

Baydon Key Stage 2 Rolling B for Academic Year 2023-2024

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Area of Study	Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	A study of an aspect or theme in British History that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066: 1960's social, leisure and entertainment	Non European society providing contrast with British history: Mayan Civilisation c.AD 900
Key Questions	Did the Romans make Britain better?	What made the 1960's a memorable decade?	When so much of the land they lived in was mountain and jungle, how did the Maya manage to become so important?
NATIONAL CURRICULUM LINKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the expansion and dissolution of empires gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire' gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world. understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'civilisation' understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
KEY CONCEPT(S) EXPLORED	RULE, CONQUEST & CONFLICT	SOCIETY	RELIGION & SOCIETY
Lower Key Stage 2 Disciplinary Knowledge (skills)	<p>Historical Enquiry – Using Sources and Communicating Ideas Devise a range of valid questions for different historical enquiries, and construct substantiated, informed responses. Use a range of historical sources when answering historical enquiries, including stories, archive materials, photos, images, artefacts, historical buildings, oral accounts and music.</p> <p>Change and continuity Make valid statements about the main changes occurring within and across periods.</p> <p>Similarities and Differences Make observations about similarities and differences between people, groups, experiences or places in the same historical period.</p> <p>Historical Significance Identify and explain why aspects of a theme, period, society, person or historical account are significant; begin to describe how these aspects influence life today.</p>	<p>Historical Enquiry – Using Sources and Communicating Ideas Devise a range of valid questions for different historical enquiries, and construct substantiated, informed responses. Use a range of historical sources when answering historical enquiries, including stories, archive materials, photos, images, artefacts, historical buildings, oral accounts and music.</p> <p>Cause and Consequence Identify and comment on the importance of causes and consequences of historical events and changes.</p> <p>Change and continuity Make valid statements about the main changes occurring within and across periods.</p> <p>Historical Significance Identify and explain why aspects of a theme, period, society, person or historical account are significant; begin to describe how these aspects influence life today.</p>	<p>Historical Enquiry – Using Sources and Communicating Ideas Devise a range of valid questions for different historical enquiries, and construct substantiated, informed responses. Use a range of historical sources when answering historical enquiries, including stories, archive materials, photos, images, artefacts, historical buildings, oral accounts and music. Communicate ideas and research about the past using different genres of writing, drawing, story-telling, diagrams, data-handling, drama and ICT.</p> <p>Similarities and Differences Make observations about similarities and differences between people, groups, experiences or places in the same historical period.</p> <p>Historical Significance Identify and explain why aspects of a theme, period, society, person or historical account are significant; begin to describe how these aspects influence life today.</p> <p>Historical Interpretations Understand that different versions of the past exist, and explore possible reasons for this.</p>

Kites (Yr4/5)
Sticky Knowledge,
Vocabulary and
Timeline

- **Changes Romans brought to Britain included roads, towns, aqueducts, architecture and mosaics**
- **Historians believe that the Romans left Britain because the Roman Empire was being attacked in other countries so soldiers were called to fight elsewhere**
- **Before the Romans arrived Britain was inhabited by Iron Age people. These people lived in small tribes, travelled little and lived in wooden roundhouses.**
- **The Celts lived in Britain before the Romans however they were not called Celts until much later (18th century). The Romans called these people Britons.**
- **The Britons (Celts) had to decide when the Romans invaded whether or not to fight back. If they made peace, they agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return they could keep their kingdoms. However some leaders chose to fight.**

Timeline of Important Events

55-54 BCE Julius Caesars attempted invasion
43 CE Romans invade and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire
60-61 CE Boudica leads the Icon in revolt against the Romans
122-138 CE Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border
306 CE Constantine the great declared Emperor at York
401-410 CE The Romans with from Britain, Anglo-Saxons begin to settle.

- The key features and characteristics of the 1960s social, leisure, and entertainment scene.
- Significant cultural, political, and artistic events that occurred during the 1960s.
- The impact of influential individuals and groups such as The Beatles, mods and rockers, and the hippie movement.
- The contributions of pop art and fashion trends to the cultural landscape of the 1960s.
- The significance of the Woodstock Festival and its representation of counterculture values.
- The influence of the 1960s social, leisure, and entertainment scene on modern culture and society.

Key Vocabulary

Beatlemania - The intense enthusiasm and fan frenzy directed towards the British rock band, The Beatles, during the 1960s.
Mods and Rockers - Subcultural groups that emerged in the 1960s, with mods being associated with fashion and rockers with motorcycles and rock music.
Swinging Sixties - Term used to describe the vibrant cultural scene in London, characterised by fashion, music, and artistic innovation.
Hippie - A member of a countercultural movement that emerged in the 1960s, advocating peace, love, and non-conformity.
Mini-skirt - A short skirt that became popular during the 1960s as a symbol of women's liberation and changing fashion trends.
Pop Art - An art movement that emerged in the 1960s, featuring bold and colourful depictions of popular culture, advertisements, and consumer products.
Woodstock Festival - A landmark music festival held in 1969 in the United States, symbolising the counterculture and peace movement of the era.
Radio Caroline - A pirate radio station that broadcast popular music from a ship anchored in international waters, evading British broadcasting regulations.

Timeline of Important Events/Concepts

1960: The Beatles make their first appearance in the Cavern Club, Liverpool.
1964: The Rolling Stones make their debut, bringing a different style of rock music.
1965: The film "Help!" starring The Beatles is released, showcasing their rising popularity.
1966: England wins the FIFA World Cup, sparking national celebration.
1968: The musical "Hair" premieres, emphasising countercultural values and challenging traditional norms.
1969: Woodstock Festival takes place in upstate New York, attracting hundreds of thousands of people.

- The location of the Mayan civilisation and its significance in Mesoamerica.
- The lifestyle, culture, and beliefs of the Mayan people.
- The major achievements and contributions of the Mayan civilisation.
- The reasons for the decline and abandonment of Mayan cities.
- The impact of Spanish conquest on the Mayan civilisation.

Key Vocabulary

Civilisation: A complex society with highly developed social, cultural, and political structures.
Empire: A group of territories or peoples under a single ruler or government.
Mesoamerica: A region in Central America where the Mayan civilisation developed.
City-state: An independent city that governs its surrounding territory.
Hieroglyphs: A system of writing using pictorial symbols.
Agriculture: The practice of cultivating plants and rearing animals for food.
Ritual: A set of actions performed as part of a ceremony or religious practice.
Cacao: A tropical plant from which chocolate is made.
Sacrifice: To offer something valued to a deity or spirit.
Calendar: A system for measuring and organising time.

Timeline of Important Events or Concepts

2000 BCE: The development of advanced farming techniques in Mesoamerica.
1000 BCE: Emergence of early Mayan settlements.
250 CE - 900 CE: The Classic Period of the Mayan civilisation.
700 CE: The height of Mayan dominance and influence.
900 CE: Decline and abandonment of Mayan cities.
16th century: Spanish conquest of the Mayan region.

Hawks (Yr6) Sticky Knowledge, Vocabulary and Timeline

- Changes Romans brought to Britain included roads, towns, aqueducts, architecture and mosaics
- Historians believe that the. Romans left Britain because the Roman Empire was being attacked in other countries so soldiers were called to fight elsewhere
- Before the Romans arrived Britain was inhabited by Iron Age people. These people lived in small tribes, travelled little and lived in wooden roundhouses.
- The Celts lived in Britain before the Romans however they were not called Celts until much later (18th century). The Romans called these people Britons.
- The Britons (Celts) had to decide when the Romans invaded whether or not to fight back. If they made peace, they agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return they could keep their kingdoms. However some leaders chose to fight.

Timeline of Important Events

55-54 BCE Julius Caesars attempted invasion
43 CE Romans invade and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire
60-61 CE Boudica leads the Icon in revolt against the Romans
122-138 CE Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border
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- The cultural impact of the Beatles and the phenomenon of Beatlemania.
- The impact of the space race, including the moon landing.
- The importance of the 1960s civil rights movement and key figures such as Martin Luther King Jr.
- The emergence of youth subcultures and their impact on fashion and music.
- The significance of key events such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, the construction of the Berlin Wall, and the Summer of Love.
- The changing roles of women in the 1960s, including the popularity of the miniskirt as a symbol of female empowerment.
- The significance of major sporting achievements, such as England's win in the 1966 Football World Cup.

Key Vocabulary

Beatlemania - The intense popularity of the Beatles in the 1960s.
Miniskirt - A short skirt that became popular in the 1960s.
Mods - Young people who followed a fashion and music subculture during the 1960s.
Rock 'n' roll - A genre of popular music that originated and became popular in the 1960s.
Woodstock - A famous music festival that took place in 1969 in the United States.
Hippies - People who rejected conventional society and advocated peace and love in the 1960s.
Space race - The competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to explore outer space.
Civil rights - The rights and freedoms that every person should have, regardless of their race or gender.

Timeline of Important Events

1960: The Beatles form in Liverpool, England.
1961: The Berlin Wall is constructed, dividing East and West Berlin.
1962: The Cuban Missile Crisis occurs, causing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.
1963: Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington, D.C.
1964: The Civil Rights Act is signed into law in the United States, prohibiting discrimination based on race.
1965: The United Kingdom introduces the Race Relations Act, making racial discrimination illegal.
1966: England wins the Football World Cup.
1967: The Summer of Love takes place in San Francisco, celebrating the hippie counterculture.
1968: The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. sparks riots in cities across the United States.
1969: Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the moon during the Apollo 11 mission.

- The location and time period of the Mayan Civilisation.
- The significance of Mayan writing and hieroglyphics.
- The major achievements, such as their architectural structures and advances in astronomy.
- The reasons for the decline and end of the Mayan Civilisation.
- The cultural practices, including rituals and sacrifices.
- Students should also be able to:
- Analyse historical sources related to the Mayan Civilisation.
- Compare and contrast the Mayan Civilisation to other ancient civilisations.
- Discuss the lasting impact of the Mayans on modern society, including their calendar system and contributions to chocolate consumption.

Key Vocabulary

Mayan Civilisation: The ancient civilisation that existed in Mesoamerica, primarily in the area now known as Mexico and Central America.
Mesoamerica: The region that encompasses Mexico and parts of Central America where the Mayan Civilisation thrived.
Glyphs: Pictures or symbols used in Mayan writing system to represent words or phrases.
City-state: A city that is independent and forms its own government, often with surrounding territory.
Ritual: A set of actions performed for religious or ceremonial purposes.
Pyramids: Large structures with triangular sides and a square base, prominent in Mayan architecture.
Astronomy: The scientific study of celestial bodies, such as stars and planets.
Terracing: Building flat areas into steep slopes to create arable land for farming.
Sacrifice: The act of offering something, often a living being, to a deity as part of a religious ritual.
Hieroglyphics: A system of writing that uses pictures or symbols to represent words or sounds.

Timeline of important events

[c. 2000 BCE] The Mayan Civilisation begins to form in Mesoamerica.
[c. 200 - 900 CE] The peak of the Mayan Civilisation. Many impressive cities, such as Tikal and Chichen Itza, are built during this time.
[c. 250 - 900 CE] The period known as the Classic Period of the Mayan Civilisation, marked by significant artistic, architectural, and scientific achievements.
[c. 900 CE] The decline of the Mayan Civilisation begins, and many cities are abandoned.
[c. 1521 CE] The Spanish conquest led by Hernan Cortes brings an end to the Mayan Civilisation.