History Curriculum End Points

Substantive knowledge refers to the residual knowledge that children should take away from the unit after it has been taught 'sticky knowledge.' It consists of the core facts and historical knowledge of the period. This document outlines the 'sticky knowledge' that children will learn during the following topics.

Theme: Childhood	Key Stage/Year Groups: 1/2
Sticky Knowledge	
Children will know: • Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. • The coronation of Queen Elizabeth II took place in 1953 at Westminster Abbey, London. • The 1950s were different from today • Photographs can be ordered chronologically on a timeline. • Some life events happen every year some at certain stages of life	

Theme: School Days	Key Stage/Year Groups: 1/2
Sticky Knowledge	
Children will know: • The Victorian era is named after Queen Victoria. • In Victorian schools, boys and girls were separated into large classes. • In the Victorian era, rich families lived in large houses and had servants; poor families lived in cramped houses and had little food and clothing. • By the end of the Victorian era, young children attended school instead of working. • Important events in a school's history include celebrations and anniversaries.	

Theme: Movers and Shakers	Key Stage/Year Groups: 1/2
Sticky Knowledge	
Children will know: • Captain James Cook was from Great Ayton and discovered Australia for Europeans. • Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the Moon. • Children will know what an activist is and name one.	

Theme: Magnificent Monarchs	Key Stage1/Year Groups: 1/2
Sticky Knowledge	
Children will know:	

- Historical terms king, queen, sovereign, and reign.
- A historical period is the duration of a monarch's reign.
- Know the present-day monarch and their main residence
- Alfred the Great was the first king of England.

Theme: Through the Ages	Key Stage 2 /Year Groups: 3/4/5/6

Sticky Knowledge

Children will know:

- Understand the chronology of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.
- Explain why Skara Brae, the Chedder Man and the Bell Beaker folk were significant.
- Explain a Hillfort and know why people lived in them.
- Understand the significance of tool development in the iron age.

Theme: Emperors and Empires	Key Stage 2 /Year Groups: 3/4/5/6

Sticky Knowledge

Children will know:

- The Roman emperor, Claudius, conquered England and Wales in AD 43, renaming them Britannia.
- Roman rule ended in Britain in AD 410.
- Roman Society had a structured hierachy.
- Boudicca, the queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe, led a rebellion against Roman rule
- The significance of Hadrian's Wall.
- The importance of the Vindolanda tablets.
- Understand the legacy of the Roman Empire.

Theme: Invasion	Key Stage/Year Groups: 3/4/5/6

Sticky Knowledge

Children will know:

- After the Roman's left, many Britons returned to the life of the Dark Ages and came under attack from many invaders.
- Christianity spread across Anglo-Saxon Britain; many monasteries were built. The monasteries became very wealthy.
- Anglo-Saxons had to keep law and order, pursuing, and punishing criminals themselves.
- Anglo-Saxon words and place names still exist today.
- The Anglo-Saxons recorded a set of laws, which were the first steps towards creating the legal system used in Britain today.
- Vikings travelled by long ships to raid English monasteries.
- There were three claimants to the English throne.

- The Battle of Hastings in 1066 saw the end of Anglo-Saxon rule in Britain.

Theme: Ancient Civilisation	Key Stage/Year Groups: 3/4/5/6

Sticky Knowledge

Children will know:

- Ancient Sumer was the first civilisation to develop.
- Ancient Sumerian inventions made tasks quicker and easier, such as the wheel, the plough, moulded bricks, and numbering and writing systems.
- Explain the ancient Egyptian hierarchy.
- A pharaoh was a ruler of ancient Egypt with total power.
- Explain the significance of an Egyptian king such as King Narmer King Khufu King Hatshepsut.
- The significance of the 20th century discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb.

Theme: Dynamic Dynasties	Key Stage/Year Groups: 3/4/5/6

Sticky Knowledge

Children will know:

- China is the longest lasting civilisation
- The Shang Dynasty is the earliest recorded ruling dynasty of China.
- The 20th century dig at Yinxu uncovered the first evidence that the Shang Dynasty had existed.
- Oracle inscriptions provide information about life in that civilisation.
- Know the Shang Dynasty had a hierarchy.
- Misuse of power and poor leadership has caused civilisations to decline.

Theme: Groundbreaking Greeks	Key Stage/Year Groups: 3/4/5/6

Sticky Knowledge

Children will know:

- There are six periods in ancient Greek history.
- The world’s first democracy in Ancient Greece.
- Athenians created the world's first democratic political system.
- Understand different city states were governed differently.
- The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world such as the Olympic Games arts and culture are still seen today.

Theme: Britain at War	Key Stage/Year Groups: 3/4/5/6

Sticky Knowledge

Children will know:

The First World War started in 1914

- Important events during the First World War such as the First Battle of Ypres (1914), the Battle of the Somme (1916) and the United States joining the Allied Powers (1917).
- The First World War ended at 11am on the 11th of November 1918. The day was called Armistice Day.
- Preparations for the Second World War included conscription, evacuation, building air raid shelters, rationing and the Dig for Victory campaign.
- The Second World War started in 1939 when Hitler, invaded Poland.
- The significance of The Battle of Britain.
- D-Day, 6th June 1944
- Britain celebrated VE day on 8th May 1945.
- The Second World War ended completely in 1945.

Theme: Maafa	Key Stage/Year Groups: 3/4/5/6

Sticky Knowledge

Children will know:

- The role Britain played in the maafa.
- Explain the triangular slave trade.
- Many country houses, museums and libraries that are still used today were built with the profits from slavery.
- Campaigns, held over a period of around 100 years, led to the eventual abolition of slavery.
- Slavery was abolished in Britain in 1833.
- Explain the impact of colonisation.
- Understand why the Windrush generation is significant.
- Understand the importance of the Race Relations Act of 1965.