CURRICULUM SPOTLIGHT ON HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY – CLASS 2

High Ercall Primary School

Lor

ong term plans		Class 2 Substantive concepts	Gunpowder Plot Children will increase their awareness of the past by finding out about Guy Fawkes and other significant individuals involved in the plot, such as Robert Catesby and Thomas Percy. Key enquiry question: Why did Guy Fawkes want to blow up parliament? Religion		Titanic Children will learn about the key events that led to the Titanic sinking. They will investigate the differences in social classes on the ship and their different experiences. Key enquiry question: How different were the lives of the rich and poor onboard the Titanic? Social justice		Changes in seaside holidays Children will investigate what we like about seaside holidays today before taking a look back to Victorian seaside holidays, why they became popular and how they have changed since. They will compare and develop a chronological understanding of changes. Key enquiry question: What was going to the seaside like 100 years ago? Civilisation	
			Disciplinary concepts	inary Historical sign			Handling evidence	Similarities and differences
Class 2	Map makers Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries. Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	What seasona How doe each se Children these que conditio areas. their und they will seasona parts of consider weather,	Veather patterns t's the difference between I weather and daily weather es the weather change du ason in the United Kingdo will be challenged to con- sections, as well as how cli- ons vary in inland and coa Once children have built lerstanding of British wea- look to explain difference al and daily weather in ot f the world, and children yon not only how they differ to but how the weather in patorial regions affects hum- behaviour.	her? iring om? sider mate stal on ther, es in her will to UK polar	What a wonderful World Children will learn about the locat countries, continents and oceans of world in relation to the position of United Kingdom and children's of locality. Children will develop glo awareness by looking in detail at position of the seven continents ar oceans of the world, understandin the world is spherical and creating own journeys across the world	ion of of the f the obal the nd five g that		
Substantive concepts	Scale	En	vironmental impact	Interdependence				
Disciplinary concepts	Map skills		Fieldwork		Similarities and difference	es		

Substantive concepts – linking topics

History Key Concepts Map



	Archaeology	Social Justice	Conflict	Civilisation	Monarchy	Religion
C1	The Great Fire of London	Great Women who changed the world	WWI & Remembrance	 Childhood changes Changes in toys Changes in homes 		
C2		• Titanic	Nurturing nurses	 Changes in Seaside holidays Changes in transport 	• Kings & Queens	The Gun Powder Plot
C3	The Maya The Romans The Stone Age	 Windrush The Tudors The Victorians 		 The Maya The Stone Age Windrush 	The Victorians The Tudors	• The Romans
C4	 Ancient Egypt Ancient Greece/Roman empire Anglo-Saxon, Picts & Scots 	Crime & Punishment	 Ancient Greece/Roman empire Vikings 	 Vikings Ancient Egypt Crime & Punishment Riotous Royalty 	Riotous Royalty	Anglo-Saxon, Picts & Scots
C5	The Shang Dynasty Stone Age to Iron Age Ancient Greece	WWII Medicine & disease	• WWII	 Stone Age to Iron Age Benin Medicine & disease 		 The Shang Dynasty Ancient Greece Benin

Geography concepts map

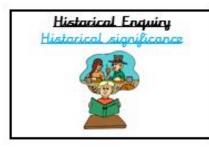
	Place	Scale	Interdependence	Physical and human processes	Environmental impact	Cultural diversity
C1	At the Farm	Our school	Four seasons	Our country	Sea and coasts	Let's go on Safari
C2	Where do I live?	Local area – mapping skills	The World	London – compare to High Ercall	Weather patterns	Let's go to the Jungle
C3	Village Settlers Italy	Village Settlers Land use	Land use Plants of the World	Our European neighbours Extreme Earth – Volcanoes	Plants of the World Extreme Earth – Volcanoes?	Italy Our European neighbours
C4	Scandinavia The United Kingdom	The United Kingdom Scandinavia	Energy and the environment The Water Cycle	Exploring Brazil Exploring Africa	Energy and the environment The Water Cycle	Exploring Brazil Exploring Africa
C5	What is China like? Marvellous maps	Marvellous maps Eastern Europe	Trade and economics The USA	Eastern Europe Investigating coasts	Investigating coasts Trade and economics	What is China like? The USA

Disciplinary conceptsteaching children to be historians.

KSI &KS2:



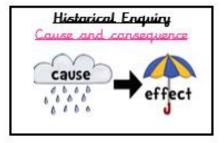


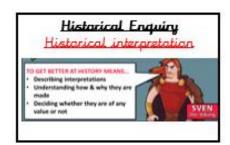


KS2:

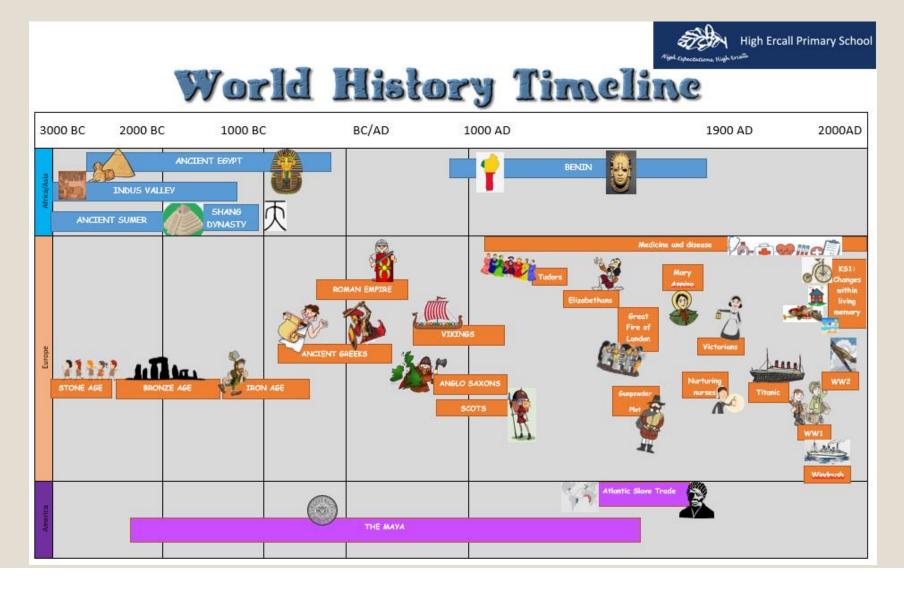


UKS2:





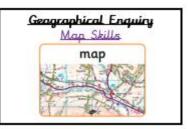
History – Whole school timeline



Disciplinary concepts geography

KSI &KS2:



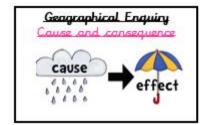


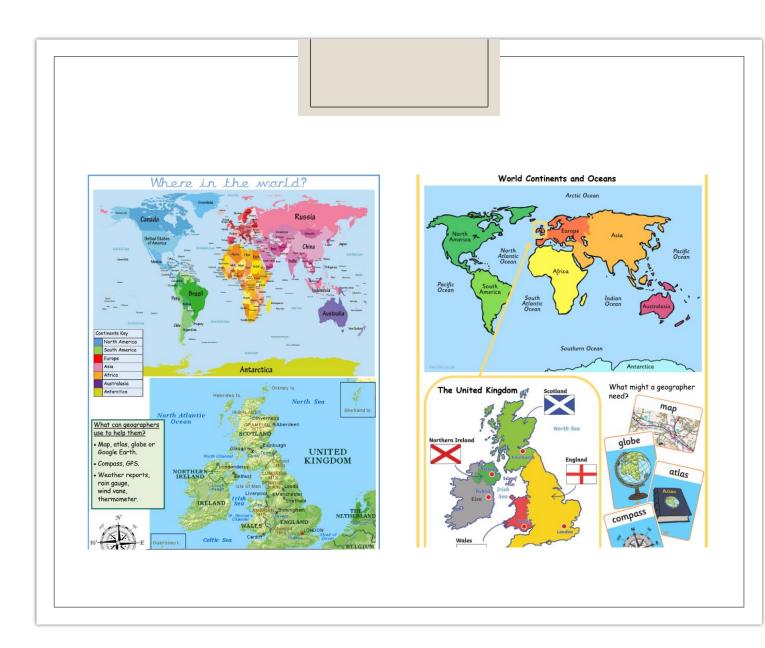


LKS2:



UKS2:





GEOGRAPHY – KS1/KS2 MAPS

Progression document

High Ercall Primary School											
Progression in History											
Date: May 2022											
Curriculum Intent:											
The history curriculum at High Ercall Primary School aims to develop the active interest and enthusiasm of all groups of pupils. It provides opportunities for discovery and challenge and for pupils to take											
greater responsibility for their learning. We want our children to understand the complexity of other people's lives and the process of change; the diversity of societies and relationships between distinct groups; as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time through the teaching of history.											
groups; as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time through the teaching of history. The intent of our history curriculum is to deliver a curriculum which is accessible to all and that will maximise the outcomes for every child so that they know more, remember more and understand more											
ensuring they are fully prepared for KS3.											
Curriculum Expectations:											
	 To build a history curriculum which develops learning and results in the acquisition of substantive knowledge (knowledge of the past) and disciplinary knowledge (how historians find out about the 										
			quire, research and analyse i	2 .	Be of the base, and along	sinner y knownedge (norr me					
 Where possible and r 	levant, links	will be made between histo	ory and other curricular areas	s of study, key events nation	ally and locally, our indiv	idual student needs and pre	epare our students for				
KS3.											
 To design a history cu 	riculum and	scheme of work with appro	opriate subject knowledge, sk	kills and understanding as s	et out in the EYFS and Na	ational Curriculum History P	rogrammes of study.				
1		-	s must provide a balanced an	-	which promotes the spir	itual, moral, cultural, menta	al and physical				
development of pupil	and prepar	es them for the opportunitie	es and responsibilities and ex	periences for later life.							
	Deedies		-dtt		a 11 a 11						
Links with reading and		a text, appropriate in age an r historical knowledge to pro		Links to school key drivers	Resilience: Children encouraged to use a variety of sources to research and recognise bias independently						
writing	of writin		bube an extended piece	unvers	research and recogni	se blas independently					
		o and and use a range of histo	rical vocabulary in their		Outdoor Learning: W	/a sasaasisa that shildren la	and in a sociate of social				
	writing.	and and use a range of histo	incar vocabulary in chem			Outdoor Learning: We recognise that children learn in a variety of way and so where appropriate, children will learn history outside the classroot					
	Use thei	r individual writing targets t	o inform their historical			with visits to historical sites and museums.					
	writing.										
		cher to expect all taught gra			Diversity: Through ou						
	· · · ·	es to be included in all piec	-		historical enquiries will						
		cher to use English marking te of writing in history.	criteria when marking a		diversity issues within r	listory at least once in each	key stage.				
EYFS		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
Substantive - Pupils ca	recall some	- Pupils are beginning to	- Pupils can remember key	- Pupils remember a range	- Pupils remember a	- Pupils remember key	- Pupils have a wide-				
Knowledge important	characters,	understand that they can	events about the areas they	of key facts and	range of key facts and	facts and information from	ranging knowledge about				
from the g	and figures	ures find historical information have studied in books - Pupils can begin to identi		information from areas of study in Year 3	information from areas of study in Year 4 and	areas of study in Year 5 and can remember	historical events, from local history to world				
	ed in books	- Pupils can remember	how we know about past	- Pupils can identify at	can remember a few	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
read in cla		most key events about the	events	least two ways we gather	facts from previous	acts from previous areas of study - Pupils have a c					
- Pupils can talk about the lives of people		areas they have studied	 Pupils can begin to identify different representations of 	information	areas of study - Pupils are beginning to						
the lives of	people		unterent representations of		- Pupils are beginning to understand how our	knowledge of history is	knowledge of history is developed, identifying				

		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
	Key concept knowledge	 Pupils understand place through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling 		-Pupils can give a brief explanation of some key concepts. - Pupils can exemplify a key concept.		 Pupils can explain some key concepts Pupils can make links between some topics using key concepts Pupils can exemplify some key concepts 	-	-Pupils have a secure understanding of all key concepts - Pupils can make links between topics using key concepts -Pupils can exemplify all key concepts	
Progressi docume	vocabulary ON NT	 Pupils participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary; Pupils can offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non- fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate 	 Pupils are beginning to use simple words and phrases found in the Y1 geography vocabulary list Pupils can use and are beginning to remember names and places that link to areas studied 	 Pupils can remember and use a range of names and words specific to areas of study Pupils can use words and phrases accurately from the Y1 list and are beginning to use specific words from the Y2 geography vocabulary list. Pupils are beginning to use a few words related to our key concepts 	 Pupils can remember and use a range of names and words from the areas they have studied in Year 3 as well as remembering a few names and words from previous study Pupils can use words and phrases accurately from previous years vocabulary lists and are beginning to use more specific words and phrases from the Y3 geography vocabulary list -Pupils are beginning to learn some words related to our geographical concepts. 	 Pupils can remember and use a range of names and words from the areas they have studied in Year 4 as well as remembering some names and words from previous study Pupils can use words and phrases accurately from previous years vocabulary lists and are beginning to use more specific words and phrases from the Y4 geography vocabulary list Pupils understand a few words related to our geographical concepts as well as human and physical geography. 	 Pupils can remember and use names and words from the areas they have studied in Year 5 as well as remembering some names and words from previous study Pupils can use words and phrases accurately from previous years vocabulary lists and are beginning to use more specific words and phrases from the Y5 geography vocabulary list Pupils understand some words related to our geographical concepts as well as human and physical geography. 	 Pupils can remember and use a range of names and words from the areas they have studied over the years Pupils can use a range of words and phrases to indicate locational and direction Pupils understand a range of words related to our geographical concepts as well as human and physical geography. 	
	Locational Knowledge	 Pupils can draw information from a simple map. Pupils can describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. 	-Pupils can name and locate three of the seven continents of the world -Pupils can name and locate two of the five oceans of the world -Pupils can name and locate three of the four countries of the United Kingdom -Pupils can name two of the four capital cities of the United Kingdom	 Pupils can name and locate the seven continents of the world Pupils can name and locate the five oceans of the world Pupils can name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom Pupils can name the four capital cities of the United Kingdom 	-Pupils can, with increasing accuracy, locate countries in Europe, North and South America on a map -Pupils can, with increasing accuracy, locate cities of the United Kingdom -Pupils can identify at least the position of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian	 Pupils can confidently locate countries in Europe, North and South America on a map Pupils can locate cities of the United Kingdom and are beginning to identify counties Pupils can identify at least 4 for the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones 	-Pupils can, mostly, locate countries of the world on a map -Pupils can, mostly, locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom -Pupils can identify most for the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones -Pupils can identify aspects of the physical and human geography that have changed over time	-Pupils can confidently locate countries of the world on a map -Pupils can confidently locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom -Pupils can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones -Pupils can confidently identify how aspects of the physical and human geography have changed over time	
	Place	-Pupils can explain some similarities and	-Pupils have studied a small area in the U.K and	-Pupils have studied a small area in the U.K and in a non-	-Pupils have studied a small area in the U.K and	 Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a 	-Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region	-Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region	
	Knowledge	differences between	in a non-European country	European country and are	in a non-European country	region in a European	in a European country and	in a European country and	

HOW WE TEACH HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

 Active learning - there is a good balance of whole class, group work and individual learning in geography and History lessons. We also aim to incorporate links to our speaking and listening curriculum with drama and role play, discussions and debates.

Use of books, artefacts and atlases/maps

Recap and retrieval – quizzing

• Use of mind maps to recap prior knowledge and learning

• Cross curricular links

 FLOOR BOOKS – a great way for our younger children (year 1) to record their learning in Geography and History as a group.

Class mind map

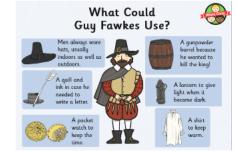
We learnt the 'Remember, Remember the 5th November' poem. Then we made posters about what we have learned this term.



The Houses of Parliament

GUY FAWKES - Born 1570 (almost 500 years ago) - Catholic BUT King James I did not want catholics in England

History - The Gunpowder Plot



We acted out the 6 parts to the story of the Gunpowder Plot Why did Guy Fawkes want to blow

up parliament?

Guy Fawkes was found under the houses of parliament with the gunpowder so he was put in prison then killed.



1605 Robert Catesby and his group of plotters tried to blow up the houses of parliament and kill King James I. They dug a tunnel.

Now we have bonfore night on 5th November each year

Someone wrote a letter to warn the King about the plan

