b>Darwin's Delights</b> Life and work of Charles Darwin</p> <p><b>Frozen Kingdom</b> The history of polar exploration (focus on Ernest Shackleton) The sinking of the Titanic</p> <p><b>William Shakespeare</b> Life and work</p>
<p>KS2 - The achievements of the <b>earliest civilizations</b> – 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; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China. [HI11]</p>					<p><b>Pharaohs</b> Ancient Egyptian civilisation Tutankhamun's tomb Mummification Famous pharaohs Egyptian artefacts Egyptian Gods and Goddesses Egyptian hieroglyphs</p>	
<p>KS2 - <b>Ancient Greece</b> – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world. [HI12]</p>			<p><b>Gods and Mortals</b> Greek Gods and Goddesses Famous Greeks Everyday life in ancient Greece Myths and legends The birth of the Olympics</p>			
<p>KS2 - A <b>non-European society</b> that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300. [HI13]</p>				<p><b>Road Trip USA</b> Learn about early America (Native Americans) and its traditions</p>		<p><b>Hola Mexico</b> Ancient Mayan Civilisation Mayan numbers and writing Mayan Gods and Goddesses</p>

## FURTHER DETAIL ON NATIONAL CURRICULUM OBJECTIVES

### Key Stage 1

- **Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.** [For example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries].
- **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.** [For example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell].

### Key Stage 2

- **Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.**
  - **(Non-statutory examples) 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.
- **The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.**
  - **(Non-statutory examples) This could 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, Boudica.
    - 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity.
- **Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.**
  - **(Non-statutory examples) This could 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.
- **The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.**
  - **(Non-statutory examples) 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.
- **A local history study.**
  - **(Non-statutory examples) This could include...**
    - A depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above.
    - A study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066).
    - A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.
- **A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.**
  - **(Non-statutory examples) This could include...**
    - The changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria.
    - Changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century.
    - The legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day.
    - A significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain.