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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
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| **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 raceHistory 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.
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|  | **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.
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|  | 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 dissolutionarmada heir annultreason |
| **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 raceHistory 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
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**Anglo-Saxons*** Alfred the Great first to defeat the Vikings in battle
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* 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,
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* 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.
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|  | **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).
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|  | 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**longshipsinvaded |  | **English Civil War**reignabolitionStuarts |
|  Impact evidence: * Pupil knowledge
* Class floor books
* Displays
* English books
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