| CAYTHORO | | History overview – Cycle A | | | |
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| S LALL SCHOOL | Year 5/6 | | | | |
| SCHOOL | Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | | |
| o G | Period: English civil war (Newark) 1639 – 1651AD | Period: Mayans 1500BC – 900AD | Period: Victorian Britain 1820 – 1914AD | | |
| Yea r 5/6 | Would you rather be a roundhead or a cavalier? | What did the Mayans ever do for us? | What was it like to live as a Victorian child? | | |
| | Pupils should be taught about: | Pupils should be taught about: | Pupils should be taught about: | | |
| | A local history study | a non-European society that provides contrasts with British | A local history study | | |
| | Examples (non-statutory) | history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, | Examples (non-statutory) | | |
| | a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above | including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD | ♣ a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above | | |
| | ♣ a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in | 900 ; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300. | ♣ a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are | | |
| | the locality (this can go beyond 1066) | | reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066) | | |
| U | ♣ a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is | | ♣ a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond | | |
| N/C | significant in the locality. | | 1066 that is significant in the locality. | | |
| | Investigate and interpret the past | Investigate and interpret the past | Investigate and interpret the past | | |
| | H1: Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. | H1: Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. | H1: Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. | | |
| | H2: Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices. | H2: Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices. | H2: Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices. | | |
| | H3: Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. | H3: Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. | H3: Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. | | |
| | H4: Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past. H6: Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about | H4: Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims | H4: Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims | | |
| | the past. | about the past. H6: Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to | about the past. H5: Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must | | |
| | H7: Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate. | questions about the past. | understand the social context of evidence studied. | | |
| | Build an overview of world history | H7: Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate. | H6: Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to | | |
| | H8: Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school. | Build an overview of world history | questions about the past. | | |
| | H9: Give a broad overview of life in Britain from medieval until the Tudor and Stuarts times. | H10: Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of | H7: Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate. | | |
| | H11: Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. | interest around the world. | Build an overview of world history | | |
| | H12: Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. | H11: Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. H12: Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, | H8: Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school. H9: Give a broad overview of life in Britain from medieval until the Tudor and | | |
| | H13: Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, | attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. | Stuarts times. | | |
| | political, technological and cultural). | H13: Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: | H11: Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. | | |
| | Understand chronology H14: Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them | social, religious, political, technological and cultural). | H12: Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, | | |
| | with times of relatively little change. | Understand chronology | attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. | | |
| | H15: Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, | H15: Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing | H13: Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: | | |
| | along with evidence, on a time line. H16: Use dates and terms accurately in describing events. | them, along with evidence, on a time line. H16: Use dates and terms accurately in describing events. | social, religious, political, technological and cultural). Understand chronology H14: Identify periods of rapid change in history and | | |
| | H17: Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, | H17: Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: | contrast them with times of relatively little change. | | |
| | political, technological and cultural). | social, religious, political, technological and cultural). | H15: Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, | | |
| | Communicate historically | Communicate historically | representing them, along with evidence, on a time line. | | |
| | H18: Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to | H18: Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in | H16: Use dates and terms accurately in describing events. | | |
| | communicate information about the past. | order to communicate information about the past. | H17: Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: | | |
| | H19: Use original ways to present information and ideas. | H19:Use original ways to present information and ideas. | social, religious, political, technological and cultural). | | |
| | H20: Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, legacy | H20: Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, legacy | Communicate historically H18: Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in | | |
| S | a. a, a aa.a.a, aantanan, ananga, aantan y, aadaaa, lagaby | and partou, and include, continuity, and be, century, decade, regacy | order to communicate information about the past. | | |
| hie | | | H19:Use original ways to present information and ideas. | | |
| arc | | | H20: Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, | | |
| Hierarchies | | | time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, legacy | | |
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| | Civil war - A war between people from the same country Grand Remonstrance - The list of all of the things that parliament felt Charles I had done wrong | Mesoamerica - A historical region and cultural area in North America. It extends from approximately central Mexico through Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and northern Costa Rica. | Arts and Crafts Movement – A group of artists who sought to revive medieval craftsmanship. British Empire – Territories all over the world that were controlled by |
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| | Rebellion - When a group of people are angry about something, usually something done by the people in power, and rise up and fight them Lord Protector - The title given to Oliver Cromwell when he was in charge of the country during the Commonwealth | Civilisation - An advanced organisation of people who live in a town. Hieroglyphics Writing consisting of symbols or pictures. Pyramids - a monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top. | Britain. Class – A group of people sharing a similar social rank. Coronation – The ceremony to crown a king or queen. Exploitation – The practice of taking advantage of another person or |
| | Commonwealth - A Commonwealth is an old word for a government created for the good of the people. Tax - Money paid by the people to the government or King to pay for things the country needs Royalists (also known as Cavaliers) - Fought for King Charles I. Some were Catholic. | Rituals - A religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a set order. Sacrifice - An act of slaughtering an animal or person or surrendering a possession as an offering to a deity (ruler or god) Settlements - a place, typically one which has previously been | group of people for one's own benefit. Fine Arts – Arts such as poetry, music, painting and sculpture. Gothic – A style of architecture that was revived in the Victorian period. Industrial Revolution – The changes that took place in Britain and other countries during the 18th and 19th centuries as a result of |
| | Often had long hair. Often wore fancy clothes and hats with feathers in them. They surrendered and were defeated. Parliamentarians (also known as Roundheads) - Fought for parliament. Oliver Cromwell was an officer. Most were Protestant. Often had their hair cut short, | uninhabited, where people establish a community. Codices - A manuscript book especially of Scripture, classics, or ancient annals. Dynasty - A series of rulers or leaders who are all from the same family, | industrialisation. Mechanisation – The equipping of industry with machines. Patriotism – Devotion to one's own country and concern for its defence. |
| Vocabulary | which gave them the name Roundheads. Often wore round helmets. Protestant - a member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches. Catholic – The universal faith of humanity. | or a period when a country is ruled by them. Maize - Also known as corn, is a cereal grain. | Slums – The squalid part of a city, full of overcrowded houses in poor conditions. Workhouse – A place where people who were too poor to support themselves received food and lodging in return for doing work. Conditions were harsh. |
| | WALT: know the main events and causes leading up to the English civil war Children will know: | WALT: know and discuss facts about the Mayan civilisation Children will know: | WALT: know how the time period may affect the life of Victorians Children will know: |
| | key events leading up to the war the difference between political, economic and religious aspects how to ask questions about historical events | use a range of sources. identify the time period in which the Mayan civilisation lived present my findings in a non-chronological report | how to use my knowledge of a timeline to recall key periods that happened near the time of the Victorians how to use sources of evidence to research what life was like |
| 17 11 | WALT: use wide range of evidence to justify how the war impacted on peoples' lives Children will know: • vocabulary to describe artefacts from the civil war I can infer information about peoples' lives from different artefacts I can recognise other pieces of evidence to support my hypothesis | WALT: know the religious beliefs of the Maya people, understand how they worshipped and name some of the main gods Children will know: the Mayans used sacrifice as a form of worship some of the gods that the Mayans worshipped. why the Mayans were a religious civilisation. | for the Victorians WALT: consider and explain how inventions changed our way of life Children will know: • what the industrial revolution was • know why inventions during the Victorian times had a significant impact • how inventions made life easier |
| 13 | WALT: order events chronologically using accurate dates Children will know: • significant events using accurate dates • which events were most significant • when the war started and when King Charles I was executed | WALT: identify, discuss and use a range of evidence sources to help me understand more about the Maya civilisation Children will know: • how to select and organise information clearly • how to use dates and terms accurately when describing events • how to use a range of different sources. | WALT: describe and imagine what life was like in the workhouse Children will know: • what it was like in a workhouse • compare the working conditions in Victorian times to modern day • explain what some of the jobs were in Victorian times |
| | WALT: know the beliefs and attitudes from each side of the war Children will know: • who the Roundheads and Cavaliers are • compare the differences between both sides • evaluate what made the Roundheads successful in the war | WALT: know what the Maya writing system consists of and how words are constructed Children will know: • how Mayan writing system compares to other ancient civilisations • the Mayans used their writing systems • that the Mayans had a range of different jobs | WALT: research and discuss some of the jobs that Victorian children will have carried out Children will know: • how to use a range of different sources to discover information • what jobs children did in Victorian times • identify differences to working as a child to what is expected of children now |

| Ľ | WALT: know how propaganda was used in the Civil war Children will know: or infer who produced each source how to explain which side produced each source based on my prior knowledge how to evaluate the impact that the source had on the audience | WALT: know what foods that were eaten by the ancient Maya people and explain why certain foods were particularly significant Children will know: • how to research using a range of different sources • compare Mayan cuisine to modern day • why some foods were significant in Mayan culture | WALT: compare the daily pattern, timetables and subjects taught to boys and girls in Victorian Britain to present day Children will know: • what a day at school was like for children in Victorian times • compare school in Victorian times to modern day |
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| y | WALT: answer a question based on lines of enquiry Children will know: • how to summarise historical ideas and concepts. • How to use accurate dates and terminology. • How to evaluate the reliability of different sources. | WALT: know about the decline of the Mayan civilisation Children will know: How to choose evidence to suggest reasons why the Mayan civilisation declined how scholars have discovered evidence for the decline. How to use original ways to present my information and ideas. | WALT: research behavioural issue and typical punishment experienced by a Victorian pupil compared to present day Children will know: • how children were sanctioned in Victorian times using a wide range of evidence • compare punishment in Victorian schools to modern day |
| lay Knowledge | Children will know: The main events and causes that lead to the English Civil War. How the war affected peoples' lives. The beliefs and attitudes of the war from each side. How propaganda was used in the Civil war | Children will know: • Facts about the Mayan civilisation. • The religious beliefs of the Maya people. • What the Maya writing system consists of. • What foods were eaten by the ancient Maya people. • What cause the decline of the Mayan civilisation. | Children will know: Where the Victorian period fits on a time line. How interventions changed our way of life. What life was like in the workhouse. What life was like as a Victorian boy and girl. How Victorian children were punished in school. |