

History

Rationale

At Lathom, we believe that a high-quality history education helps pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. It allows our children to develop their curiosity about the past and allows them to think critically, ask questions, evaluate evidence and arguments, and develop perspective and judgement of their own. Our history teaching helps pupils to understand the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as reflecting on their own place in history.

The curriculum

Our history curriculum has been designed to be both knowledge-rich and coherently sequenced. Knowledge means not only substantive knowledge of historical events, dates and people in the past, but also knowledge of substantive concepts in history (such as 'empire', 'monarchy' and 'civil war'), and disciplinary historical concepts (such as evidence, causation, significance and interpretation). Another key aspect of the history curriculum at Lathom is the development of children's ability to think critically about what they are seeing. This could be through investigating their own lines of enquiry and evaluating the validity of historical evidence and arguments. By developing these skills children will be able to pass their own judgments about historical figures and events, while making links to other similar figures and events in other time periods including the present.

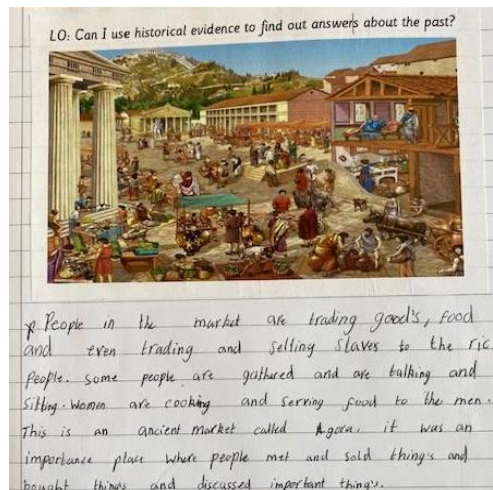
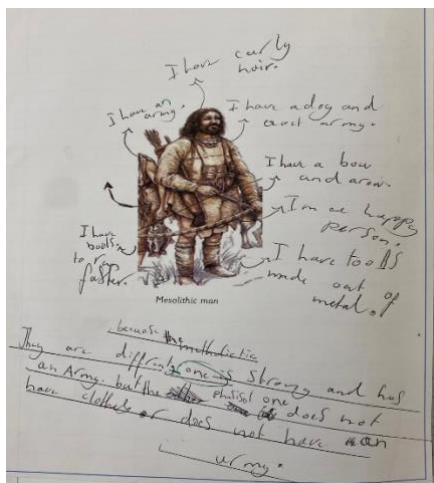
In Key stage 2

Year 3

Ancient Greece: A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the Western World

Change in Britain from the Stone Age: Neolithic hunter gatherers, early farmers, focused study of Skara Brae.

Bronze Age to Iron Age: Technology, religion and travel, with a focus study of Stonehenge. Iron Age: Hill forts and tribal Kingdoms.



Year 4

Anglo Saxons: Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.


Romans: Their impact on Britain.

Mayans: Non-European society that provides contrast with British History

Tuesday 30th November 2021
 Can I describe Roman Empire Settlements?

The romans first invaded Britain in 55-54 BC, led by their emperor Julius Caesar. However, they didn't remain in Britain for very long.


British village before the Roman conquest



Smartaratics there are houses.
 digresses There isn't a boat

The next major Roman invasion of Britain happened in AD 43. This time, they conquered huge areas and established towns throughout the land. They built walls known as Hadrian's walls and the Antonine Wall, to keep tribes from the north out of these settlements.

Roman village after the Roman conquest




Friday 8th July 2022
 Can I use secondary sources to find about Mayan civilisation?

Language


1. The Mayan language was made 5000 years ago.
2. The Mayan language is estimated to be made by inhabitants of the Mayan empire.
3. The name "Yucatec" language is Mayan language.
4. It was a hard language to speak.

Map of Mayan




1. It is a map of where Mayan's live.
2. It had water by Lacandon.
3. It is in Central America.
4. It is one of the most advanced societies of ancient world.

Stink Hole




1. A stink hole is a deep water hole and hole placed in lime stone.
2. The ancient Mayans threw offerings into the hole.
3. They used it for water storage.

Teotihuacan




1. It is in the center of Central America.
2. They were built of stone.
3. They used to have a canal of red paint.

Irrigation Mayan's




1. Irrigation systems supplied water that was carried in clay vessels.
2. They used this at the 1920s.
3. They made Man-Made canals.

Valves



1. They were separated into water, common, water and stone.
2. They had different cultures.
3. The main purpose the biggest the hole.
4. They were canals.

Slash and Burn



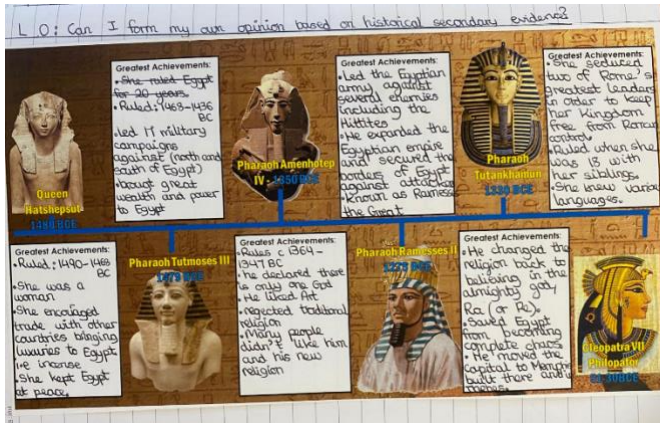
1. They used the technique to clear jungles.
2. The ash is high in nutrients, it is good for crops.
3. They started this at 2500 BC.

Year 5

Ancient Egypt: depth study into an early civilization, including their achievements.

Vikings: The Viking struggle for the kingdom of England.

Themes in British History: Look at what the monarchy is and how the power of the monarchy has changed over history.

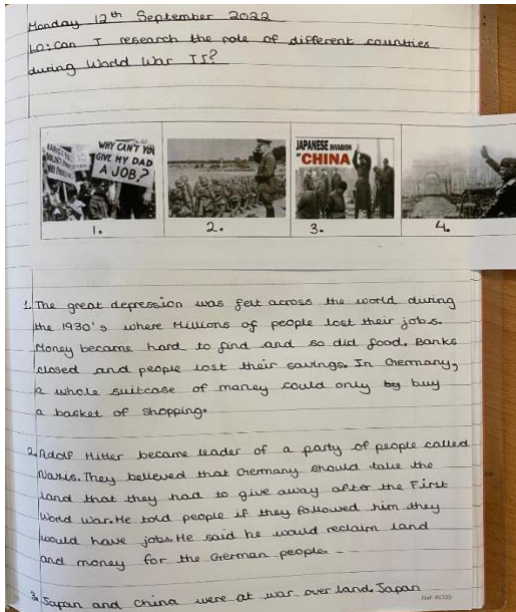


Year 6

World War 2: Battle of Britain

Changes in an aspect of social history: Crime and Punishment

A non-European Study: Benin (West Africa)



Useful links

Horrible histories

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/shows/horrible-histories>

BBC history for Kids

www.bbc.co.uk/history/forkids/