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

**KS2 – Tier 1** | **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** | **James I (Gun Powder Plot)**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about conflict between different groups of people?**(Prior Learning: Battle of Hastings, Richard I and Richard III)**Miners’ Strike**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about conflict between different groups of people?**(Prior Learning: Battle of Hastings, Richard I and Richard III) | **Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about significant achievements throughout history?**(Prior learning – Space race, History of flight, Stone age, Bronze Age, Iron Age) | **Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire** Accessing Prior Knowledge: **Who traditional holds power within a country?****Has this always been the case throughout history?**(Prior learning – monarchy, English Civil War) |
| Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**Gunpowder Plot*** King James I – Protestant
* Robert Catesby and followers – Catholic
* Plot to blow up House of Parliament and assassinate the King.
* Plot failed – remembered on Bonfire Night.

**Miners’ Strike*** There were over 150 state-owned coal mines in Britain. These collieries employed nearly 200,000 miners.
* In 1984, the National Coal Board announced that twenty mines were to close: this would mean the loss of 20,000 jobs.
* Most of the miners went on strike.
* Closure of mines lead to unemployment
 | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**Ancient Greece*** AG – Democracy; the government which forms part of most modern gov today.
* Olympic Games
* Architecture – pillar designs still in use today
* Medicine – the roots of modern medicine started with the Ancient Greeks (Hippocrates)

**Roman Empire*** AR – formed main ideas and developments around engineering and construction (plumbing, roads, aqueducts, underfloor heating)
 | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**Ancient Greece*** Over 2500 years ago
* Roughly 700BC to 480BC
* City State ruled in differing ways: oligarchy, democracy, tyranny
* Spartan rule v Athenian rule

**Roman Empire** * Roughly 750BC – 450AD
* Roman Empire first grew to power as a republic (senators/consuls – elected officials served for a set amount of time) then Julius Caesar became Supreme dictator (end to republic/ power lies with dictator)
* Caesar Augustus was the first Roman Emperor
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|  | **Case study – Gunpowder Plot*** James I was a protestant and didn’t tolerate Catholics
* Robert Catesby (Catholic) was the leader of a plot to assassinate the King
* Decided to blow up the houses of Parliament as that is where the laws were passed that restricted Catholicism.
* An anonymous letter was handed to a member of parliament betraying Catesby and his gunpowder plot.
* Search of the Parliament cellars resulted in the discovery of Guy Fawkes and 36 barrels of gun powder.
 | **Case study – Ancient Greece*** Legacy – Olympic Games, architecture, medical (Hippocratic Oath)
 | **Case Study – Ancient Greece*** Ruling styles and different city states
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|  | Applying Essential Knowledge:**Explain the reasons behind conflict between those in power (James I) and the people (Catholics) that lead to the Gunpowder Plot.**  | Applying Essential Knowledge:**How has ancient Greek culture influence our modern way of life?** | Applying Essential Knowledge:**Describe how power differed across the Greek city states.** |
| Additional Vocabulary |  Protestantbetray | **Ancient Greece**legacy |  |
| **Key Themes** | **Conflict** | **Achievement** | **Power** |
| **Cycle B** | **Miners’ Strike**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about conflict between different groups of people?**(Prior Learning: Battle of Hastings, Richard I and Richard III)**James I (Gun Powder Plot)**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about conflict between different groups of people?**(Prior Learning: Battle of Hastings, Richard I and Richard III) | **Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire**Accessing Prior Knowledge: **What do you know about significant achievements throughout history?**(Prior learning – Space race, History of flight, Stone age, Bronze Age, Iron Age)(Possible prior learning – Space race, History of flight, Stone age) | **Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire** Accessing Prior Knowledge: **Who traditional holds power within a country?****Has this always been the case throughout history?**(Prior learning – monarchy, English Civil War) |
| Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**Miners’ Strike*** There were over 150 state-owned coal mines in Britain. These collieries employed nearly 200,000 miners.
* In 1984, the National Coal Board announced that twenty mines were to close: this would mean the loss of 20,000 jobs.
* Most of the miners went on strike.
* Closure of mines lead to unemployment

**Gunpowder Plot*** King James I – Protestant
* Robert Catesby and followers – Catholic
* Plot to blow up House of Parliament and assassinate the King.
* Plot failed – remembered on Bonfire Night.
 | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**Roman Empire**AR – formed main ideas and developments around engineering and construction (plumbing, roads, aqueducts, underfloor heating)**Ancient Greece*** AG – Democracy; the government which forms part of most modern gov today.
* Olympic Games
* Architecture – pillar designs still in use today
* Medicine – the roots of modern medicine started with the Ancient Greeks (Hippocrates)
 | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:**Roman Empire** * Roughly 750BC – 450AD
* Roman Empire first grew to power as a republic (senators/consuls – elected officials served for a set amount of time) then Julius Caesar became Supreme dictator (end to republic/ power lies with dictator)
* Caesar Augustus was the first Roman Emperor

 **Ancient Greece*** Over 2500 years ago
* Roughly 700BC to 480BC
* City State ruled in differing ways: oligarchy, democracy, tyranny
* Spartan rule v Athenian rule
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|  | **Case Study – Miners’ Strike*** Coal was a nationalised industry managed by the National Coal Board (NCB).
* There were over 150 state-owned coal mines in Britain. These collieries employed nearly 200,000 miners.
* In 1984, the NCB announced that twenty mines were to close: this would mean the loss of 20,000 jobs.
* The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and other unions resisted this.
* Coal miners in Great Britain took industrial action against pit closures. More than 150,000 (most) of the miners went on strike.
* Closure of mines lead to unemployment and therefore a decline in people’s standard of living.
* Crime levels also rose.
 | **Case Study – Roman Empire*** Legacy in Britain – roads, architecture, religion.
 | **Case Study – Roman Emperors (power)*** Julius Caesar
* Caesar Augustus
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|  | Applying Essential Knowledge:**Explain the reasons behind conflict between those in power (Conservative government) and the people (miners) that lead to the Miners’ strikes.** | Applying Essential Knowledge:How has the Roman Empire influence our modern way of life? | Applying Essential Knowledge:Describe how the Roman Empire was ruled and how this changed over time. |
| Additional Vocabulary |  **Miners’ Strike**picket linesprotestriotconservative labour | **Roman Empire**legacy |  |
| Impact evidence: * Pupil knowledge
* Class floor books
* Displays
* English books
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