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| **Substantive knowledge**  Our curriculum supports pupils to:   * Understand concepts * Acquire and apply knowledge * Develop vocabulary   **KS2 – Tier 1** | | | **Disciplinary knowledge**  Our curriculum supports pupils to:   * Interpret information and sources * Understand chronology, continuity and change * Present, organise and communicate |
| **Key themes** | **Conflict** | **Achievement** | **Power** |
| **Cycle A** | **James I (Gun Powder Plot)**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about conflict between different groups of people?**  (Prior Learning: Battle of Hastings, Richard I and Richard III)  **Miners’ Strike**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about conflict between different groups of people?**  (Prior Learning: Battle of Hastings, Richard I and Richard III) | **Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about significant achievements throughout history?**  (Prior learning – Space race, History of flight, Stone age, Bronze Age, Iron Age) | **Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **Who traditional holds power within a country?**  **Has this always been the case throughout history?**  (Prior learning – monarchy, English Civil War) |
| Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Gunpowder Plot**   * King James I – Protestant * Robert Catesby and followers – Catholic * Plot to blow up House of Parliament and assassinate the King. * Plot failed – remembered on Bonfire Night.   **Miners’ Strike**   * There were over 150 state-owned coal mines in Britain. These collieries employed nearly 200,000 miners. * In 1984, the National Coal Board announced that twenty mines were to close: this would mean the loss of 20,000 jobs. * Most of the miners went on strike. * Closure of mines lead to unemployment | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Ancient Greece**   * AG – Democracy; the government which forms part of most modern gov today. * Greek language spoken across Eastern Europe for hundreds of years – today many words still have their origins in Greek.   **Roman Empire**   * The Renaissance was a time when many AR ideas were rediscovered after the Middle Ages * Latin forms the basis of many modern languages – Romance language spoken by 800 million people today * AR – formed main ideas and developments around engineering and construction (plumbing, roads, aqueducts, underfloor heating) | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Ancient Greece**   * Over 2500 years ago * Roughly 700BC to 480BC * City State ruled in differing ways: oligarchy, democracy, tyranny * Spartan rule v Athenian rule   **Roman Empire**   * Roughly 750BC – 450AD * Roman Empire first grew to power as a republic (senators/consuls – elected officials served for a set amount of time) then Julius Caesar became Supreme dictator (end to republic/ power lies with dictator) * Caesar Augustus was the first Roman Emperor |
|  | **Case study – Gunpowder Plot**   * James I was a protestant and didn’t tolerate Catholics * Robert Catesby (Catholic) was the leader of a plot to assassinate the King * Decided to blow up the houses of Parliament as that is where the laws were passed that restricted Catholicism. * An anonymous letter was handed to a member of parliament betraying Catesby and his gunpowder plot. * Search of the Parliament cellars resulted in the discovery of Guy Fawkes and 36 barrels of gun powder. | **Case study – Ancient Greece**   * Legacy – Olympic Games, architecture, medical (Hippocratic Oath) | **Case Study – Ancient Greece**   * Ruling styles and different city states |
|  | Applying Essential Knowledge:  Explain the reasons behind the Gunpowder plot and Guy Fawkes’ role in it. | Applying Essential Knowledge:  How has ancient Greek culture influence our modern way of life? | Applying Essential Knowledge:  Describe how power differed across the Greek city states. |
| Additional Vocabulary | Protestant  betray | **Ancient Greece**  legacy |  |
| **Key Themes** | **Conflict** | **Achievement** | **Power** |
| **Cycle B** | **Miners’ Strike**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about conflict between different groups of people?**  (Prior Learning: Battle of Hastings, Richard I and Richard III)  **James I (Gun Powder Plot)**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about conflict between different groups of people?**  (Prior Learning: Battle of Hastings, Richard I and Richard III) | **Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **What do you know about significant achievements throughout history?**  (Prior learning – Space race, History of flight, Stone age, Bronze Age, Iron Age)(Possible prior learning – Space race, History of flight, Stone age) | **Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire**  Accessing Prior Knowledge:  **Who traditional holds power within a country?**  **Has this always been the case throughout history?**  (Prior learning – monarchy, English Civil War) |
| Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Miners’ Strike**   * There were over 150 state-owned coal mines in Britain. These collieries employed nearly 200,000 miners. * In 1984, the National Coal Board announced that twenty mines were to close: this would mean the loss of 20,000 jobs. * Most of the miners went on strike. * Closure of mines lead to unemployment   **Gunpowder Plot**   * King James I – Protestant * Robert Catesby and followers – Catholic * Plot to blow up House of Parliament and assassinate the King. * Plot failed – remembered on Bonfire Night. | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Roman Empire**   * The Renaissance was a time when many AR ideas were rediscovered after the Middle Ages * Latin forms the basis of many modern languages – Romance language spoken by 800 million people today * AR – formed main ideas and developments around engineering and construction (plumbing, roads, aqueducts, underfloor heating)   **Ancient Greece**   * AG – Democracy; the government which forms part of most modern gov today. * Greek language spoken across Eastern Europe for hundreds of years – today many words still have their origins in Greek. | Acquiring Subject Knowledge:  **Roman Empire**   * Roughly 750BC – 450AD * Roman Empire first grew to power as a republic (senators/consuls – elected officials served for a set amount of time) then Julius Caesar became Supreme dictator (end to republic/ power lies with dictator) * Caesar Augustus was the first Roman Emperor     **Ancient Greece**   * Over 2500 years ago * Roughly 700BC to 480BC * City State ruled in differing ways: oligarchy, democracy, tyranny * Spartan rule v Athenian rule |
|  | **Case Study – Miners’ Strike**   * Coal was a nationalised industry managed by the National Coal Board (NCB). * There were over 150 state-owned coal mines in Britain. These collieries employed nearly 200,000 miners. * In 1984, the NCB announced that twenty mines were to close: this would mean the loss of 20,000 jobs. * The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and other unions resisted this. * Coal miners in Great Britain took industrial action against pit closures. More than 150,000 (most) of the miners went on strike. * Closure of mines lead to unemployment and therefore a decline in people’s standard of living. * Crime levels also rose. | **Case Study – Roman Empire**   * Legacy in Britain – roads, architecture, religion. | **Case Study – Roman Emperors (power)**   * Julius Caesar * Caesar Augustus |
|  | Applying Essential Knowledge:  Describe life for miners and how this led to conflict with the government. | Applying Essential Knowledge:  How has the Roman Empire influence our modern way of life? | Applying Essential Knowledge:  Describe how the Roman Empire was ruled and how this changed over time. |
| Additional Vocabulary | **Miners’ Strike**  picket lines  protest  riot  conservative  labour | **Roman Empire**  legacy |  |
| Impact evidence:   * Pupil knowledge * Class floor books * Displays * English books | | | |