|  |
| --- |
| **COME FLY WITH ME! AFRICA** |
| **COMPOSITES** | **COMPONENTS** |
| **Pupils should be taught about a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history (NC)** | To know that, in the past, merchants from Britain traded with people all over the world, including the continent of Africa |
| To learn about the Benin Early Period | To know that the Kingdom of Benin was in West Africa in, what is now, modern-day NigeriaTo know that the Kingdom of Benin included a large city that was made up of smaller villagesTo know that the Benin people would trade with merchants from Europe and other African KingdomsTo know that Benin was successful because of its trade in gold, ivory and pepper with EuropeTo know that the most important person in the Benin kingdom was the king known as the Oba To know that the people of Benin believed that their Oba was a godTo know that Benin was famous for its craftworkers, wood carvers, ivory carvers, leather workers, weavers and blacksmithsTo know that Benin is famous for its bronze (and brass) sculptures |

|  |
| --- |
| **LINDOW MAN** |
| **COMPOSITES** | **COMPONENTS** |
| **Pupils should be taught about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age (NC)** | To know that Prehistoric Britain can be separated into three different times in history, Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron AgeTo know that Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron age are identified by the way the people made their toolsTo know that BC means before the birth of Jesus Christ and that we live in 2022 AD. AD means after the birth of Jesus ChristTo know that archaeologists study things that people have made and left behind to help us understand history |
| To know when the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age took place | To know that the Stone Age was before 3000BCTo know Bronze Age was between 3000 and 800 BC when people started to mix copper and tin to make bronzeTo know the Iron Age was between 800 BC and 43 AD when people began to make their weapons and tools out of iron because it was harder and tougher |
| To know what evidence exists for these different historical periods (Stonehenge, Skara Brae etc.) | To know that Skara Brae is a Stone Age village that is 5000 years old that can be found in the Orkney Isles off the north of ScotlandTo know that Stonehenge is a huge man-made circle of stones in Wiltshire, England, built around 4000 years agoTo know that Skara Brae started to be built in the Stone Age and was finished in the Bronze AgeTo know that Lindow man lived about 200O years ago in the Iron Age and his remains were found in a peat bog in CheshireTo know that archaeologists have found evidence of Bronze Age cemeteries and villages e.g. Winterbourne Poor Lot Barrows in Dorset , England which is dated from 1500BC |

|  |
| --- |
| **LINDOW MAN (cont.)** |
| **COMPOSITES** | **COMPONENTS** |
| To know who the Celts were, in particular, Boudicca | To know that Celts lived in groups of families called a tribe and that they settled in Britain from Europe To know that the Celts spoke a language called Gaelic and that this language is still spoken in parts of Britain today i.e., Ireland, Scotland, Wales and CornwallTo know that the Celts lived in Britain during the end of the Bronze Age and during the Iron AgeTo know that there were many tribes in Britain each with their own king and that they built hillfortsTo know that druids were very important members of the tribe who helped with decision makingTo know that the Celts had their own traditions and gods and that some of these traditions were kept when they converted to ChristianityTo understand that the Romans led by Julius Caesar invade Britain in 55BCE and won several battles against the Celtic tribes who he called BritonsTo know that the roman Empire wanted Britain’s gold, tin and ironTo know that the Romans invaded again in 43 AD and were more successful building towns and roadsTo know in 60AD the Iceni tribe was ruled by warrior Queen called Boudicca To know that Boudicca was the last of the Celtic leaders to try and stand up to the Romans including attacking Roman the Roman cities Camulodunum (Colchester) and Londinium (London)To know that the Romans eventually defeated the Iceni and it is thought that Boudicca took her own life rather than be taken captive |

|  |
| --- |
| **LINDOW MAN (cont.)** |
| **COMPOSITES** | **COMPONENTS** |
| To know how the people living during these three periods of time influenced the locality | To know that the landscape of the land may have been shaped by ancient human activity e.g. burial mounds, hillforts, roman roadsTo understand that using tools made from iron helped to farm and so more crops could be grownTo know that to protect themselves people in the iron age built hillforts with defensive ditchesTo know that there exists evidence of different types of settlement in different regions of the UK depending upon where the different tribes made their settlements |
| To understand how evidence from the past is used to make historical claimsTo understand the way in which the past impacts on the present | To know that a lot of evidence about Ancient Britain is from the Roman Invaders who wrote down their observationsTo know that preserved bodies like Lindow man provide scientists with evidence of what people looked like and what they ateTo know that the English language contains words from the ancient British languages e.g. beakTo know that Christianity came to Britain during the Iron Age  |

|  |
| --- |
| **ATHENS V SPARTA** |
| **COMPOSITES** | **COMPONENTS** |
| **Pupils should be taught about Ancient Greece through a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world (NC)** |  |
| To know the location of Greece | To know that the Ancient Greek Empire covered more land than modern Greece |
| To learn about the Greek Empire | To know that the word ‘ancient’ means any time in history over approximately 1500 years agoTo know that ‘empire’ means a set of lands or countries ruled by a person called an emperorTo understand that ancient Greeks lived in cities all around the Mediterranean SeaTo know that the Ancient Greeks lived in separate city states but they shared a common language and religion |
| To understand the importance of Athens V Sparta | To know that Athens and Sparta were the most powerful Ancient Greek cities 2500 years agoTo know these city-states had their own, very different laws and governmentsTo know that Athens and Sparta did not get onTo know that Spartans were very serious soldiers and boys started training aged 7 yearsTo know that between 500BC and 400BC Athens was the most important city in the worldTo know that Athens was famous for its thinkers, artists and writersTo know that the largest temple in Athens was called the ParthenonTo know that Athens was the world’s first democracy where there was no king and the people (men only) made the decisions  |

|  |
| --- |
| **ATHENS V SPARTA (cont.)** |
| **COMPOSITES** | **COMPONENTS** |
| To know about some of the important battles e.g. The Persian Wars | To know that the Persian Empire was also a powerful civilization in ancient historyTo know that the Persian Empire covered areas of modern-day Iran, Egypt, Turkey and parts of Afghanistan and PakistanTo know that one of the most famous battles was The battle of Marathon in 490BCTo know that the city-states of Greece joined together to fight the PersiansTo know that a ‘trireme’ was a very fast Greek warshipTo know that the wars lasted 20 years and that the Ancient Greeks eventually defeated the Persians |
| To learn about Greek Mythology | To know that the Ancient Greeks thought their gods lived in a palace in the clouds above Mount OlympusTo know that a myth is an ancient story people told to explain the things around themTo know the Ancient Greek myths were stories about gods and goddesses and that Zeus was the King of the godsTo know that the Ancient Greeks believed that the Earth was flat |
| To discover the legacy of the Ancient Greeks e.g., democracy and buildings | To know that ‘legacy’ means things in our lives today that started in the pastTo know that th**e** Ancient Greeks held the first **Olympics Games** in 776 BCE and these have been adapted by the modern Olympic gamesTo know that the first **marathon** was run by a Greek messenger during the Persian WarsTo know that many buildings around the world are modelled on Ancient Greek Architecture. The Romans were some of the first to copy themThe Ancient Greeks elected their leaders in a **democracy** (although in Ancient Greece only men could vote)To know that we still use some ideas of the Ancient Greeks today e.g. Pythagoras (maths) and Aristotle (science) |

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDER THE CANOPY** |
| **COMPOSITES** | **COMPONENTS** |
| **Pupils should be taught about a** **non-European society that provides contrasts with British history (NC)** | To know that many European countries had colonies in different parts of the world e.g. Britain in North America and Spain in central and South AmericaTo know that the Ancient Mayans lived Central America To know that there were successful civilisations in Central America a long time before the Europeans arrived e.g. the Mayans who lived from 2000 BC until they were finally conquered in 1697 by the Spanish invaders |
| To understand where names come from and what they mean | To know that some names have been used in families for centuriesTo know that some names are chosen to reflect something about the person, their jobs or the area where they lived e.g. Little or Preston or Gardener |
| To understand the relationship between where we originate from and what our names mean | To know that some names have different variations around the world e.g. Henry (English), Henri (French), Heinrich (German) Enrique (Spanish) |
| To learn what it would be like for the Mayans, living in the rainforest | To know that the ancient Mayans live in the rainforest and that it was a source of food, medicine and building materialsTo know royal ancient Mayans lived in palaces in the rainforestsTo know the poor people lived in huts made of wood outside the palacesTo know that the Ancient Mayans ate maize, beans and squashTo know that the Ancient Mayans hunted animals in the rainforest for foodTo know that maize was used to make tortillas to wrap beans and meat inTo know that ancient Mayans ate insects as a source of protein because they had very few farm animalsTo know that they used the cacao seeds to make a drink and that we now use these seeds to make chocolate |