

Yerbury History Curriculum Knowledge and Skills Progression Map

National Curriculum Programmes of Study; Colour Coded Cross Referencing Key –	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>KS1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an awareness of the past • Know where the people and events studied fit within a chronological framework • Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods • Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show understanding of key features of events • Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is presented 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>KS2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods studied* • Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop appropriate use of historical terms* • Address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance* • Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information* • Understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources* <p><i>Where the identified knowledge/skill links to more than one NC requirement, the proceeding ** indicate the NC links.</i></p>

There are four other strands that are interwoven within our school curriculum – references to which are highlighted in this document. The purpose of these strands is to give the children a deep understanding of some of the historic features that have shaped the modern world, given them firm foundations to pursue their historical education into Secondary school and beyond.

The concept of **Empire** and the role of **invasion**

The differences and similarities of different **Religions**

Different models of **government and societal hierarchy**

Where these strands are covered, teachers will purposefully refer back to the related learning from previous areas of study in history.

Our **local study** is of Islington in WW2 – the children understand what it would have been like to live in Islington during that period and undertake a thorough study of how the local area physically changed by looking at photographs, street maps, and information on bomb damage.

Year 1				
KS1 Knowledge End Points:	Term Half Term Coverage	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Topic	Who Are We? Family History & The History of Toys <i>Local History: Significant Historical Events, People and Places</i>	Homes & Castles National Changes: Changes in Living Memory	
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know the personal historical events of your own life Yerbury school was built in 1884 during the Victorian era when education became available to all. When it opened, it had 720 children compared to 450 today Dick Whittington turned again at Highgate Hill after hearing the Bow bells tell him that he would be mayor one day. The Whittington Stone and statue of his cat mark the point where this happened. The Whittington Hospital and Whittington Park are named after him Toys have changed over time, some are from the past, some are from the present day. Historically, toys were made of wood and metal. Plastic had not been invented yet. In the present day many toys are made of plastic. In the past, toys with moving parts were generally mechanical. You had to move a part of the toy to make another part move. Now we have electricity - Many modern toys are electrical and can move when you turn them on. New toys will be made in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about different types of home, from modern housing to early settlements Recognise different rooms and household objects from the past Learn about household objects (using artefacts and images) used long ago, sorting them into 'then' and 'now' Know about medieval castles and their main functions and purpose Understand the different roles and responsibilities of people in a UK castle Learn about the similarities and differences of ways of life for the people living in the different periods covered. 	
KS1 Skills End Points:	Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop knowledge of chronology by ordering events - making a timeline. Deduce information from historical sources, particularly in relation to chronology. Relate key events and happenings to a historical context Describe the characteristics of old toys. Begin to distinguish between the past in living memory and beyond when putting toys in chronological order and when discussing toys of parents and grandparents. put up to 3 objects in chronological order. Speak about toys that belonged to their parents and grandparents. Use real historical toys to compare the properties of old and new toys. Make comparisons between the past and the present Identify old toys and new toys, and to explain some similarities and differences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine different historical sources and use them to support ideas, explaining what has been learnt from the sources. Sort household objects, (artefacts and images) from the past and present day, and to identify similarities and differences. Begin to develop awareness of primary sources. Begin to understand that some changes, such as those to homes, have come about because of new technology and also a change in basic requirements (eg. importance of defence, convenience etc). Use what we have learned to make deductions and inferences about life long ago Use technical vocabulary to name and organise features of dwelling over time 	

Year 2				
KS1 Knowledge End Points:	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Topic	Great Fire of London & The Plague <i>Subject Content: Beyond Living Memory/significant historical events, people and places in own locality</i>		Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell <i>Subject Content: Significant Individuals</i>
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the Great Fire of London started (Pudding Lane, Thomas Farryner's Bakery) Which historical figures were involved and the evidence they provided e.g. Samuel Pepys, Thomas Farryner, Sir Christopher Wren, King Charles The extent of the damage caused and its impact on London (One-third of London was destroyed and about 100,000 people were made homeless) and how current technology and resources would prevent this in a modern context. Key historical facts and dates (2nd September 1666 and last for five days) Samuel Pepys' Diary is a 'Primary Source' Know how and when the Plague began Learn about the symptoms of the Plague Understand how people tried to prevent catching or curing the Plague 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Florence Nightingale a famous British nurse who lived from 1820-1910 Florence Nightingale began her nursing career during the Crimean War and campaigned for better hospital conditions for the wounded soldiers there. Nightingale helped to make hospitals more sanitary places and is considered the founder of modern nursing (Much of what we know about clean, organised hospital conditions today is thanks to Florence's hard work and research) During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale was nicknamed 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she would work all night to make sure the soldiers had what they needed, including water and warm blankets Florence Nightingale influenced modern nursing and training in the medical profession 1853-1856 and was caused by disagreements between Russia and the UK, France, Sardinia and the Ottoman Empire over the ownership of territories in the Ottoman Empire Hospitals, including that in Scutari were very basic and the soldiers were not given good food and medicine to help them get better. Wounded soldiers often arrived with diseases like typhus, cholera and dysentery. More men died from these diseases than from their injuries. Women were not highly regarded in the medical profession at the time and this has changed over time Mary Seacole was born in 1805 in Jamaica to a Scottish soldier and a Jamaican nurse and healer. Mary Seacole learnt about traditional Jamaican treatments and remedies from her mother and from army doctors staying at the boarding house. These skills were put to good use when many people in Kingston fell victim to a deadly disease called cholera. Mary wanted to help the British soldiers who were going to Russia to fight in the Crimean war and opened a "British Hotel" near to the battlefields with her loyal friend Thomas. Lots of nurses did invaluable work looking after the soldiers in the Crimean War, but Mary showed further bravery by riding on horseback into the battlefields, even when under fire, to nurse wounded men from both sides of the war. Mary was known amongst the soldiers as 'Mother Seacole' owing to her bravery Edith Cavell was a British Nurse who saved the life of soldiers from both sides of the First World War She was arrested and executed for treason – some proclaimed her as a traitor, others as a hero
KS1 Skills End Points:	Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn explicitly about Primary Sources when studying Samuel Pepys' Diary Put historical events in chronological order Use secondary sources to find historical information Use creative writing skills to write about a key historical event Research using historical sources Order events chronologically 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare present day nursing with nursing from the past Compare standards of hygiene in hospitals between the past and present Use primary and secondary sources to find out about the lives of Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell Order events chronologically Use and interpret a timeline with greater accuracy Comment on the legacies of significant people in history and record key understanding Make comparison of Nurses across time

Year 3				
Y3 and 4 Knowledge End Points:	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Topic	Stone Age to the Romans		Ancient Egypt
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Stone age was a prehistoric era which occurred before the eras previously studied. Time can be divided into BC and CE. It was called the Stone Age because it was dominated by stone tools. It consisted of three different periods called Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. It lasted from 2.5 million years ago to approx 5 million years ago Changes that impacted on the way people lived included the discovery of fire, the development of increasingly sophisticated tools and the introduction of settlements and farming. Know that artefacts (which are Primary Sources) are predominantly used when studying pre-historic periods and that Historians infer and use context to understand how people lived. Know some of the achievements of stone-age Britons (settlements – Skara Brae), Stonehenge, Cave Art, Religion, and the impact of farming on culture The way people lived (homes, diet) was influenced by natural materials. Religion became more organised as the era progressed into the Bronze Age. (burial grounds etc). The Bronze Age drove progress forwards resulting in stronger weapons, better farming and simple trade. (e.g. simple boats). In the Iron Age there was a range of economic and social changes. For example, the concept of wealth, different towns and defences and an increase in trade and land ownership. Know about Iron Age hill forts Know where the Celts originated from and about their culture To know about the concept of Empire and its definition To understand the Roman model of government The Roman invasion coincided with the Iron Age To know about the geographical breadth of the Roman Empire Understand why the Romans invaded Britain Know about the military effectiveness, equipment and tactics of the Romans The Roman invasion was resisted by the Celts – eg. Boudicca Understand the legacy of the Romans in Britain and how it has influenced the modern day – towns, roads, plants, animals, food, language and this has had an impact on lifestyle (religion, public order, food, libraries, language, calendar, mathematics) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know where The Ancient Egyptian era lies on a timeline relative to other historical periods previously learned at Yerbury. Know technical vocab related to the Ancient Egyptians (canopic jars, papyrus, hieroglyph, pharaoh, pyramid, mummification) The ancient Egyptian empire lasted for about 3000 years (30 centuries) from its unification around 3100BC to its conquest by Alexander the Great in 332BC Egypt is in North Africa and that 90% is a desert area. The ancient Egyptians lived along the banks of the River Nile which they depended on for fresh water. The annual flooding of the Nile enabled the Egyptians to grow crops around the banks as the ancient Egyptians developed irrigation systems to sustain their crops. Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics to communicate – It was decoded by the discovery of the Rosetta Stone The Pharaoh was an Egyptian king who owned all the land, made laws, collected taxes and defended Egypt. A Pharaoh represented the Gods on earth and performed rituals and built temples to honour the gods. Ancient Egyptians worshipped gods and believed in an afterlife and preserved the body after death using mummification, storing internal organs in 'canopic jars' Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922 and that subsequent events led to the widespread belief that the tomb was cursed Know about Egyptian religion (including gods) and the belief in the afterlife Know about social structure and Hierarchy in Ancient Egypt Know about daily life in Ancient Egypt and compare to other lives of people from other periods studied Know that Egypt had an Empire for a period of time Know about the fall and legacy of Ancient Egypt

<p>Y3 and 4 Skills End Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can sequence key events from a significant era, showing chronological understanding of this era in relation to others. • Organises and selects relevant historical information from primary, secondary sources, including artefacts, to draw and convey conclusions in multiple forms • Can use a range of sources and understands how knowledge of the past has been constructed • Devises questions which demonstrate critical thinking and enable a secure and wider understanding of the era • Makes connections between different eras in history and between the past and present, using historical terms with increasing accuracy. 	<p>Key Skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask questions about the past that can be investigated. • Demonstrate an understanding of chronology and where the Stone Age to The Romans fits. • Use a range of sources to carry out research. • Used primary and secondary sources to suggest what the past might have been like. • Use historical vocabulary to describe the periods. • Identify and describe reasons for and results of changes in the periods. • Identified how natural materials available influenced changes. • Compared life in different time periods (e.g. stone age and modern man). • Compare Britain and Rome in the same era using a comparative table following class discussion. • Research Roman life and Armies - using primary and secondary sources, as well as cross-curricular approach • Undertake critical thinking by asking questions about a historical era and making and conveying value judgements. • Comparative thinking: Relate what life in ancient Britain was like in comparison to modern Britain, understanding aspects of similarity and difference. • Organisation and selection of relevant historical information, including artefacts, primary and secondary sources. • Develop understanding of how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. • Sequence key events from Roman History and relate the era to other ancient eras to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of Roman History. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find out and draw conclusions about Egyptian life by looking at artefacts. • Use different resources, including keys, and knowledge of other languages to decode hieroglyphics into English. • Use role-play to deepen understanding of the life of pharaoh • Use creative writing skills to describe historical event. • Use primary and secondary sources, such as newspaper reports, to find out about the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb and subsequent events. • Compare different models of government from periods studied • Understand the concept of Empire and that there have been different empires over time
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Year 4				
Y3 and 4 Knowledge End Points:	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can name specific eras, peoples and individuals in British history and relate these to local and worldwide history Demonstrates an understanding of the chronology (including key dates) of the eras, figures and peoples studied. Makes connections between historical settings and contexts and to know how significant events within the eras studied had an impact on the future. Draws from historical sources and relevant information to makes connections between the past and is able to state aspects of the past, from the periods studied, that are relatable to the present day. 	Topic		Ancient Greece	
	Key Knowledge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ancient Greek empire coincides with the end of Ancient Egypt (which was conquered by the Ancient Greeks) Ancient Greece had a warm, dry climate, as it does today. Greece was divided into city-states that each had their own laws and way of life, but all spoke the same language. Two of the best-known city states are Athens and Sparta. In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed. Athens had a democratic government – people who lived there made decisions by voting – compare to Roman and Ancient Egyptian government. In Sparta, there was a strong emphasis on military warfare. In 490bc, Persians invasion led to the Battle of Marathon; The Athenians sent a hoplite (Greek foot soldier) named Pheidippides to ask Sparta for help but won the battle without them. We know about the Battle of Marathon because of Herodotus. Herodotus – often called the 'Father of history' – was the first person that we know of to use the historical method and some say he was the first historian. He collected stories from all around the Mediterranean, from Greeks and non-Greeks. He combined these different types of evidence: eyewitness accounts, hearsay, and tradition – he then used reason to reach conclusions as to what happened. We do something similar when we use primary and secondary sources in history – we use our reason to try and reach conclusions as to what happened. Alexander the Great (of Macedon) used invasion to conquer create an empire that covered 3000 miles from 336BC to 323BC The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia. The Greeks used different kinds of columns in the stone buildings they made – Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. The Greeks believed there were different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour. Some of our alphabet came from the one that the Ancient Greeks used. Greece eventually became a part of the Roman Empire. The Romans conquered Athens in 146 BC. Know that, on face value, neither Primary or secondary sources are 'better' or more reliable than the other. Each source has its own context that must be considered. 	
Y3 and 4 Skills End Points:	Key Skills		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use primary and secondary sources to draw comparison between the organisation of ancient Athens and current society (e.g. democracy), and link aspects of life from Athens and Sparta (competitive sport, culture etc) to modern life in Britain. Deepen this understanding by devising historically valid questions. Use a range of sources to be able to convey, what life was like for a hoplite soldier Note connections and contrasts between religions and knowledge of who the Ancient Greeks worshiped, supported by own research and enquiry. Gather, record and present key information from Ancient Greek life at home. Pupils will draw on their skills from previous years to create hypotheses of what life was like for people (in Athens and Sparta) using their research skills to develop and explore their reasoning. Place the area of study on a timeline relative to other periods studied at Yerbury School. Compare the modern and ancient Olympics 	

Year 5

Year 5				
Y5 and 6 Knowledge End Points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, with clear narratives within and across the periods studied. Makes connections between historical eras, as well as between the past and the present, recognising contrasts and trends over time and using historical terms accurately Understands how to evaluate and use a range of sources to develop and deepen knowledge Can state specific aspects of the legacy of ancient civilisations and relates their historical understanding to geographical locations and their significant geographical features. Demonstrates understanding of the experiences of groups and individuals from within an historical society, following the effective use of historical sources and information. 	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Topic	Space	Anglo Saxons & Vikings Subject Content: Chronology from the stone age to 1066	
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the Romans named the first planets. Subsequent planets were discovered after the invention of the telescope but still had Roman names. Know that Pluto was declassified as a planet. Know that Copernicus was the first to argue a heliocentric theory of the universe Galileo was the father of observational astronomy and also proposed a heliocentric theory of the universe. He was found to be a heretic The Wright Brothers created the first engine powered flight vehicle Robert Goddard built the first liquid fuelled rocket Know about post WW2 relations between USA and USSR – The Cold War 1957 – Sputnik was launched Yuri Gagarin (USSR) was the first man in Space 1961 The first Human Spacewalk was in 1965 First soft landing on the moon by a spacecraft was in 1966 Know about the first manned moon landing in 1969 Understand the contribution made by Katherine Johnson Salyut 1 – Russian Space Station - 1971 Skylab – American Space Station – 1973 The International Space Station – 1998 Viking 1 and 2 visited other planets and sent back photos 1976 Voyager 2 – 1977 The hubble Telescope (And the James Webb Space Telescope Understand the experience of modern-day astronauts – inc. Mae Jemison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The departure of the Romans left Britain vulnerable to invasion by tribal forces from foreign lands. The Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Picts were from other parts of Europe. The invading forces were drawn to England because of floods and famine in their own countries and the contrasting rich and fertile farmland in England. Anglo-Saxon contributions to language, place names, defence and literature changed the social and cultural landscape of England. Anglo-Saxon settlement differed from Roman settlements in England in that they were made up of small agricultural settlements rather than walled cities. The effectiveness Anglo-Saxon society depended on discrete skills of its members. Anglo-Saxon artefacts and sites are an important source of knowledge and have contributed to historical enquiry. The Sutton Hoo burial site holds important information about Anglo-Saxon life. Know where the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain and their place-names. The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called long ships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787 The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade (the first recorded raid took place in AD 793). They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials. The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain. 	
Y5 and 6 Skills End Points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can order historical artefacts and key events chronologically. Can illicit information and draw conclusions from primary sources of history. Can use secondary sources of history to find information to enhance knowledge and understanding of an historical era. Can articulate historical understanding verbally and through writing. Can compare related historical and modern objects and consider the effect or change caused by an historic event. Makes explicit comparisons between different eras in history and between the past and present 	Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Primary Sources to understand what early civilisations believed or knew about space – revisit prior topics (Stone Age, Egyptians, Romans, Greeks) Understand the difference between planes and rockets and how this relates to space travel Understand that the Space Race was used for propaganda for both the USA and USSR Communicate different viewpoints of historical events (men and women) Organise a presentation about an historical event or source and answer questions about it or lead a discussion. Understand why the Hubble Telescope has been so important for Space Exploration Explore the future of space travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate and place the Anglo Saxon timeline alongside other significant eras on a timeline. Sequence events in the history of England following on from the Roman retreat, to demonstrate how government has changed over time. Explain why invaders chose England to settle (cause and consequence), referring to own recorded evidence from historical sources. Explain and evaluate the skills needed for members of an Anglo-Saxon community, drawing from information obtained from historical sources. Provided historical findings through observation, interpretation and evaluation of original artefacts and archaeological evidence. Distinguish between certainty, guessing and not knowing and make logical inferences supported by evidence. Order significant events from with the Viking era on a timeline and relate to Anglo Saxon period. Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information by learning about and organising information about Viking life. Address and devise historically valid questions prompted from the handing of artefacts. 	

Year 6				
Y5 and 6 Knowledge End Points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, with clear narratives within and across the periods studied. • Makes connections between historical eras, as well as between the past and the present, recognising contrasts and trends over time and using historical terms accurately • Understands how to evaluate and use a range of sources to develop and deepen knowledge • Can state specific aspects of the legacy of ancient civilisations and relates their historical understanding to geographical locations and their significant geographical features. • Demonstrates understanding of the experiences of groups and individuals from within an historical society, following the effective use of historical sources and information. 	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Topic	WW2 in Islington	The Mayans c 900CE	
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWII is an aspect of 'Modern History'. • Know about the British Empire • Germany invaded Poland September 1, 1939. • Know about the causes of WW2 • Britain and France declared war on Germany (start of WWII) on September 3, 1939. • Rationing was introduced across the UK in January 1940. • Dunkirk was evacuated and France surrendered to Germany (May - June 1940). Germany used blitzkrieg to take over much of western Europe. • Germany launched air attacks on Great Britain beginning The Battle of Britain and the Blitz (July 1940); Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact, creating the axis alliance. • The Battle of Britain was a turning point in British History • Dunkirk was proclaimed as a victory for both the Allies and the Axis • The Japanese attacked the US navy in Pearly Harbour (December 7th 1941). The next day the USA enters the war fighting with the allies. • D-Day and Normandy invasion; Allied forces invaded France and pushed back the Germans (6/06/44). • Germany surrenders on 7/05/20) and VE Day (Victory in Europe) declared the following day. • The war ends on September 2nd 1945, following the US bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. • Neville Chamberlain was UK Prime Minister from 1937-1940. • Winston Churchill was UK Prime Minister from 1940-45 and again from 1951-55). • Adolf Hitler was leader of the Nazi Party and chancellor of Germany, 1933-45. • To know specific locations in the immediate and wider locality that were affected by bomb damage and relate these to old maps to compare and contrast (analyse street maps and bomb maps). Whittington Park exists as a result of the bombing, as does Foxham Gardens. Some houses are post 1945 – why? A V2 bomb fell near the school. • To know and explain how and why the local area was targeted (railway – Holloway road). • Anne Frank and her family went into hiding as a result of Jewish persecution by the Nazis (she wrote a famous diary of her experiences). • To gain knowledge of the experiences of children during the war and know that many children from London were evacuated. • 90% of all able-bodied single women between the ages of 18 and 40 were engaged in some form of work or National Service by September 1943 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Maya were a civilisation who lived in Mesoamerica (now Central America – South-East Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize) between approx. 2000BC and 900CE • Know the features of Ancient Mayan Cities – Cemetery, ball court, acropolis, temples, markets etc) • Learn about the hierarchy of Mayan society (farmers, slaves, nobility) • Use historical sources to learn about daily life of Mayan people of different social classes • Know where the Mayan civilisation fits on a timeline relative to other eras studied at Yerbury. • Know about the Mayan religion, gods, rituals and belief • Know about Mayan inventions and discoveries (number system, calendar, medicine, irrigation and drainage, step farming, legal system, hunting tools, writing through hieroglyphs, chocolate, ball games) • Know about the food the ancient Mayans ate and its religious and cultural significance • Know different theories about the mysterious decline of the Maya • Know that approx. 40% of modern-day Guatemalans are descended from the Maya and that some people still take part in Mayan rituals. • Explore the legacy of the Maya 	

<p>Y5 and 6 Skills End Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses chronological awareness to establish clear narratives between within and across periods studied • Organises and selects relevant historical information from primary and secondary sources, including artefacts, to develop and extend knowledge of specific individuals and their experiences and events linked to different eras and places • Uses historical sources to investigate an initial hypothesis and conveys findings and understanding through a range of forms. • Addresses and devises historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance* • Makes connections, and recognises contrasts and trends over time and uses appropriate historical terms to articulate knowledge and understanding • Makes explicit comparisons between different eras in history and between the past and present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make comparisons between their lives now and the life of a child in WW2. For example, school life, food/rationing, evacuees. Using primary sources and secondary sources film clips and interviews of people involved in WW2. • Discuss the sequence of events. leading up to the beginning of WW2. Use knowledge of alliances and government pressures to discuss their views and opinions. (Use their timelines as secondary sources) When appropriate, make connections with past and current affairs and happenings in the world today. • Write a letter of diary entry from the point of view of someone in WW2 they will draw on their local knowledge and how local areas have been affected, demonstrating empathy for others. • Deepen understanding of Historical sources by examining Churchill and Hitlers' speeches after Dunkirk – understand the role of propaganda and how it adds context to historical sources • Debate and deepen understanding of the reasons for going to war from the point of view of the allies and/or axis. • Use primary (videos of the time, Anne Frank's diary) and secondary sources (pictures and diagrams of objects and things used in WW2 eg ration poster, shelter design) of history to gain the knowledge of the experiences of children living in London during the war (evacuees). • Make explicit links to examples of Empire from this period to other periods studied at Yerbury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Historical sources to deduce information about the Maya • Compare and contrast the Mayan Civilisation compared to other civilisation studied at Yerbury School. (government, slavery, religion, [empire, invasion] • Consider where evidence we have of the Mayans comes from and how open they are to interpretation • Locate and place the Mayan civilisation on a timeline alongside other eras studied at Yerbury 	
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