

History Curriculum

The History curriculum at The Duston School provides the foundations for pupils to gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world and it inspires pupils' curiosity to know more about the past. 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.

The Primary Knowledge Curriculum is used to plan The Duston School History curriculum. Our curriculum is well-sequenced, using a largely chronological approach, and knowledge is valued and specified. Knowledge is taught to be remembered through retrieval practice and prior knowledge being revisited. Substantive and disciplinary knowledge are intertwined and revisited to ensure that children have a firm understanding of key concepts including: democracy, migration, monarchy and empire.

Discrete History lessons are taught, recognising the identity of the discipline, fostering a love for subject content that will flourish as children move through the curriculum. Links are made across the curriculum so that children can make connections to further embed their learning.

The Duston School History curriculum covers all objectives from the National Curriculum. To ensure that our History curriculum is ambitious and meets the needs of the children at The Duston School, we have also included the History units:

Curriculum Map and Key Knowledge Goals						
EYFS						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	All About Me - Humans change over time. - Families grow and change over time.	Transport – Past and Present Transport in the past was different from the present day.	Space Scientists have investigated space for many years.	Growing and Changing We grow and change throughout our lives.	Kings and Queens - In England we have a King. - To know that King and Queens have a Coronation.	Stories from the Past Stories can help to explain things.
Key Stage 1						
	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Year 1	Discovering History <i>How do we know about the past?</i> - History is the story of the past. - People who study history are called historians. - Sources tell us about the past.		Kings, Queens and Leaders <i>What is the job of Kings and Queens?</i> - England has been ruled by Kings and Queens for a long time. - Parliament was set up to make decisions for the country.		Parliament and Prime Ministers <i>Who is the Prime Minister and what is their job?</i> - The Prime Minister is the leader of the government. - Adults vote to choose the people who run our country.	
Year 2	The Romans in Britain <i>How did the Romans change Britain over time?</i> - Where the Romans came from. - The Romans built a large empire. - The Romans invaded Britain.		The Tudors <i>Why do historians study the Tudors?</i> - Tudor times were different from life today. - Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch. - Elizabeth I was the last Tudor monarch.		Powerful Voices <i>What changes did these significant people make?</i> - Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King were influential people in the Civil Rights movement in the USA. - Malala Yousafzai fights for children to have an education.	
Lower Key Stage 2						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3	Stone Age to the Iron Age <i>What was life like in the Stone Age?</i> The Stone Age is divided into three sections.	Ancient Egypt <i>What did ancient Egyptians leave behind?</i> Ancient Egyptian society was hierarchal.	The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Viking <i>How did life change in England between 450 and 1066?</i> - Anglo Saxons came to England after the Romans left: Angles, Saxons and the Jutes - England was divided into kingdoms. - The Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland. - The Vikings invaded in England.		Law and Power (1154-1272) <i>Which historical events took place I the period 1154-1272?</i> - Henry II - the father of common law. - The Holy Wars.	The War of the Roses <i>What happened during the War of the Roses?</i> - The Wars of the Roses. - Henry Tudor was married Elizabeth of York.

Year 4	Ancient Greece <i>How did the Ancient Greeks change the world?</i> • Ancient Greece was made up of independent city-states • Athens is considered to be the birthplace of democracy. • Spartans were warriors and lived very modestly. • The Ancient Olympic Games included competitive sports.	Life in Ancient Rome <i>What was different between life in Ancient Rome and life today?</i> • Origin of Ancient Rome. • Rome as an absolute monarchy.	The Rise and Fall of Rome <i>What led to the fall of the Roman Empire?</i> • The Punic Wars. • The Roman Empire ended	The Stuarts <i>Which things changed during the Stuart period?</i> • James VI of Scotland became James I. • During the reign of James I there was a plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament. • Charles I’s decisions led to Civil War • The Great Fire of London in 1666.		
	Upper Key Stage 2					
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 5	Baghdad 900 CE <i>What was the historical significance of Baghdad 900CE?</i> • Baghdad 900 CE. • Baghdad was invaded in 1258 and much of the city was destroyed.	The Early British Empire <i>What led Britain to build an empire?</i> • Great Britain had an empire. • Britain traded with countries all over the world. • Britain was motivated to build an empire.	The French Revolution <i>Why was the French Revolution an important time in History?</i> • The French Revolution changed inequality. • Napoleon seized power in France.	The Transatlantic Slave Trade <i>What led to the abolition of slavery in the British Empire?</i> • The Transatlantic Slave Trade transported enslaved Africans. • Thomas Clarkson.	The Industrial Revolution <i>How did the Industrial Revolution change people’s lives?</i> • ‘Industrial Revolution’ is the transition to machinery.	The Victorian Age <i>What major changes happened during the Victorian era?</i> • Queen Victoria reign. • Urbanisation • Impact of the Poor Law.
	World War I <i>What were the causes of World War I?</i> • Causes of World War I. • WWI was fought on land, at sea and in the air. • Consequences of the First World War.	The Suffragettes <i>Were all women in Britain fighting for women’s suffrage between 1830-1928?</i> • The National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies. • The WSPU.	The Rise and Fall of Hitler <i>What led to the outbreak of WWII by 1939?</i> • After WWI, many German people were unhappy. • The beginning of World War II.	World War II <i>How did people in Britain help support the allies win the war?</i> • WW2 was a war fought around the world. • The Allied and Axis Powers. • Holocaust.	The Cold War <i>To what extent do Historians agree about the causes of the Cold War?</i> • The Cold War. • Competition to develop nuclear weapons.	The History of Human Rights And Equality in Britain <i>How has Britain become a more equal society over time?</i> Human Rights are the rights and freedoms that belong to every person.