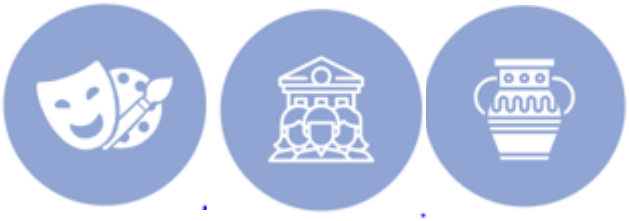
History Long Term Plan - Upper Key Stage 2

Key Skills	Investigate and interpret the past	Build an overview of world history	Understand chronology	Communicate historically

	• Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past.
	• Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.
	• Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past.
	• Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied.
	• Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.
	• Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate
		• Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school. Give a broad overview of life in Britain and some major events from the rest of the world.
		• Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world.
		• Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.
		• Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.
			• Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).
			• Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change.
			• Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline.
			• Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.
				• Use appropriate historical
				• vocabulary to communicate, including:
				  ◦ dates
				  ◦ time period
				  ◦ era
				  ◦ chronology
				  ◦ continuity
				  ◦ change
				  ◦ century
				  ◦ decade
				  ◦ legacy.
				• Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past.
				• Use original ways to present information and ideas.

Cycle A	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Breadth	World War Two	Shang Dynasty	The Maya
Knowledge Categories	Location Conflict Society	Artefacts Beliefs Location	Culture/Pastimes Food & Farming Settlements
NC Links	• a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066	• 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	• a non-European society that provides contrasts 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.
Key vocabulary	Allies: The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China. Axis: The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later. Nazi party: A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler. Atomic bomb: A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material. Annex: To take another country's land and make it part of your country. Czechoslovakia: A European country. Now two countries: the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Propaganda: Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion. Active service: Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.	oracle bones: Usually the shoulder bones of animals or the belly shells of turtles. Dug up centuries later by farmers, they were thought to be dragon bones and were ground up to be used in traditional Chinese medicine. Fu Hao Not only the first known female military leader, but also the most influential military leader of her time, either male or female, responsible for leading 13,000 soldiers into battle. She was also a high priestess, which was very unusual for a woman at the time. intact Complete, not robbed by looters. jade A hard mineral stone, usually green. bronze A metal made from a mixture of copper and tin. cowrie shells Small, flat, yellowish seashells, used like coins in trading.	abandoned: left for a long time overpopulation: too many people uninhabitable: cannot be lived in traditions: customs that have existed for a long time irrigation: supplying land with water terracing: steps built into sloping land architects: people who design buildings agriculture: farming and keeping animals expansion: process of becoming bigger yields: amounts of crops produced sacrifice: to kill an animal or person in a religious ceremony ceremony: a formal event at which special things are done

Cycle B	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
Breadth	Stone Age to Iron Age *in 21-22 the Y5 cohort will cover Anglo Saxons and Scots	Ancient Greece	Industrial Revolution *in 21-22 the Y5 cohort will cover the Technology Revolution
Knowledge categories	Settlements Artefacts Beliefs	 Culture/Pastimes Society Artefacts	Food & Farming Culture/Pastimes Artefacts
NC Links	• changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	• Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world	• a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066
Key vocabulary	conquest: conquering (taking control of) a country or group of people significant: important influential: makes people take notice legacy: something left behind after death consequence: result or effect fortified: protected against attack dominant: powerful or with influence fortifications: buildings, walls and ditches built to protect a place inhabited: lived in surplus: more than you need	Ancient: Something from a very long time ago. Civilisation: In this context, the word 'civilisation' is used to describe a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important. city states: Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army. Empire: A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country. Legacies: Things that live on after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends. Democracy: Democracy is a system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run	Arithmetic: Learning about maths and numbers. Industry: A group of companies that all produce the same thing. Industrial Revolution: A time of major change in the way products were made. Invention: A new thing that someone has made. Livestock: Farm animals. Migrate: Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions. Reign: To control a country. Rural: The countryside. Revolution: A big change in something. Typhoid: A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body.