

Year on Year History Coverage, Skills (Concepts) and Vocabulary

Year 5	National Curriculum	Key Purpose Questions	Key concepts (Skills)	Vocabulary	Key Takeaways/Assessment
Autumn 2 Ancient Civilisation	The achievements of the earliest civilisation – an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Summer ; the Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt ; the Shang Dynasty.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can we discover how these ancient civilisations were like thousands of years ago? What does the evidence tell us about hierarchy within these Ancient Civilisations? How can we find out about the different structures in these Ancient societies? What are the similarities and differences in beliefs between Ancient Sumer and Ancient Egypt? What sources of evidence have survived about how these ancient civilizations recorded their lives? 	<p>Chronology: Use time vocabulary confidently to show the differences in time between two periods of history.</p> <p>Similarities and Differences: Can make links between two periods of history, comparing similarities and differences between the two periods.</p> <p>Change and Continuity: Can describe changes within and between periods, civilisations and societies.</p>	<p>Comparison Primary/Secondary sources Enquiry Continuity</p> <p>Egyptians Summer Civilisation</p>	<p>Ancient Egypt and Ancient Summer are just two of 5 major ancient civilisations which emerged about 5000 years ago, each being organised with cities and having their own form of communication- e.g. hieroglyphics or cuneiform.</p> <p>Egypt was ruled by Pharaohs as Summer by kings. Below the pharaoh/Kings there were other levels of society.</p> <p>The Egyptians worshipped hundreds of gods, many represented by animals as in Ancient Summer the gods took human form.</p> <p>Much of daily life in Egypt and Summer was influenced by a river.</p>
Spring 2 Crime and Punishment	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 – changes in aspects of social history such as crime and punishment from Anglo-Saxons to the present.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How were criminals punished 800 years ago, and how do we know? More of the same? How did crimes and punishments change between 1500 and 1750? Why did punishments become so bloody in the 18th century? Why did so much change happen in the 19th century? Has the way we catch and punish criminals improved that much in the last 100 years? 	<p>Chronology: Independently sequence a number of events from the topics covered on a timeline.</p> <p>Interpretation: Children have a secure understanding that all history is to some extent interpretations and see why some people might write different versions of the same event, even when using the same evidence historians can put a different gloss on events.</p> <p>Enquiry: Children start to cross-reference information to see if other sources agree, rather than taking everything on face value.</p>	<p>Connect/Connection Political Historical claims</p> <p>Capital punishment Executions Corporal punishment Treason Jury</p>	<p>How the nature of crimes and punishments changed over 1000 years and be able to place the main ones in chronological order.</p> <p>How some punishments were introduced for a short time and then replaced with others e.g. the Bloody Code and Transportation.</p> <p>That society's attitude to crime has changed over time and has become less harsh.</p> <p>Changes in society often bring about an increase in crime e.g. the growth of towns and cities in the early 19th century.</p> <p>That new crimes are always appearing, causing the police to learn new methods of dealing with it.</p>
Industry	A local History Study	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How did Birmingham begin? How did Birmingham grow and become a city? What different trades were taking place in Birmingham and how did this impact the growth of the city? Who were the three 'Golden Boys' of Birmingham and what impact did they have on the city? In what ways did Joseph Chamberlain support the social reform in Birmingham? 	<p>Chronology: Confidently uses some key dates as important markers of events.</p> <p>Cause and Consequence: Sees consequences in terms of immediate and longer-term effects and can see that people were affected differently.</p> <p>Change and Continuity: Can describe changes within and between periods, and societies.</p>	<p>Expansion Cross-reference Political</p> <p>Industry Industrialisation Mayor Canal</p>	<p>Birmingham started as a Anglo-Saxon village and become a city.</p> <p>The different trades in Birmingham brought about change to the landscape and population of Birmingham.</p> <p>Boulton, Watt and Murdoch supported the growth of Birmingham and are known as the 'Golden Boys of Birmingham.'</p> <p>Joseph Chamberlain started free education for all children in Birmingham during his time as Mayor.</p>

