

## History LKS2

Throughout the year the children will cover a variety of aspects of the history curriculum using enquiry-based skills in order to build on skills from KS1, compare and contrast, sequence, reason and interpret, synthesis and justify, develop conclusions and understanding through explanations about historical events that have had a significant impact on the United Kingdom.

Children will:

- 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.

<b>Autumn Term</b>	<p><b><u>Who were the Anglo Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What happened in Rome in AD410 that convinced the romans to leave Britain</li> <li>• Who the Anglo Saxons were and where they came from.</li> <li>• Why the Anglo Saxons settled in England after the Romans began to leave</li> <li>• Why the Anglo Saxons chose to live in villages rather than the towns left by the Romans</li> <li>• Why they were referred to as 'pagan'</li> <li>• Why England began to convert to Christianity after arrival of Constantine in AD 597</li> <li>• How ordinary people were affected by England's conversation to Christianity.</li> <li>• Why Sutton Hoo is one of the most important archaeological sites ever discovered in Britain</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Summer 2</b>	<p><b><u>What did the Vikings want in Britain and how did Alfred help to stop them getting it?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who the so called 'Vikings' were and where their original homelands can be found</li> </ul>

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The significance of the Viking attack on Lindisfarne in 793</li><li>• How England in Anglo Saxon times was made up of several separate kingdoms</li><li>• The motives of Norsemen who invaded Britain in the eighth and ninth centuries</li><li>• The area of modern-day Britain once occupied and settled by Norsemen</li><li>• How Norse settlements compared with Traditional Anglo Saxon ones</li><li>• The difference between myth and legend</li><li>• Why king Alfred of Wessex has the title 'Great'</li></ul> |
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