



LITTLE LEIGH
PRIMARY SCHOOL



Little Leigh Primary School
History Essential Learning and Assessment
Key Stage 2
Cycle B

Educating Hearts, Educating Minds

Year Three/Four (Emerald Class) Cycle B

Essential Learning

How did Britain change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

How much did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?

I know that...

- The Stone Age is part of a period called prehistory and it lasted approximately 3.5 million years.
- It is divided into three periods: The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic eras. Stone Age/Bronze Age/Iron Age overlapped between 8000BC-43AD and the move from stone to bronze and then to iron was gradual.
- The Stone Age gets its name from the stone (flint) used to make weapons and tools. Bronze was more effective than stone because it was easier to shape, was stronger and could be re-used. Iron was better than bronze because it was more common, lighter and harder.
- The Stone Age people had to become hunter-gatherers. They had to find animals, kill them for food, shelter and clothes.
- Burials of the Amesbury Archer are useful in finding out how people lived and what they thought was important.
- Hillforts, like Maiden Castle, were built for defence and as places for tribes to meet and trade.
- Developments in the New Stone Age included agriculture, housing, settlements and trade. Developments in the Bronze and Iron Age impacted agriculture, crafts, warfare and transport.
- **We know about the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age from interpreting archaeological remains artefacts and monuments, such as Skara Brae and Stonehenge.**

I know that...

- The river Nile is important because it made the land fertile, to grow crops and was also used for transport.
- Society was structured with a Pharaoh at the top and enslaved people at the bottom.
- Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 2000 gods and goddesses and believed in an afterlife.
- Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in November 1922.
- Ancient Egyptians have many achievements in farming, building, religion, medicine, writing, mathematics and crafts.
- **We know about Egyptian civilisation by studying archaeological remains and writing.**

Assessment questions

- When did the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age happen?
- What are the three periods of the Stone Age?
- Why is it called the Stone Age and what is a hunter-gatherer?
- What can you tell me about the Amesbury archer?
- What is a hillfort?
- Which new developments happened in the 3 eras?
- Was stone, bronze or iron most effective and why?

- Why did Egyptians settle on the river Nile?
- Who was considered the most and least important in ancient Egypt?
- Did the Egyptians believe in god?
- Who is Howard Carter and what did he discover?
- Can you list any ancient Egyptian achievements?
- How do we know about Egyptian civilisation?

Year Four/Five (Amethyst Class) Cycle B

Essential Learning

| How did the Roman Empire impact our local area? | What was life like in Britain after the Romans left? | Were the Vikings ruthless raiders or peaceful settlers? |
|---|--|--|
| <p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julius Caesar has two successful attempts to invade and conquer Britain in 55 and 54 BC. Emperor Claudius, the leader of the Roman empire, planned a successful invasion in 43AD because he wanted resources from Britain. We know about Roman civilisation by visiting archaeological sites, including the amphitheatre, Roman walls and the Roman gardens in Chester. Chester was known as Dewa from 70AD. It was one of the largest fortresses in Roman Britain. The Roman period did not end abruptly in 410AD. Some Roman people continued to live in Britain. | <p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Roman army left Britain around 410AD and the Anglo Saxons had already begun to invade before the Romans left. The Anglo Saxons settled in Britain because the land was fertile. The Anglo Saxons came from Germany, Holland and Denmark. Anglo-Saxon Britain wasn't ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain. We know about the Anglo Saxons because of studying archaeological remains at Sutton Hoo and Staffordshire Hoard. This made historians change their minds about 'the Dark Age.' From 793CE, the Vikings invaded and settled in Britain. | <p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings came from Scandinavia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark and migrated from their homeland for a range of reasons. Viking means pirate or raider but not all Viking people were raiders, many were farmers, traders and craftspeople. Push factors included overpopulation and lack of food and pull factors were wealth and a better climate. Vikings settled in many places, not just in Britain. In England, they mainly settled in the east because this was the first place they encountered. We know about the Vikings because of studying archaeological remains. Some accounts were written by Anglo Saxons years after the events took place. |

Assessment questions

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What can you tell me about Julius Caesar and Emperor Claudius? How was Chester influenced by the Romans? What evidence is there left of the Romans in Chester today? What can you tell me about the end of the roman period? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which period of history followed the Romans? Why did the Anglo Saxons settle in Britain? Where did the Anglo Saxons come from? How did the Anglo Saxons rule Britain? What can you tell me about Sutton Hoo and what does it tell us about the Anglo Saxons/dark age? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When did the Vikings arrive in Britain? Where did they come from? What does Viking mean? Why did they travel to Britain? Where did they settle first and why? How do we know about the Vikings? |
|---|---|--|

Year Six (Onyx Class) Cycle B

Essential Learning

| Why was the Battle of Britain a significant turning point of WW2? | How has crime and punishment changed over time? | Why should we remember the Maya? |
|--|---|---|
| <p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evacuation of Dunkirk (operation Dynamo) in May-June 1940 immediately proceeded the Battle of Britain. • The Battle of Britain was an aerial conflict fought between the RAF and the German Luftwaffe. • Britain had an advantage over Germany for three reasons: radar, a change of tactics and use of the spitfire • On August 24th Luftwaffe bombers mistakenly bombed London which significantly influenced the outcome of the conflict. • Germany continued to bomb London at night until May of 1941. This series of bombings was called the Blitz. • The Battle of Britain was a significant turning point because it was the first major defeat for the Germans and meant that Britain could live to fight another day. | <p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes and values about what is a crime and how it should be punished have changed over time. • Suffragettes campaigned for women’s suffrage. They were considered criminals and put in prison. Now we celebrate their achievements. • In the early 1800s, over 200 crimes were punishable by death as people thought this would stop people committing the crimes and over the years, the number of crimes punishable by death was dramatically reduced. • In the 1700s, transportation to the colonies was a popular punishment. • Prisons are a form of punishment, but they now also work to re-educate people who have committed crimes. • We can find out about crime and punishments from a range of sources, depending on the time period, including visiting old prisons, reading newspaper reports and looking at photographs. | <p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maya people lived in Meso-America (Central America) in the area called Mexico and Guatemala. • The Maya civilisation formed a society of city-states. • Maya people made many technological advances and established a huge trading empire. • The Maya people built pyramids to worship their gods and offer sacrifices. • There are many theories why the population of Maya cities disappeared around 900AD. • We know about the Maya civilisation from archaeological remains and the people living in the area today. |

Assessment questions

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was Operation Dynamo? • What was the Battle of Britain? • How did Britain have an advantage over Germany? • How did bombing London help Britain to win the Battle of Britain? • What was the Blitz? • Why was the Battle of Britain a significant turning point of WW2? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have attitudes changed over time regarding crimes and how they should be punished? • Who were the suffragettes? • What was the punishment for crimes committed during the early 1700s and early 1800s? • Why are people sent to prison? • How do we know that crime and punishments have changed over time? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where did Maya people live? • What is a city state? • Can you tell me about any of their achievements? • Why did the Maya built pyramids? What does this tell us about their religious beliefs? • Why do people believe the Maya disappeared in 900AD? |
|---|---|--|

