

National Curriculum Purpose of Study

A high-quality history education will help pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain’s past and that of the wider world. It should inspire pupils’ curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching should equip pupils to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps pupils to understand the complexity of people’s lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time.

National Curriculum Aims

The national curriculum for history aims to ensure that all pupils:

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people’s lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
- gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as ‘empire’, ‘civilisation’, ‘parliament’ and ‘peasantry’
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales



National Curriculum Content

Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age **Y3/4 (A)**
- the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain **Y3/4 (B)**
- Britain’s settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots **Y5/6 (A)**
- the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor **Y5/6 (A)**
- a local history study **Y3/4 (A) Y5/6 (B)**
- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066 **Y3/4 (B)**
- the achievements of the earliest civilisations – 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 **Y5/6 (B)**
- Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world **Y5/6 (A)**
- a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; **Mayan civilization** c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300. **Y3/4 (A)**

SCHOOL KEY DRIVERS	
Oracy to place speech and communication at the heart of our curriculum enabling our children to speak confidently, appropriately and sensitively, learning through talk and deepening understanding through dialogue.	
Diversity to develop our children’s horizons and understanding of a variety of lifestyles within a broad, cultural curriculum	Community to develop our wish to be a central part of the local, national and world community
Environment to continue to reinforce that we value the environment and feel passionate about its management	Enquiry to encourage our children to be inquisitive, to ask questions and be resourceful, persistent and independent in their learning.
Risk because children need to learn to assess and manage risks by having fun and a little bit of danger!	Enterprise to support our children in developing more independence and the opportunity to show initiative

Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural development through the teaching of History

Spiritual

History supports spiritual development by helping children develop a sense of curiosity and the mystery of how and why events in the past happened and raises questions as to what could have happened if events had had different results. Artefacts are used to give pupils a sense of the past and aid pupils in understanding the people who produced and used these objects. Pupils are encouraged to explore the role played by important individuals, for good or ill, in the shaping of the world we live in. Pupils also reflect upon different interpretations of the past and how these interpretations have been arrived at.

Moral

History supports moral development by asking children to consider and comment on moral questions and dilemmas. Events and beliefs in the past will often be at odds with what we would consider unacceptable today (and were to some people in the past also) Pupils will be encouraged to show compassion for people facing dilemmas and to empathise with decisions which people in the past made and the reasoning behind these decisions. Notions of right and wrong are explored in connection with events from the past, linking with the value of justice.

Social

History supports social development by exploring the similarities and contrasts between past and present societies and be made aware of how, in the main, we are very fortunate to live in ‘the modern world’ which links with the value of thankfulness. They will examine how other cultures have had a major impact on the development of ‘British’ culture. Pupils will also be encouraged to build up their own social development through collaborative and team working activities.

Cultural

History supports cultural development by encouraging children to gain an understanding of and empathise with, people from different cultural backgrounds. They will examine how other cultures have had a major impact on the development of ‘British’ culture. Pupils develop a better understanding of our multicultural society through studying links between local, British, European and world history.

Working hard to ACHIEVE our best	
A	Aiming high through an Active curriculum which is Accessible to all in order to Achieve the very best that we can
C	Challenging ourselves within a culture of Care, Cooperation and Community
H	Helping each other to achieve within a Happy, Healthy and Hard-working environment
I	Inspiring others to be Independent, Involved and ever Improving
E	Expecting the very best of ourselves and others and always aiming to be Excellent in all that we do
V	Valuing every individual and providing Varied learning experiences
E	Encouraging everyone through our Enthusiasm and Eagerness to be our very best