History at Key Stage Two		
Aims of the History National Curriculum	Subject content - Key stage 2	The children at The Hermitage (Key Stage 2)
know and understand the history of these islands as	Pupils should continue to develop a	will learn about:
a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest	chronologically secure knowledge and	 Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to
times to the present day: how people's lives have	understanding of British, local and world history,	the Iron Age
shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and	establishing clear narratives within and across	 The Roman Empire and its impact on
been influenced by the wider world;	the periods they study.	Britain
know and understand significant aspects of the	They should:	 Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and
history of the wider world: the nature of ancient	 note connections, contrasts and trends over 	Scots
civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires;	time and develop the appropriate use of	• The Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggle for
characteristic features of past non-European societies;	historical terms.	the Kingdom of England to the time of
achievements and follies of mankind;	 regularly address and sometimes devise 	Edward the Confessor
gain and deploy a historically grounded	historically valid questions about change,	• The achievements of the Greek and Ancient
understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire',	cause, similarity and difference, and significance.	Egyptian civilisations
'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry';	 construct informed responses that involve 	•Contrasts between the Mayan civilisation and the
 understand historical concepts such as continuity 	thoughtful selection and organisation of	people who lived in Britain at the same time
and change, cause and consequence, similarity,	relevant historical information.	• World War I
difference and significance, and use them to make	 understand how our knowledge of the past is 	• The Tudors
connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame	constructed from a range of sources.	● Victorians
historically-valid questions and create their own		•World War II
structured accounts, including written narratives and		
analyses;		
 understand the methods of historical enquiry, 		🖀 t 🍙
including how evidence is used rigorously to make		
historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting		
arguments and interpretations of the past have been	Mart Strange Strange Strange	
constructed;		
gain historical perspective by placing their growing	and the second se	
knowledge into different contexts, understanding the	L A.A.MAA A.E.	
connections between local, regional, national and		
international history; between cultural, economic,		
military, political, religious and social history; and		
between short- and long-term timescales.	ANTINE MARKED AND ANTICL	