



# **Tuition, Medical and Behaviour Support Service**

## **Curriculum Policy - Primary History**

**Harlescott Education Centre**

**Monkmoor Education Centre**

<b>Reviewed:</b>	October 2021
<b>Next Review:</b>	October 2022
<b>Responsibility:</b>	Andrea Snow

## **AIMS AND PRINCIPLES**

The national curriculum for history aims to ensure that all pupils:

- 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 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 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'
- 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
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- 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

## **PURPOSE OF STUDY**

A high-quality history education will help pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. It should inspire pupils' curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching should equip pupils to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps pupils to understand the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time.

## **PLANNING**

### **Subject content**

#### **Key Stage 1**

Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching about the people, events and changes outlined below, teachers are often introducing pupils to historical periods that they will study more fully at key stages 2 and 3.

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes within living memory – where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]

- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

## Key Stage 2

Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

Within Harlescott we run a 2 year rolling programme:

### Cycle A

World War 2 in Britain Local Study - Attingham	Ancient Greece	Ancient Egypt
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### Cycle B

Victorian Britain Local Study - Blists Hill	Stone Age to Iron Age in Britain	The Romans in Britain, Local Study - Wroxeter
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### Immersion Days

Given the time constraints within the centre it is not always possible to teach every activity within a subject. The planning reflects a coverage of the important objectives within each subject. Immersion days can enable a more thorough examination of the themes than can be taught within a day where English, maths, science, PSHE and computing etc are statutory. Pupil immersion days provide a variety of creative and stimulating activities. Pupil immersion days are effective in providing a variety of creative, stimulating and engaging activities for pupils.

## ASSESSMENT and RECORDING

This is achieved through:

- discussion with pupils;
- observation of pupils;
- marking work.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

This is achieved by the history coordinator through;

- monitoring and evaluation of pupils' work;
- monitoring of planning.

## **MARKING WORK**

The purpose of marking is to move children forward in their learning.

1. Feedback and marking should be part of a process in which children need to have some involvement.
2. Written or verbal comments made by the teacher could link back to the learning objective and/or success criteria.  
Written or verbal comments made by the teacher could give advice/suggestions/clues on how to 'close the gap'.  
Written or verbal comments made by the teacher could set out the 'next steps' for learning.

For further guidance and detail on marking, please refer to TMBSS Marking and Feedback Policy.