

Purpose: The study of historical periods is not just about memorizing dates and events; it is about developing a broader perspective on the past, fostering critical thinking skills, and promoting a sense of continuity and change.

Themes include:

Contextualizing Historical Events, Identifying Themes and Trends, Understanding Cause and Effect, Building a Narrative of History, Developing Historical Literacy and Cultural and Social Awareness:

Assessment:

Assessment in history aims to evaluate not only students' knowledge of specific periods of time but also their ability to think critically, analyse historical evidence, and make connections between different events and developments. Teachers use a mix of assessment methods to provide a comprehensive view of students' historical understanding and skills. Additionally, feedback from assessments informs instructional decisions and helps guide students in their continued learning.

End-of-Unit or Topic Assessments, Historical Source Analysis, Extended Essays or Research Projects, Examinations, Oral Presentations, Historical Debates or Discussions, Structured Assessments of Historical Skills:

Cross curriculum: Literacy: **Historical Reading: Writing Assignments:**

Mathematics: **Chronological Timelines: Statistical Analysis:**

Science: **Scientific Advances in History:** students understand the intersection of science and history. **Historical Investigations:**

Geography: **Mapping Historical Events: Migration and Settlement Patterns:**

Art and Design: **Visual Representations Creating Historical Artefacts:**

Technology: **Digital Archives: Digital Presentations:**

Languages: **Primary Source Translation: Studying literature**

Citizenship and PSHE: **Ethical Considerations:**

Physical Education: **Historical Sports and Games: Understanding Changes in Lifestyles**

Drama and Performing Arts: **Historical Role-Playing and Creating Historical Performances.**

Key Stage 1 (stages 1 and 2): Introduction to Chronology: Students begin to develop a basic understanding of chronological order, distinguishing between past and present. They explore historical events within their own lifetimes and those of their parents and grandparents. Familiar Historical Figures: Students may be introduced to key historical figures or events that are particularly relevant to their local community or national history. This can include figures such as Florence Nightingale or events like the Great Fire of London. Using Historical Vocabulary: Introduction to basic historical vocabulary related to time, such as past, present, and timeline.

Key Stage 2 (stages 3 4 5 6): Developing Chronological Understanding: Students build on their understanding of chronological order and begin to place events in a wider historical context. They study key periods in British history, such as the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Viking, Medieval, Tudor, and Stuart periods. Exploration of Ancient Civilizations: Introduction to world history with a focus on ancient civilizations, including Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, and the Roman Empire. Local and World History Connections: Students explore local history alongside broader world history, making connections between events and developments.

Key Stage 3 (stages 7 8 9): In-Depth Study of Historical Periods: Students engage in more in-depth study of specific historical periods, such as the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Industrial Revolution, and the Victorian era. Exploration of Global History: The curriculum expands to include the study of global history, including key events such as the Age of Exploration, the Transatlantic Slave Trade, and the impact of imperialism. Cross-Cultural Connections: Students explore the connections between different cultures and civilizations, understanding how historical events have shaped the modern world.

Key Stage 4 (stages 10 11): Specialized Study: Students may have the opportunity to specialize further in particular periods of history or thematic studies. This could include topics such as the World Wars, the Cold War, or specific social and cultural developments. Depth of Inquiry: The curriculum encourages students to delve deeper into historical inquiry, critically analyzing events and exploring historical debates. Continuity and Change: Students examine the continuity and change over time, considering how historical periods connect and influence each other.