|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Substantive knowledge** Our curriculum supports pupils to:* Understand concepts
* Acquire and apply knowledge
* Develop vocabulary

**KS2 – Tier 3** | **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** | **WW1 (focus) and WW2**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about Remembrance Sunday?** **What do you know about WW1?**(Possible prior learning – WW1 Remembrance) | **19th + 20th Century achievements**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **Which periods in history have shown the greatest change/most rapid growth?****Which groups of people that you have previously studied have influenced our modern way of life? What has been their legacy?**(Possible prior learning – Ancient Greece, Roman Empire, Islam, Industrial revolution) | **British Monarchy**  Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about British monarchs prior to Queen Victoria?**(Prior learning – Monarchy thread)**What do you know about different power structures such as those used in Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire?**(Possible prior learning – Ancient Greece and Roman Empire)**Shang Dynasty** Accessing Prior Knowledge**What do you know about different power structures such as those used in Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire?**(Possible prior learning – Ancient Greece and Roman Empire) |
| Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**WW1*** Early 19th century many European countries (inc GB) colonised parts of Africa and Asia – therefore powerful.
* Germany did not do this – therefore less powerful, began to build military power.
* Countries made alliances (Triple Alliance) leading to distrust across Europe.
* Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand led to WW1
* Trench warfare
* Homefront – rationing, women’s role in the war effort.

**WW2*** Adolf Hitler – Chanceller of Germany and leader of Nazi Party.
* Germany had sanctions imposed on them after WW1 and had to sign the treaty of Versialles.
 | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**19th Century*** The industrial revolution began in most western countries.
* An era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention.
* Science, technology and medicine advanced and improved life for people.
* Main form of transportation – horse and carriage until steam locomotives in the latter half of century

**20th Century*** Emmeline Pankhurst organised the suffragette movement – helping women win the right to vote in the UK
* Millicent Fawcett – suffrage movement
* Key differences between two groups – use of force, arrests, force feeding.
* Outcome after WW1 – change in law to allow some women to vote.
 | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**British Monarchy*** Britain has had a monarchy for almost 1,200 years
* King John I, reigned 17 years from 1199 – labelled ‘worst English King’ ruled so people feared him
* Barons turned against him causing civil war and leading to the signing of the Magna Carta
* Henry VIII ruled for nearly 40 years (part of Tudor dynasty)
* Made up his own laws to get his own way – divorce - responsible for a bitter feud between Catholics and Protestants.
* Queen Mary Tudor – ordered 300 protestants to be burnt at the stake.
* Charles I – caused a civil war in England, accused of treason, beheaded – no monarchy in England governed by parliament.
* Charles III has very little power – now have elected government and parliament (democracy)
* Today the monarch represents Britain as a figure head only.

**Shang Dynasty** * 1600 BC Shang Dynasty begins (King Cheng Tang)Lasts nearly 600 years.
* Shang’s Social Hierarchy

King, Government, Craftsmen, Merchants, Farmers, Slaves.Rule passed from brother to brother. |
|  | **Case Study – Changing role of women*** Suffragette movement
* Impact of WW1
* Change of law post WW1
 | **Case Study – Decade of 20th Century*** Key achievements from their decade in music, science, technology, dance.
 | **Case Study – British Monarchs** * Changing face of the monarchy from King John I to Charles III
 |
|  | Applying Essential Knowledge:Explain the impact of 20th century conflict (WW1) on the people of Britain both during and after the war. | Applying Essential Knowledge:Describe some of the main achievements and advances of the 19th and 20th centuries. Why do you believe these to be important? | Applying Essential Knowledge:Explain how the role of the British monarch changed over 1,200 years in terms of their power. Compare and contrast this power with power in the Shang Dynasty. |
| Additional Vocabulary | **WW1 and WW2**assassinationalliesarmisticerationingtrenchessanctionstreatyinvasion  | **19th/20th Century achievements**Industrial Revolution suffragette activistculturepatent | **Changing power**Monarch, symbolise unity, head of state,Prime Minister, MPs, house of commonsHouse of lords Citizensbarons Civil war Tudor dynastymagna cartademocracysocial hierarchy |
| **Key Themes** | **Conflict** | **Achievement** | **Power** |
| **Cycle B** | **WW1 and WW2 (focus)**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about Remembrance Sunday?** **What do you know about WW1?**(Possible prior learning – WW1 Tier 3 Cycle A, Remembrance) | **19th + 20th Century achievements**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **Which periods in history have shown the greatest change/most rapid growth?****Which groups of people that you have previously studied have influenced our modern way of life? What has been their legacy?**(Possible prior learning – Ancient Greece, Roman Empire, Islam, Industrial revolution) | **Shang Dynasty** Accessing Prior Knowledge**What do you know about different power structures such as those used in Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire?**(Possible prior learning – Ancient Greece and Roman Empire)**British Monarchy** Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about British monarchs prior to Queen Victoria?**(Prior learning – Monarchy thread)**What do you know about different power structures such as those used in Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire?**(Possible prior learning – Ancient Greece and Roman Empire) |
| Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**WW1*** Early 19th century many European countries (inc GB) colonised parts of Africa and Asia – therefore powerful.
* Germany did not do this – therefore less powerful, began to build military power.
* Countries made alliances (Triple Alliance) leading to distrust across Europe and ultimately WW1.

**WW2 (focus)*** Adolf Hitler – Chanceller of Germany and leader of Nazi Party.
* Germany had sanctions imposed on them after WW1 and had to sign the treaty of Versialles.
* Hitler invaded Czechoslavakia; he was warned to not invade Poland. Hitler went against this and invaded Poland 1939.
* Neville Chamberlain – UK Prime Minister 1937 – 1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisy Hitler’s demands prior to WW2)
* The Battle of Britain and The Blitz began in July 1940 where Germany launched air attacks
* Winston Churchill – UK Prime Minister, 1940 – 1945 (and again 1951 – 1955)
* Franklin D. Roosevelt – US President same length : took US into the war following the Pearl Harbour attacks in 1941
* Victory in Europe Day 8th May (Germany surrended the day before)
* Rationing began in January 1940 in the UK and didn’t end until July 1954 (9 years after the war)
* United Nations was formed when WW2 ended and NHS 3 years later
 | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**19th Century*** The industrial revolution began in most western countries.
* An era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention.
* Main form of transportation – horse and carriage until steam locomotives in the latter half of century

**20th Century*** Britain was one of the central countries for world trade
* Emmeline Pankhurst organised the suffragette movement – helping women win the right to vote in the UK
* Dramatic enhancement in health and education
* Transportation significantly developed (motor cars, planes, cruise ships) and opened up the world to working class people
 | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**Shang Dynasty** * 1600 BC Shang Dynasty begins (King Cheng Tang)
* Shang’s Social Hierarchy

King, Government, Craftsmen, Merchants, Farmers, Slaves.Rule passed from brother to brother* Known for their advances in maths, astronomy, artwork and military technology.

.**British Monarchy*** Britain has had a monarchy for almost 1,200 years (not all have been positive)
* King John I, reigned 17 years from 1199 – labelled ‘worst English King’ ruled so people feared him
* Barons turned against him causing civil war and leading to the signing of the Magna Carta
* Charles I – caused a civil war in England, accused of treason, beheaded – no monarchy in England governed by parliament.
* Today the monarch represents Britain as a figure head only.
 |
|  | **Case Study –** * The Battle of Britain and The Blitz

Impact on home front (40,000 civilian deaths compared to 2,000 in WW1). | **Case study – Medical Advances** * Cholera – John Snow
* Anaesthetics – James Simpson
 | **Case Study – Shang Hierarchy** * Social hierarchy – who held the power?
 |
|  | Applying Essential Knowledge:Explain the impact of 20th century conflict (WW2) on the people of Britain both during and after the war. | Applying Essential Knowledge:Describe some of the main achievements and advances of the 19th and 20th centuries. Why do you believe these to be important? | Applying Essential Knowledge:Compare and contrast power within the Shang Dynasty with how the power of the British monarchy changed over 1,200 years. |
| Additional Vocabulary |  **WW1 and WW2**axisalliesblack outevacueerationingholocaust concentration camps sanctionstreatyinvasion prejudice stereotypes declaration | **19th/20th Century achievements**Industrial Revolution suffragette activistadvances immigrationglobal tradeculturepatent | **Changing Power** Monarch, symbolise unity, head of state,Prime Minister, MPs, house of commonsHouse of lords Citizensbarons Civil war Tudor dynastymagna cartademocracysocial hierarchy |
| Impact evidence: * Pupil knowledge
* Class floor books
* Displays
* English books
 |

(Possible prior learning – Ancient Greece, Industrial Revolution, Roman Empire)

**Early Islamic Civilisation** Summer term case study – Early Islamic Civilisation

Accessing Prior Knowledge:

**Which periods in history saw rapid growth in terms of discovery and exploration?**

Acquiring Subject Knowledge:

* Early Islamic civilisation 750 – 1300 CE
* Scientific approach to medicine in comparison to that of medieval Europe (illness was a punishment from God)
* Islamic advances formed basis of modern medicine today – antiseptic, anaesthetic, surgical instruments, pharmacies.
* Founded the first hospitals (5 public hospitals by AD1000)
* Early Islamic scholars recognised the idea of contagious diseases – link to Ind Rev and Pasteur’s germ theory.

Applying Essential Knowledge:

Compare and contrast advances in medicine during the Early Islamic civilisation and the Industrial Revolution.