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| **Substantive knowledge**  Our curriculum supports pupils to:   * Understand concepts * Acquire and apply knowledge * Develop vocabulary   **KS2 – Tier 2** | | | **Disciplinary knowledge**  Our curriculum supports pupils to:   * Interpret information and sources * Understand chronology, continuity and change * Present, organise and communicate |
| **Key themes** | **Conflict** | **Achievement** | **Power** |
| **Cycle A** | **Anglo Saxons and Vikings**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **Why do you think people choose to leave their home and invade another country?** (No taught prior learning). | **Bronze Age and Iron Age**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about great achievements in recent history?**  (Prior Learning: Space race, History of flight, Stone age)  **Stone Age**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about great achievements in recent history?**  (Prior Learning: Space race  History of Flight) | **Tudors**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about the British monarchy and how they governed the country?**  **(**Prior Learning: Richard I and Richard III, Elizabeth I)  **English Civil War**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about the British monarchy and how they governed the country?**  **(**Prior Learning: Richard I and Richard III, Elizabeth I) |
| Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Anglo-Saxons**   * Alfred the Great first to defeat the Vikings in battle * AD 1066 Anglo Saxon King Harold II stopped Harald of Norway invading England – he killed Harald at the Battle of Stamford Bridge * AD 1066 William Duke of Normandy fights King Harold II Battle of Hastings. Harold dies (Bayeux tapestry – prior knowledge Y1) * William Duke of Normandy becomes known as William the conqueror bringing Viking/Anglo Saxon rule to an end 1066.   **Vikings**   * Vikings came from Scandinavia – Denmark, Sweden, Norway arrived AD 787 * Raided monasteries, pillaged expensive items to trade * Fought Anglo-Saxons in many battles. | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Bronze Age and Iron Age**   * Bronze Age – tools, weapons, armour, decorative tiles, jewellery made from bronze (alloy of copper and tin) * Movement from one dwelling to multiple (no longer used one building for everything) * Wool was weaved and used to make clothes * Iron Age – iron ore was extracted from rocks via a process called smelting. * Using Iron made people’s lives much easier in terms of farming and cooking   **Stone Age**   * The term ‘Stone Age’ refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections; * Early Stone Age, (Paleolithic) people were hunters, * Middle Stone Age, (Mesolithic) Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. * Late Stone Age, (Neolithic) change to way of life – settled into farming | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Tudors**   * War of the Roses; the red rose of the House of Lancaster and the white rose of the House of York. The Tudor rose is a mixture of the two. * The Tudors were a dynasty of kings and queens who ruled England between late 15th and early 17th centuries. * Henry VIII- - split from the Catholic Church (as the pop wouldn’t agree to his demands) created Church of England. * Queen Mary – re-established the Catholic church – burnt protestants. * Queen Elizabeth I – believed religion was personal and not to be punished.   **English Civil War**   * Charles I comes to the throne 1625 * Roundheads didn’t like the way the King was running the country. * English Civil War 1642 Roundheads V Cavaliers. * Roundhead victory. Monarchy was abolished. King beheaded. |
|  | **Case Study – Anglo-Saxons Kings (conflict)**   * Alfred the Great and King Harold II | **Case Study – Bronze age**   * Amesbury Archer   **Case Study – Iron Age**   * Celtic life – focus on farming, housing or clothes | **Case Study – Tudors (Henry VIII)**   * Henry VIII (ruled for nearly 40 years) and Elizabeth I (ruled for 45 years); 2 of England’s most famous Monarchs * Henry VIII had 6 wives * Religion; When Henry VII and Henry VIII were King, England was a Roman Catholic country and the head of the Church was The Pope, in Rome. When the Pope refused to grant Henry a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, Henry split the English Church from the Roman Church. This was called The Reformation. At this time most still followed the Catholic religion * Ultimately lead to an ongoing conflict between Catholics and Protestants. |
|  | Applying Essential Knowledge:  **Describe the conflicts between Anglo Saxons and other peoples which lead ultimately led to the end of Anglo Saxon rule in Britain.** | Applying Essential Knowledge:  **Explain how things changed for people during the Bronze Age and Iron Age.** | Applying Essential Knowledge:  **Explain some of the changes that took place in Britain during the reign of the Tudor dynasty.** |
| Additional Vocabulary |  |  | **Tudors**  Protestant  dispensation  dissolution  armada  heir  annul  treason |
| **Key Themes** | **Conflict** | **Achievement** | **Power** |
| **Cycle B** | **Vikings and Anglo-Saxons**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **Why do you think people choose to leave their home and invade another country?** (No taught prior learning). | **Stone Age**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about great achievements in recent history?**  (Prior Learning: Space race  History of Flight)  **Bronze Age and Iron Age**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about great achievements in recent history?**  (Prior Learning: Space race, History of flight, Stone age) | **English Civil War**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about the British monarchy and how they governed the country?**  **(**Prior Learning: Richard I and Richard III, Elizabeth I)  **Tudors**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about the British monarchy and how they governed the country?**  **(**Prior Learning: Richard I and Richard III, Elizabeth I) |
| Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Vikings**   * Vikings came from Scandinavia – Denmark, Sweden, Norway arrived AD 787 * Raided monasteries, pillaged expensive items to trade * Fought Anglo-Saxons in many battles.   **Anglo-Saxons**   * Alfred the Great first to defeat the Vikings in battle * AD 1066 Anglo Saxon King Harold II stopped Harald of Norway invading England – he killed Harald at the Battle of Stamford Bridge * AD 1066 William Duke of Normandy fights King Harold II Battle of Hastings. Harold dies (Bayeux tapestry – prior knowledge Y1) * William Duke of Normandy becomes known as William the conqueror bringing Viking/Anglo Saxon rule to an end 1066. | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Stone Age**   * The term ‘Stone Age’ refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections; * Early Stone Age, (Paleolithic) people were hunters, * Middle Stone Age, (Mesolithic) Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. * Late Stone Age, (Neolithic) change to way of life – settled into farming   **Bronze Age and Iron Age**   * Bronze Age – tools, weapons, armour, decorative tiles, jewellery made from bronze (alloy of copper and tin) * Movement from one dwelling to multiple (no longer used one building for everything) * Iron Age – iron ore was extracted from rocks via a process called smelting. * Using Iron made people’s lives much easier in terms of farming and cooking | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **English Civil War**   * Charles I comes to the throne 1625 * Roundheads didn’t like the way the King was running the country. * English Civil War 1642 Roundheads V Cavaliers. * Roundhead victory. Monarchy was abolished. King beheaded.   **Tudors**   * War of the Roses; the red rose of the House of Lancaster and the white rose of the House of York. The Tudor rose is a mixture of the two. * The Tudors were a dynasty of kings and queens who ruled England between late 15th and early 17th centuries. * King Henry VIII (Set up the Church of England), Queen Mary (Re-established Catholic Church) and Queen Elizabeth I (personal choice) all had different views on religion and used their power to enforce these rules. |
|  | **Case Study – Viking Raids**   * Lindisfarne * Viking raid that shook England due to symbolic and religious importance of the island * Often though of as the beginning of Viking presence in England. * Vikings killed monks and stole gold and silver. | **Case Study – Stone Age**   * The term ‘Stone Age’ refers to a very long period of time that we can break up into three sections; * Early Stone Age, (Paleolithic) people were hunters, found food by roaming from place to place in different seasons. * Middle Stone Age, (Mesolithic) began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island (before this time Britain was joined to the mainland of Europe). Tools were developed to become smaller and finer. * The invention of canoes meant that people were better able to hunt for fish as well as animals. * Late Stone Age, (Neolithic) change to way of life – settled into farming * People started to look after animals and grow their own crops. * Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. The purpose of Stonehenge has been much debated. | **Case Study – English Civil War**   * Charles I comes to the throne 1625 * Roundheads (lead by Oliver Cromwell) formed during this reign. They didn’t like the way the King was running the country. * English Civil War 1642 Roundheads V Cavaliers. First conflict – Battle of Edge Hill (same year) – no outright winner. * Battle of Marston Moor Roundheads won a great victory – King Charles I fled to Scotland. * 1649 - Charles I found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death by execution. Monarchy was abolished. * Oliver Cromwell became ruler of Britain. * 1660 Charles II returns from exile and takes the throne – monarchy rule restored (English Restoration). |
|  | Applying Essential Knowledge:  **Describe the conflict between the Vikings and the Anglo Saxons.** | Applying Essential Knowledge:  **What do you know about the stone age? What was different at the end of the stone age compared to the beginning?** | Applying Essential Knowledge:  **How did British rule change as a result of the English Civil War?** |
| Additional Vocabulary | **Vikings**  longships  invaded |  | **English Civil War**  reign  abolition  Stuarts |
| Impact evidence:   * Pupil knowledge * Class floor books * Displays * English books | | | |