



**LITTLE LEIGH**  
PRIMARY SCHOOL



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

*Educating Hearts, Educating Minds*

**Year Three/Four (Emerald Class) Cycle A**

Essential Learning

What can archaeology tell us about the Shang Dynasty?	How was Victorian Britain changed by the Industrial Revolution?	What is the story of Beeston Crag?
<p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Shang Dynasty ruled China between 1600BC and 1046BC.</li> <li>• The Shang Dynasty began c.1600 BCE in the Yellow River Valley, later than the other major ancient civilisations.</li> <li>• In 1976, the archaeologist Zheng Zhenxiang discovered a royal tomb at a dig in eastern China.</li> <li>• The Shang were accomplished in using jade and bronze to create art, weapons and other objects.</li> <li>• Archaeologists have used the Shang Dynasty's jade artefacts to try to understand their lives.</li> <li>• Like in Mesopotamia and Egypt, the Shang built major cities including Anyang and Zhengzhou.</li> <li>• Much like the Ancient Egyptians, bronze weaponry helped the Shang to build and maintain an empire.</li> </ul>	<p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Industrial Revolution took place <b>between 1750 and 1900</b> – it was a period of great change in Britain (a change from an agrarian society to an industrial one).</li> <li>• Many people moved from the countryside to industrial towns like Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow.</li> <li>• Many people in industrial towns lived in poor conditions.</li> <li>• Huge technological advances had an impact on every aspect of life.</li> <li>• New machines were invented that could work much <b>faster</b> and on a <b>bigger scale</b> than human hands (the <b>spinning jenny, power loom, steam engine, steam locomotive and railways</b>).</li> <li>• Not all of these changes were positive - conditions in factories and coal mines were dangerous and difficult.</li> </ul>	<p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beeston Castle was Built by Ranulf, 6th Earl of Chester, in the 1220s and it incorporates the banks and ditches of an Iron Age hillfort.</li> <li>• He built the new castle at Beeston as a symbol of his power and importance and so that he could take advantage of new castle building techniques.</li> <li>• Archaeologists excavating at Beeston Castle in the 1970s and 1980s found post-holes dug into the bedrock - the foundations of bronze age huts.</li> <li>• They also discovered Bronze Age objects such as axes and knives.</li> <li>• It is thought that during the Neolithic period, Beeston Castle was inhabited or used as a communal gathering place.</li> <li>• There was an iron age hillfort built on Beeston Crag.</li> </ul>

Assessment questions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What was the Shang Dynasty? When did it rule?</li> <li>• Where did the Shang Dynasty begin?</li> <li>• What did archaeologists discover in 1976?</li> <li>• What can artefacts tell us?</li> <li>• What can archaeological findings tell us about the Shang Dynasty?</li> <li>• How does the Shang Dynasty compare to Ancient Egypt?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When did the Industrial Revolution take place?</li> <li>• What was the Industrial Revolution?</li> <li>• How was life different before and after the IR?</li> <li>• Why did the population increase in cities during the IR?</li> <li>• Tell me about some technological advances and how they had an impact?</li> <li>• Were all the changes positive? Why not?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When was Beeston Castle built?</li> <li>• Who built Beeston Castle and why?</li> <li>• What did archaeologists find in the 1970s?</li> <li>• What can archaeological findings tell us about Beeston?</li> <li>• What was the site used for during the neolithic period?</li> </ul>
--	--	---

**Year Four/Five (Amethyst Class) Cycle A**

Essential Learning

How does the Indus Valley civilisation compare to the Ancient Egyptians?	What did the Greeks do for us?	What is the story of Beeston Crag?
<p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1921 a dig began at Harappa (on the banks of the River Indus) and archaeologists found evidence of an ancient civilisation in the Indus Valley.</li> <li>• The Indus is a powerful river that flows through India and Pakistan.</li> <li>• Indus Valley and Ancient Egypt were both bronze age civilisations (The Indus was the largest)</li> <li>• Both civilisations were successful due to rivers – Indus river and Nile – flooding and producing fertile soil for farming.</li> <li>• Indus Valley did not leave behind any temples, tombs or pyramids but the Ancient Egyptians did.</li> <li>• <b>We know about The Indus Valley because archaeologists have uncovered all sorts of objects that tell us about the great cities of this farming civilisation.</b></li> </ul>	<p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Greece was made up of a number of city-states and the most important city-states were Athens and Sparta.</li> <li>• These city-states sometimes worked together against a common enemy.</li> <li>• They had different forms of government. In Athens, they had a <b>democracy</b> where the <b>citizens</b> voted for the government. In Sparta, they had a monarchy with two kings.</li> <li>• Ancient Greeks were <b>pioneers</b> in many areas, including mathematics, art, philosophy and science.</li> <li>• Many innovations from Ancient Greece can still be seen today, for example in architecture, medicine, mathematics, language and drama.</li> <li>• <b>We know about Ancient Greece from using a variety of sources, including buildings, artefacts, written evidence and myths.</b></li> </ul>	<p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beeston Castle was Built by Ranulf, 6th Earl of Chester, in the 1220s and it incorporates the banks and ditches of an Iron Age hillfort.</li> <li>• He built the new castle at Beeston as a symbol of his power and importance and so that he could take advantage of new castle building techniques.</li> <li>• Archaeologists excavating at Beeston Castle in the 1970s and 1980s found post-holes dug into the bedrock - the foundations of bronze age huts.</li> <li>• They also discovered Bronze Age objects such as axes and knives.</li> <li>• It is thought that during the Neolithic period, Beeston Castle was inhabited or used as a communal gathering place.</li> <li>• There was an iron age hillfort built on Beeston Crag.</li> </ul>

Assessment questions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How was the Indus Valley civilisation discovered?</li> <li>• Which countries does the Indus river flow through?</li> <li>• Why is the Indus Valley a bronze age civilisation?</li> <li>• Why were both the Indus Valley and Ancient Egypt successful?</li> <li>• How does the Indus Valley compare to Ancient Egypt?</li> <li>• How do we know about the Indus Valley?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What were the city states of Ancient Greece?</li> <li>• How did the city states of Athens and Sparta differ?</li> <li>• What is a pioneer and which areas were the Ancient Greeks considered pioneers in?</li> <li>• Can you tell me about any innovations that can still be seen today?</li> <li>• How do we know about Ancient Greece?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When was Beeston Castle built?</li> <li>• Who built Beeston Castle and why?</li> <li>• What did archaeologists find in the 1970s?</li> <li>• What can archaeological findings tell us about Beeston?</li> <li>• What was the site used for during the neolithic period?</li> </ul>
--	--	---

**Year Six (Onyx Class) Cycle A**

**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"> <li>• The evacuation of Dunkirk (operation Dynamo) in May-June 1940 immediately proceeded the Battle of Britain.</li> <li>• The Battle of Britain was an aerial conflict fought between the RAF and the German Luftwaffe.</li> <li>• Britain had an advantage over Germany for three reasons: radar, a change of tactics and use of the spitfire</li> <li>• On August 24<sup>th</sup> Luftwaffe bombers mistakenly bombed London which significantly influenced the outcome of the conflict.</li> <li>• Germany continued to bomb London at night until May of 1941. This series of bombings was called the Blitz.</li> <li>• The Battle of Britain was a significant turning point because it was the first major defeat for the Germans and showed they could be stopped. It also meant that Britain could stay in the war and live to fight another day.</li> </ul>	<p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitudes and <b>values</b> about what is a <b>crime</b> and how it should be punished have changed over time.</li> <li>• Suffragettes campaigned for women’s <b>suffrage</b>. They were considered criminals and put in prison. Now we celebrate their achievements.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In the 1700s, transportation to the colonies was a popular punishment.</li> <li>• Prisons are a form of punishment, but they now also work to re-educate people who have committed crimes.</li> <li>• <b>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 drawings and photographs.</b></li> </ul>	<p>I know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maya people lived in Meso-America (Central America) in the area called Mexico and Guatemala.</li> <li>• The Maya civilisation formed a society of <b>city-states</b>.</li> <li>• Maya people made many <b>technological</b> advances and established a huge <b>trading</b> empire.</li> <li>• The Maya people built pyramids to worship their gods and offer <b>sacrifices</b>.</li> <li>• There are many <b>theories</b> why the population of Maya cities disappeared around 900AD.</li> <li>• <b>We know about the Maya civilisation from archaeological remains and the people living in the area today.</b></li> </ul>

**Assessment questions**

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

