History at Skelton Primary School - Curriculum Map

| | History at Skelton Primary School - KS1 | | | |
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| Year Group (Cycle) | Autumn | Spring | Summer | |
| KS1 Cycle A 2024/2025 | Childhood How was childhood different in the 1950s compared to today? Area of History: Continuity and Change This project teaches children about everyday life and families today, including comparisons with childhood in the 1950s, using artefacts and a range of different sources. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCa | School Days How has school life changed since the Victorian era? Area of History: Continuity and Change This project teaches children about schooling both today and in the past. They compare schooling in the Victorian era to their experiences today. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCa | Local History: Guy Fawkes Why is Guy Fawkes still famous? Area of History: Significance This project teaches pupils about the significance of Guy Fawkes, one of York's famous sons. Pupils learn about the tensions between Catholics and Protestants, and how these led to the Gunpowder Plot. Pupils will also study Guy Fawkes' legacy. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCd | |
| KS1 Cycle B 2025/2026 | Local History: Clifford's Tower Why did William the Conqueror build Clifford's Tower? Area of History: Cause and Consequence This project teaches pupils about the significance of Clifford's Tower in York. In order to support Y1 pupils to access this project, pupils will reflect on their own history using a timeline, as well as the history of York's buildings. Pupils will then go on to learn about the purpose of mediaeval castles, and why William the | Magnificent Monarchs What impact did our significant sovereigns have? Area of History: Continuity and Change This unit will develop pupils' early understanding of the concepts of hierarchy and power through the development of the monarchy in England, and later, the United Kingdom. Pupils will study the impact of two English monarchs: William the Conqueror and Elizabeth II. Pupils will examine key changes to everyday life during the reigns of these two | Movers and Shakers How did women change the world? Areas of History: Continuity and Change, significance This project teaches children about historically significant women who have had an impact on the world and people's lives today. They learn to use historical sources to find out about the people featured and to explore their significance. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCb | |

| nd their relative power over these changes. Curriculum Link (see below): NCc |
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| | National Curriculum Objectives: KS1 | | |
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| а | Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. | | |
| b | Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. | | |
| С | The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods. | | |
| d | Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. | | |

| History at Skelton Primary School - LKS2 | | | |
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| Year Group (Cycle) | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
| | Through the Ages | Emperors and Empires | Local History: Industrial Revolution |
| | How did life change between the Stone | How was the Roman invasion of Britain | How did the Industrial Revolution change |
| LKS2 | Age and the Iron Age? | significant? | Victorian York? |
| (Cycle A) | Area of History: Continuity and Change | Area of History: Significance | Area of History: Cause and Consequence |
| 2024/ 2025 | This project teaches children about British | This project teaches children about the history | This project teaches pupils about the impact |
| | prehistory from the Stone Age to the Iron | and structure of the Roman Empire. They will | of the Industrial Revolution on York, |
| | Age, focusing strongly on the Bronze Age. | conduct a detailed study of the Romanisation | particularly the chocolate and railway |
| | Study includes changes to people and | of Britain, including the Roman invasion as well | industries. Pupils will look at how life changed |
| | lifestyle caused by ingenuity, invention and | as the impact of Roman invention and | for people in York, and how philanthropy |
| | technological advancement. | ingenuity. | developed in response to these changes. |
| | National Curriculum Link (see below): NCa | National Curriculum Link (see below): NCb | National Curriculum Link (see below): NCe.2 |
| | Invasion: The Anglo-Saxons | Invasion: The Vikings in Yorkshire | The Tudors |
| | | How was our region shaped by the Vikings? | What was it like to live in Tudor England? |
| LKS2 | Area of History: Continuity and Change | Area of History: Similarity and Difference | Areas of History: Similarity and Difference; |
| (Cycle B) | This project teaches children about life in | This project teaches children about life in | Significance |
| 2025/ 2026 | Britain after the Roman withdrawal. Children | Britain after the Roman withdrawal. Children | Pupils will learn about the lasting Tudor legacy |
| | will learn about the settlement of Britain by | will learn about Viking invasions, focusing on | changes that occurred from Henry VII to the |
| | the Anglo- Saxons, focusing on society and | the impact that these had on our local area. | end of Elizabeth's reign and the disparity |
| | everyday life, the spread of Christianity and | They will study how life was lived in Yorkshire | between rich and poor in Tudor England. By |
| | the significance of King Athelstan. | during Viking rule. | the end of this unit, pupils will be able to |
| | National Curriculum Link (see below): NCc | National Curriculum Link (see below): NCd & | express that the Tudor period was significant |

| NCd | NCe.1 | due to religious reform and overseas |
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| | | expansion, and the cultivation of (relative) peace and prosperity. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCf.1 |

| | History at Skelton - UKS2 | | | |
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| Year Group (Cycle) | Autumn | Spring | Summer | |
| UKS2 (Cycle A) 2024/2025 | Britain at War How did the Second World War change the lives of British people? Area of History: Cause and Consequence Pupils will learn how the outbreak of the Second World War affected people in Britain. They will focus on how life changed on the home front, and what the lasting impact of the war was for key groups of people. The unit will focus heavily on the role of propaganda in maintaining the war effort on the Home Front. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCf.4 | Ancient Civilisation Why were the Ancient Egyptians so successful? Area of History: Significance This unit will introduce pupils to an overview of the Indus Valley and Ancient Sumer civilisations, before moving onto a depth study of Ancient Egypt. Pupils will analyse primary sources from Ancient Egypt to develop their understanding of the importance of the Nile to Ancient Egypt, and the daily lives of Ancient Egyptians. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCg | Crime and Punishment How have attitudes towards crime and punishment changed over time? Area of History: Continuity and Change This unit will explore how and why attitudes to crime and punishment have changed over time, and how these changes reflect changes in societal beliefs and rulers. References to York's own history of crime and punishment will be threaded throughout. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCe.3 | |
| UKS2 (Cycle B) 2025/ 2026 | Groundbreaking Greeks How "golden" was Golden Age Greece? Area of History: Significance This project teaches children about developments and changes during the classical period of Ancient Greece, focusing on the city state of Athens and exploring the lasting legacy and impact of Ancient Greece in society today. | Early Islamic Civilisation Why was Baghdad a significant civilisation? Area of History: Significance This project will explore the significance of early Baghdad, and its role in mediaeval trade as well as the developments in science, medicine and architecture. Pupils will also consider the similarities and differences between Britain and Baghdad during this time | Civil Rights in Changing Britain How have people fought for their rights in Britain? Area of History: Significance This project teaches children how people throughout Britain's history have fought for their civil rights, with a strong focus on 20th century history. Pupils will use a wide range of sources and their well-developed | |

| National Curricu | lum Link (see below): NCh | period. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCi | disciplinary knowledge to support them in their analysing and interpreting of these sources. National Curriculum Link (see below): NCf2 |
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| | | National Curriculum Objectives: KS2 | |
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| а | | Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age | |
| b | | The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain | |
| С | | Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots | |
| d | | The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor | |
| е | A lo | cal history study (including one or more of the following): | |
| | 1 | a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above | |
| | 2 | a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066) | |
| | 3 | a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality | |
| f | A stu | udy of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (including one or more of the following): | |
| | 1 | the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria | |
| | 2 | changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century | |
| | 3 | the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day | |
| | 4 | a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain | |

| g | the achievements of the earliest civilizations – 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 | |
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| h | Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world | |
| i | a non-European society that provide a contrast 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. | |