

Dothill Progression Mapping



History

Respect Happiness Responsibility Creativity HONESTY Enthusiasm Confidence Kindness Cooperation fairness

	Year Three	Year Four
	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age Historical concepts - settlements	Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots Historical concepts - settlements
Substantive knowledge (Topic knowledge, chronological and concepts)	<p>Topic knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stone Age people began as hunter gatherers. ✓ During the stone age, people began to farm land, and settlements became more permanent. ✓ Celtic culture arrived during this period, and there is evidence of art and music developing. ✓ Copper mining began during the bronze age. ✓ Settlements in the iron age were more fortified against tribal invasion and hillforts were common. ✓ The development of bronze, and then iron, allowed for more advanced weapons, technology and increased trade opportunities between tribes. <p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stone Age Britain began before 500BC ✓ The stone age is broken into three periods, Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. ✓ Developments in technology brought on the Bronze Age, followed by the Iron age. ✓ The Iron Age in Britain ended with the Roman invasion of AD43 	<p>Topic knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ People have been coming to Britain from other places throughout history. ✓ Irish scots invaded Scotland. ✓ Angles, Jutes and Saxons invaded England. ✓ The Anglo-Saxons divided England up between the different tribes: 7 kingdoms were created. ✓ Early Anglo-Saxons were Pagan, but Christianity became the main religion ✓ The Venerable Bede was a monk who recorded life in Anglo-Saxon times. ✓ Anglo-Saxon life was different depending on your status in society - rich/poor, male/female etc. ✓ Many settlements' names in England reflect Anglo-Saxon history. <p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ After Romans left Britain in 410AD, Anglo-Saxons from northern Europe settled in Britain. ✓ In 597AD, Augustine became the first archbishop of Canterbury ✓ 779AD Offa's Dyke is built on border with Wales ✓ In 793 first Viking Raid at Lindisfarne ✓ The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle ended in 1066 with the Norman conquest of Britain.
Disciplinary Knowledge (Knowledge and second order concepts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pre-history means there is no written evidence. ✓ Archaeologists rely on finding evidence of life in the stone age in archaeological digs. ✓ Skara Brae showed a settlement and evidenced the beginning of farming. ✓ Stonehenge shows how historians are constantly changing their view as they have only recently discovered the stones were moved from Wales to construct the henge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This period is often referred to as the Dark Ages, as not much recorded history exists. ✓ Many archaeological finds, such as the Sutton Hoo hoard, tell us about life in this time. ✓ Some interpretations of the past come from documents from monasteries such as those written by the Venerable Bede.

	<p><u>Similarities, differences and changes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify similarities and differences between their own lives and children in the past by ✓ making personal connections. <p><u>Cause and consequence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Question, investigate and give reasons for events in the past. Begin to identify the impact of events in the past on modern life. <p><u>Evidence and artefacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use a range of sources or artefacts (written, visual or oral) to learn more about the past. ✓ Consider the range of sources available when we study different historical periods. <p><u>Historical interpretation and significance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask and answer questions about how and why events and people being studied are significant. ✓ Express preferences and personal responses to topics being studied and back-them up with evidence / facts. 	<p><u>Similarities, differences and changes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask and answer questions about changes, similarities and differences. ✓ Begin to have an understanding of broader trends / themes over time. ✓ Explore differences between different people living at the same time. <p><u>Cause and consequence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Independently question the reasons behind historical events and changes. ✓ Give increasingly historically accurate answers to these questions, with historical reasoning. ✓ Describe how events/people being studied have had an impact on the modern world. <p><u>Evidence and artefacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Understanding that historical knowledge comes from a range of sources. ✓ Look at two versions of the same events identifying how they are similar/different. ✓ Question the accuracy of modern depictions of historical events. <p><u>Historical interpretation and significance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can ask and answer questions about how and why events/people are significant. ✓ Show empathy for people living in the past, recognising what their lives would have been like and how they would have felt.
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>BC Trade AD Travel Age Move Past Tribe Change Archaeologist Hunter-gatherer Remains Farmer</p>	<p>Century Victory Decade Defeat Monastery Hoard Monk Relic Pagan Mercia Christian Sussex Raid Wessex</p>
	<p>The achievements of the earliest civilizations - Ancient Egypt Historical concepts - settlements</p>	<p>The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Historical concepts - invasion</p>

<p>Substantive knowledge</p> <p>(Topic knowledge, chronological and concepts)</p>	<p>Topic knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Nile Valley is important as it has water and fertile land. This is where people first settled in Egypt. ✓ Boats were the main form of transport. ✓ Kings were called pharaohs. Egypt had many different kingdoms over the period of their civilisation. ✓ Different rulers led in different ways - eg. research Rameses II/ Hatshepsut/ Nefertiti/Tutankhamun ✓ Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses. ✓ Egyptians' belief in the afterlife led to many complex death rituals and tombs (pyramids) for important people. ✓ Egyptians were skilled in copper and bronze and were responsible for many inventions such as paper as well as the development of maths and engineering. <p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ King Narmer joined Upper and Lower Egypt to become the first Egyptian Pharaoh around 3100BC ✓ The last Pharaoh was Cleopatra VII who ruled in 50- 31BC ✓ Persians, led by Alexander the Great, took over Egyptian rule. ✓ BC is based on Christian values - should we refer to BCE and CE instead? 	<p>Topic knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Romans came to Britain nearly 2000 years ago and changed our country. ✓ Romans invaded other countries too. ✓ The Roman Empire covered much of Europe, north Africa and the Middle East. ✓ There were three invasions, the first 2 by Caesar. After the 2nd invasion the Celts agreed to pay taxes to the Romans and were left alone for about 100 years. ✓ The final invasion by Claudius was successful after several years of fighting with different Celtic tribes. ✓ Boudicca led an unsuccessful rebellion of Celtic warriors. ✓ The Roman army was very well organised. ✓ Roman culture changed life in Britain in lasting ways: ✓ Roman people remained in Britain after the end of the Empire's rule. <p>Chronological Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Roman Empire followed the height of Ancient Greek rule ✓ Britain was ruled by Rome from AD43 ✓ Roman rule ended in Britain around 400AD..... ✓ BC counts backwards and is before AD
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p> <p>(Knowledge and second order concepts)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Significant finds can unlock historical interpretation - the importance of the Rosetta Stone. ✓ Archaeology digs require precision recording to preserve the artefacts and information discovered. ✓ New finds can draw lots of attention and excitement - finding of Tutankhamun's tomb. ✓ Interpretations of the past can differ - Pharaohs are not always presented in the same way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use of archaeological finds: Wroxeter/ Chester. ✓ Evidence of the Romans being here can be seen in the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads and baths and can be found all over Britain. ✓ Different historical interpretations -accounts/descriptions of Boudicca.

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<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Century Civilization Decade Society Millennium Fertile Rise and fall Trade Emperor Pharoah</p>	<p>Roman Emperor Celt Travel Rebellion Settle Revolt Empire Surrender Rebel Invasion Expansion Battle Territory</p>