

KS.2 History Programme of Study

Rationale:

- I've spread the eight units out evenly over the four years of KS.2, deliberately leaving the middle term of each year free. My thinking is this gives teachers a choice, either to continue the previous term's study, start the next term's early or plan it as a non-history teaching term.
- The British study units have been planned in chronological order: Pre-History, Romans, Anglo-Saxons (before Alfred the Great), Anglo-Saxons (struggles), and a study of British history after 1066.
- The local history study has been left off the map; schools can either plan a separate unit or incorporate it with one of the British history units.
- I've put the 'open British history study' at the end of Year 6 because it makes sense chronologically and because it gives Year 6 teachers the flexibility to plan in and around the SATs.
- The three 'non-British' units have been mapped with the Ancient Egyptians first, chronologically this makes sense (although of course it depends on school's choosing Ancient Egypt as the subject of study), it also makes sense for other reasons (although these are subjective):
 1. The cultural 'story' of Ancient Egypt revolves around the myth of the weighing of the heart and the legend of Seth and Osiris. These are both accessible to children of Year 4.
 2. The iconography of wall paintings and hieroglyphics seems to hold a fascination with young children and along with the pantheon of Egyptian Gods seems more accessible than their Ancient Greek counter-parts.
 3. The history study of Ancient Greece is focused on the achievements and influences of its great thinkers, architects, and story-tellers. These (it could be argued) are a much more demanding subjects and probably better understood by older children
 4. I've put the 'non-European society' study at the end of year 5 as it seems the best compromise, but of course it could fit in elsewhere.

| Yr.3 | Yr.4 | Yr.5 | Yr.6 |
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| <p>Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae - Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g. Stonehenge - Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture | <p>Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots This could include:</p> <p>Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire</p> <p>Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon art and culture</p> <p>Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne</p> | <p>Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p> <p>This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 | <p>Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world</p> |
| <p>Roman Empire and its impact on Britain This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, e.g. Boudica - "Romanisation" of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity | <p>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; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</p> | <p>A non-European society - one study chosen from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early Islamic civilization, c. AD 900; - Mayan civilization c. AD 900; - Benin c. AD 900-1300. | <p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history extends chronological knowledge beyond 1066 For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne & 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 C.20th - 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, e.g. the first railways or the Battle of Britain |