



# Wirksworth Junior School – Historical Knowledge Progression

Lower KS2 - Year A	Lower KS2 - Year B	Upper KS2 - Year A	Upper KS2 - Year B
<b>Learning Focus</b>			
<p><b>Ancient Greece</b> A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world</p> <p><b>The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</b> In-depth area of study: 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity</p>	<p><b>Victorian Britain (local history study)</b> A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066: A significant turning point in British history – <b>The British Empire &amp; life for Victorian Children</b> A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality – <b>Derby's impact on the world through rail</b></p>	<p><b>Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to Iron Age</b> Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge</p> <p><b>Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Vikings</b> Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms Viking raids and invasion Resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England</p>	<p><b>The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</b> The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study.</p> <p><b>Mayan Civilization</b> A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history</p>
<b>Big Question</b>			
<b>Should we always do as we are told?</b>	<b>Does slavery still exist?</b>	<b>Does migration always lead to conflict?</b>	<b>Why have buildings and structures become a significant part of civilization?</b>
<b>Tier 2 Vocabulary – Skill &amp; concept linked</b>			
<p><i>BC (Before Christ)</i> <i>AD (Anno Domini)</i> era/period chronological century decade ancient industrialisation innovation development monarchy impact compare contrast consequences opinion/fact enquire/enquiry research evidence</p>	<p><i>Empire</i> <i>Invasion</i> <i>Community</i> <i>Achievement</i></p> <p><i>power</i> <i>conflict</i> <i>democracy</i> <i>belief</i> <i>migration</i> <i>civilization</i></p> <p><i>freedom</i> <i>oppression</i> <i>wealth</i> <i>equality</i> <i>rights</i></p>	<p><i>BCE (Before Common Era)</i> <i>CE (Common Era)</i> pre-history middle ages dark ages archaeology / archaeologist social structure hierarchy legacy continuity change primary source / secondary source reliable evaluate bias interpret/interpretation ambiguous</p>	<p><i>Empire</i> <i>Invasion</i> <i>Community</i> <i>Achievement</i></p> <p><i>survival</i> <i>freedom</i> <i>migration</i> <i>conflict</i> <i>rights</i> <i>civilization</i></p> <p><i>power</i> <i>belief</i> <i>community</i> <i>value</i> <i>wealth</i></p>
<b>Chronological Knowledge</b>			
<p><b>Ancient Greece</b> <i>Archaic period (800-480BC) - cities were ruled by a king-like figure.</i> <b>776BC</b> - The Greeks started the Olympic Games. <b>570 BC</b> - Pythagoras was born.</p>	<p><b>Victorian Britain</b> <b>1833</b> – Slavery was abolished in British colonies <b>20<sup>th</sup> June 1837 – 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1901</b> <b>1837</b> – Victoria became Queen of Britain <b>1842</b> – The Mines Act ended child labour for children under 10</p>	<p><b>Stone Age to Iron Age</b> <b>3000BC</b> – The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney Construction starts on Stonehenge <b>2500BC</b> – 'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain</p>	<p><b>The Maya</b> <b>5000BC – 2000BC</b> - Hunter-gatherers lived in the rainforests and volcanic mountains. <b>2000BC – 1000BC</b> - People began to farm and settle in small villages. People copied the crafts of</p>



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<p><b>508 BC</b> - Democracy was introduced in Athens by Cleisthenes.  <b>490BC</b> – Battle of Marathon  <b>Classical period (480BC-323BC)</b>  <b>447BC</b> – Construction of the Parthenon (Temple to Athena) started.  <b>432BC</b> – The Parthenon opened.  <b>431BC</b> - the wars between Sparta and Athens began (Peloponnesian Wars).  <b>404BC</b> – Sparta conquered Athens.  <b>336 BC</b> - Alexander the Great becomes king.  <b>Hellenistic period (323BC-31BC)</b> - <i>The Ancient Greek civilization begins its decline and the Ancient Romans start to gain power.</i>  <b>147-146BC</b> - The Greeks were defeated at the Battle of Corinth.  <u>Romans</u>  <b>753 BC</b> - the city of Rome was founded.  <b>509 BC</b> - Rome became a <b>republic</b>.  <b>73BC</b> - Spartacus the gladiator led the slaves in an uprising against Ancient Rome.  <b>44BC</b> - Julius Caesar, one of the most powerful generals was killed.  <b>27BC</b> - Augustus established the Roman Empire and became the first Roman Emperor.  <b>27BC – 476AD – The Roman Empire</b>  <b>AD43</b> - Roman Emperor Claudius invaded Britain.  <b>AD60/61</b> – Boudica led a rebellion against the Roman Empire.  <b>AD70</b> - Romans conquered Wales and the North.  <b>AD70-80</b> - The Colosseum was built in Rome  <b>AD122</b> – Hadrian's Wall was built.  <b>AD140</b> - Romans conquered Scotland.  <b>AD391</b> - Christianity became the official Roman religion.  <b>AD401-410</b> – Romans left Britain to defend Rome; Anglo-Saxon migrants began to settle</p>	<p><b>1844</b> - Children aged 8-13 can no longer work for more than 6.5 hours per day.  <b>1854-1856</b> – Crimean War  <b>1858</b> – India came under direct British government control  <b>1864</b> - Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.  <b>1870</b> - Schools are built for children aged 5-10.  <b>1876</b> – Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone  <b>1877</b> – The first public electric lighting in London  <b>1877</b> – Queen Victoria is named Empress of India  <b>1880</b> – Education became compulsory for children under 10  <b>1981</b> – Free education for all children  <b>1901</b> – Victoria died and was succeeded by Edward VII  <u>Local History Study – Derby's impact on the world through rail</u>  <b>1803</b> - The first successful steam locomotive runs on wheels and is used to transport iron across nine miles of track.  <b>1812</b> - The first successful steam powered commercial locomotive – the Salamanca – is built  <b>1829</b> - George and Robert Stephenson's locomotive, 'The Rocket', sets a speed record of 47 km/h (29 mph)  <b>1838</b> - The London-Birmingham Line opened: The first direct railway line into London  The Great Western Railway from Paddington to Maidenhead, engineered by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, opens  <b>1840s</b> - Rapid expansion of the railway sees the first large-scale merging of several railways to form a single company  <b>1863</b> – The London Underground opened  <b>1883</b> – The first electric railway opened</p>	<p><b>2100BC</b> – Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools  <b>1800BC</b> – The first large copper mines are dug  <b>1200BC</b> – Celtic culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop  <b>800BC</b> – Iron begins to be used instead of bronze  The first hillforts are constructed  <u>Anglo-Saxons &amp; Vikings</u>  <b>AD449</b> – Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain  <b>AD600s</b> – The Saxons gradually take over the land we call England  <b>AD793</b> – The Vikings attack Lindisfarne from Norway (raid).  <b>AD866</b> – The Vikings capture the city of York  <b>AD871</b> – Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex and drives the invading Vikings from the South  <b>AD878</b> – The Vikings settle in England permanently and force King Alfred into hiding  <b>AD886</b> – Alfred gives the Vikings the East (Danelaw)  <b>AD900</b> – The Vikings establish rule over Scotland  <b>AD924</b> – Alfred the Great's grandson, Athelstan, becomes King of Wessex  <b>AD927</b> – Athelstan conquers the last Viking kingdom and becomes King of England  <b>AD937</b> – Athelstan and the Saxons defeat Scottish, Welsh, Irish and Viking rebels  <b>AD939</b> – Athelstan dies and the Vikings, led by Olaf Guthfrithsson, invade England, taking control of the North  <b>AD954</b> – The last Viking King of Yorvik, Eric Blodaxe, is forced out of York  <b>AD103/14</b> – Ethelred flees abroad. Cnut becomes the King of the Danes and the King of England  <b>AD1042</b> – Edward the Confessor becomes King  <b>AD1066</b> – Harold, earl of Wessex, becomes King of England  Harold is defeated by William the Conqueror and his Norman army</p>	<p>the Olmec people, including making pottery and carving with jade. Basic trade was developed.  <b>900BC</b> - Farmers began to use irrigation systems to help their plants to grow. This meant larger settlements could form.  <b>300BC</b> - The first cities began to develop and the Mayan population grew rapidly.  <b>292BC</b> - The first known Mayan writing was produced.  <b>50BC</b> - The first temple was built in Cerros.  <b>AD250</b> - The Maya began their most powerful era. Astronomy, mathematics and architecture were all developing.  <b>AD300</b> - The Maya adopted the idea of a monarchy and were now ruled by kings.  <b>AD500 - AD800</b> - Major cities developed and thrived, such as Tikal, Palenque, Uxmal and Copan. Fine temples and palaces were built and art, culture and religion all reached their peak.  <b>AD800 - AD900</b> - The major cities began to decline and were eventually abandoned.  <u>Shang Dynasty (1766BC – 1046BC)</u>  <b>2000BC</b> – The Xia Dynasty ruled the Yellow River area of Northeast China.  <b>1766BC</b> – Tang takes control and sets up his capital in Bo.  <b>1737BC</b> – Tang rules for around 29 years and his son succeeds him.  <b>1700BC</b> – Shang Dynasty ushers in the use of bronze into the area (Middle Bronze Age)  <b>1300BC</b> – Pen Geng rules and moves the capital to Yin.  <b>1200BC</b> – Lady Fu Hao, a wife of King Wuding, dies. The rulers after Wuding can't hold the people together and the dynasty begins to decline.  <b>1046BC</b> – The slaves revolt and join forces with the Chou people of West China.  <b>1046BC</b> – Di Xin, the last Shang ruler, is overthrown by WuWang of the Chou family. The Chou dynasty begins to reign.</p>
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## Conceptual Knowledge & Understanding

<p><b>Empire</b>  <i>An empire is a group of lands controlled by a single person, country or government. The ruler of an empire is called an emperor or monarch.</i></p>		<p><b>Empire</b>  <i>Empire is a term used to describe a group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state. Empires are built by countries that wish to control lands outside of their borders. Those lands can be close by or even thousands of miles away.</i></p>	
<p>LKS2 - Year A</p>	<p>LKS2 - Year B</p>	<p>UKS2 – Year A</p>	<p>UKS2 – Year B</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know where the Ancient Greeks lived.</li> <li>I know that Greece was divided up into small city-states, like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia.</li> <li>I know that each city-state ruled itself. They had their own governments, laws and army.</li> <li>I can explain the difference between a democracy, oligarchy and a monarchy in ancient Greece.</li> <li>I can discuss my own opinions of which type government I think is best.</li> <li>I know that Rome was ruled by kings between 753BC – 509BC when it became a republic.</li> <li>I can explain what a republic is.</li> <li>I can name some of the most famous Roman Emperors and explain their role in the empire.</li> <li>I know that Rome ruled over 45 million people across Europe, North Africa and Asia.</li> <li>I know some of the reasons why Rome grew so rapidly from a city to an empire.</li> <li>I know that, at the beginning of the 5th Century, the Roman Empire started to fall apart.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that in 1837, Victoria became Queen of Britain at the age of 18.</li> <li>I know that the British Empire comprised of Britain 'The Mother Country', the colonies and countries ruled to some degree by and from Britain.</li> <li>It began in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and spanned over 400 years (from 1497 – 1997).</li> <li>By 1901, the British Empire was the largest the world had ever seen.</li> <li>I know that, during Victoria's reign, India came under direct control of Britain, after the East India Company was abolished.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that the earliest humans were hunter-gathers.</li> <li>I know that Bronze Age people lived in small communities led by a warrior chief.</li> <li>I know that the Bronze Age ended in 1200BC when tribal kingdoms developed with the arrival of Celtic culture.</li> <li>I know that the Iron Age ended in Britain in AD43. Slowly, people stopped living in tribes and began to follow the Roman way of life.</li> <li>I know that by the year AD600, there were seven separate kingdoms in England, each ruled by an independent king.</li> <li>I know that by AD878 there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings.</li> <li>I know that the kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it.</li> <li>I know that King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.</li> <li>I know that the Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule ended after the Battle of Hastings in 1066, when William the Conqueror (of Normandy) became King of England.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that, unlike the Roman and Egyptian empires, the Maya weren't ruled over by a central government.</li> <li>I know that Mayan Civilization was organised into city states.</li> <li>Each city had its own king who was in complete control over his subjects. The king had nobles to help him control and run the city state.</li> <li>This type of society is known as an absolute monarchy.</li> <li>I know that Mayan society was organised into a pyramid system with high and low ranks.</li> <li>I know that a dynasty is a line of hereditary rulers in a country. A dynasty starts when a ruler takes power. They then pass on their kingdom to their children when they die, who then in turn pass power down to their own children.</li> <li>I know that the Shang Dynasty ruled during the Bronze Age and were in power from around 1600BC until 1046BC. They settled in the City of Yin, China; they ruled in the middle and lower Yellow River valley (according to history books).</li> <li>I know the names of some of the Shang rulers and what they did.</li> <li>I can suggest why learning about leaders is important.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Invasion</b>  <i>An invasion is an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country.</i></p>		<p><b>Invasion</b>  <i>An invasion is the movement of an army into a region, usually in a hostile attack that's part of a war or conflict. World history is full of descriptions of invasions. One country's army plundering or taking over a city or piece of land in another country is an invasion.</i></p>	
<p><b>LKS2 - Year A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that the Greek city-states didn't get on very well and often fought each another.</li> <li>I know that sometimes the Greek city-states joined together to fight against a bigger enemy, like the <b>Persian Empire (490 and 480BC)</b>.</li> <li>I know that the Peloponnesian Wars lasted 27 years with Sparta eventually conquering Athens.</li> <li>I understand that when Alexander the Great died, the Ancient Greek civilization began its</li> </ul>	<p><b>LKS2 - Year B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that, from the 1870s, in search of new markets to trade with during the Industrial Revolution, and facing competition from other countries, Britain set out to gain control and influence over new overseas territories such as Africa.</li> <li>I know that the Crimean War was fought between 1853 and 1856. It was fought in the Crimea, an area in the south of Russia at the time (now part of Ukraine). On one side</li> </ul>	<p><b>UKS2 – Year A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that the prehistoric period came to an end when the Romans invaded Britain. In 55BC, Julius Caesar tried to invade Britain but he was driven back by British warriors. The next year he tried again and failed.</li> <li>I know that, almost 100 years later, in AD43, the Romans conquered Britain.</li> <li>I know that some ancient Britons retreated to Cornwall, Wales and Scotland, where they continued to follow their Celtic customs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UKS2 – Year B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I know that in 1519, a group of Spanish explorers, called the Conquistadors sailed to Mexico. They fought to take over the Aztec lands and after two years they succeeded. The Aztecs were defeated and Mexico became a Spanish colony.</li> <li>I know that during this time, the conquistadors travelled through Mesoamerica and discovered whole abandoned cities with pyramids and other buildings in the middle of the rainforest.</li> </ul>



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<p>decline and the Ancient Romans started to gain power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I understand the terms 'invade' and 'settle'.</li> <li>• I can describe what the Roman army was like and imagine what life was like for Roman soldiers.</li> <li>• I know that, during the invasions on Britain, the Roman army landed on the beaches in Kent and battled inland.</li> <li>• I know that they came to Britain looking for riches - land, slaves, and most of all, precious metals such as iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.</li> <li>• I know who Boudicca was and what she did.</li> <li>• I know that, In AD410, the Romans retreated from Britain.</li> </ul>	<p>were Britain, France, and Turkey, and on the other side was Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that the nurse Florence Nightingale went to the Crimea to take care of the soldiers. She introduced modern nursing practices and saved many lives.</li> <li>• Another woman who went to the Crimea to help the soldiers was Mary Seacole (<b>KS1 History link</b>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many others stayed on in Britain and learned to live like the Romans.</li> <li>• I know that the Anglo-Saxons migrated from Scandinavia and Germany in search of new farmland, due to poor conditions (such as flooding) in their homelands.</li> <li>• I know that Britain was left without Roman protection when they left; three tribes, known as the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, fought the Britons.</li> <li>• I know that the Vikings travelled in longships from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.</li> <li>• I know that the Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.</li> <li>• I know that the Vikings also wanted to claim land and take over much of Britain.</li> <li>• I know that Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land.</li> <li>• I know that King Alfred the Great was the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that there were many battles between Maya city-states: to gain captives for sacrifice, to gain control of trade routes or to gain power.</li> <li>• I know that Mayan city states often recorded battles on stelae.</li> <li>• I know that the Shang were constantly fighting wars against invaders or nearby kingdoms and that the key to their success was the skill of their armies and their advanced weaponry.</li> <li>• I know that the Shang army was led by nobles or royals who charged into battle on horse-drawn bronze chariots.</li> <li>• I know that the Shang were conquered by the Chou (or Zhou) in around 1100BC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Achievements</b>  <i>An achievement is a thing done successfully with effort, skill or courage.</i></p>		<p><b>Achievements</b>  <i>We learn about the achievements of mankind throughout history so that we can understand how these accomplishments have had an impact on, and changed, the way in which we live today.</i></p>	
<p><b>LKS2 - Year A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that Ancient Greek thinkers, such as Pythagoras and Aristotle made big discoveries.</li> <li>• I know that Ancient Greek architecture is still imitated today in large government buildings and monuments.</li> <li>• I know that the Greek alphabet was the first alphabet in history to have distinct letters for vowels and consonants.</li> <li>• I know that we are still using Ancient Greek ideas in maths, science and art.</li> <li>• I know that the Greeks started the Olympic Games.</li> <li>• I know that the Greeks invented theatre.</li> </ul>	<p><b>LKS2 - Year B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that during Queen Victoria's 63 year reign, there were major changes to almost all aspects of life in Britain due to exciting discoveries and innovations.</li> <li>• I know some of the key inventions and inventors of the Victorian Era.</li> <li>• I know that Derby became the headquarters of the Midland Railway in 1844, and the workshops of three railway companies, at Derby Station, merged to become the Midland Railway Locomotive Works.</li> <li>• I know that Wirksworth Railway Station was opened by the Midland Railway on 1 October 1867.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UKS2 – Year A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. It took an estimated 1,500 years to erect.</li> <li>• I know that there is strong archaeological evidence that Stonehenge was used as a burial site, but it is believed that it was used for other purposes (e.g. a ceremonial site or a religious pilgrimage destination).</li> <li>• I know that during the Bronze Age, Daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels, axes and armour could all now be made out of bronze which was harder and more durable than stone.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UKS2 – Year B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that the Maya developed their own writing system, number system and calendar based on astronomical observation.</li> <li>• I know that the Maya built hundreds of cities across Mesoamerica over hundreds of years.</li> <li>• The period between AD200 and 900 is known as the Classic Period. This was when they built most of their most advanced cities and when their population was at its greatest (approximately 2 million people).</li> <li>• I know that the Mayans used advanced farming methods to ensure they had much more land to farm on than they would have done.</li> </ul>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that the Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities.</li> <li>• I know that the Romans spread their innovations in engineering and many Roman roads are still used today.</li> <li>• I know that they built aqueducts to bring water into the cities for all to use and built strong bridges over their rivers.</li> <li>• I know that our coins are based on a Roman design.</li> <li>• I can suggest what life would have been like in Britain if the Romans never arrived.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that stone was initially conveyed by horse and cart to Dale Quarry, but plans for a tramway were unpopular as it would have passed through the town. A tunnel was built under the town, linking the quarry and the station yard and was opened on 17 November 1877.</li> <li>• I know that by 1900, transporting people and goods across the country became much faster with the development of canals, roads and railways.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that, by 1016, England was a unified country, under the control of a single king.</li> <li>• I know why King Alfred was named 'The Great'.</li> <li>• I know that the arrival of Saint Augustine in 597 converted most of the country to Christianity.</li> <li>• I know that the Anglo-Saxon language gave rise to the English we speak today.</li> <li>• I know that the Vikings had state-of-the-art shipbuilding technology, which allowed them to travel greater distances than anyone before them.</li> <li>• As the Vikings interacted with their English neighbours through farming and trading activities, the two languages (Old Norse and Old English) mixed as well (place names such as Derby come from the suffix -by).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that the Maya were one of the first civilizations to make chocolate. They introduced the rest of the world to foods such as tomatoes, sweet potato and black beans.</li> <li>• I know that the Shang Dynasty heralded the Bronze Age in China.</li> <li>• I know that Shang rulers had amazing palaces at Yin, according to the history books.</li> <li>• Archaeologists digging at Anyang have found the remains of royal palaces made up of 53 wooden buildings based on rammed earth foundations, filled with bronze and jade objects.</li> <li>• I know why the Shang invented writing.</li> <li>• I know why the Shang invented a calendar.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community</b>  <i>A community is a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.</i>  <i>A society is people living together in a community. Many different things make up a society's culture (e.g. music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion).</i></p>		<p><b>Community</b>  <i>A community is people of a district or country considered collectively, especially in the context of social values and responsibilities.</i>  <i>A civilization is the society, culture and way of life of a particular area.</i>  <i>A society is people living together in a community. Many different things make up a society's culture (e.g. music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion).</i></p>	
<p><b>LKS2 - Year A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that Ancient Greece was an early civilization which had a powerful influence on the Western World</li> <li>• I know that the Greeks started a way of live similar to the one we have today.</li> <li>• I know some similarities and differences between the two city-states of Athens and Sparta.</li> <li>• I can explain the importance of religion in the everyday life of Ancient Greeks.</li> <li>• I know some of the Greek Gods and Goddesses.</li> <li>• I know a Greek myth.</li> <li>• I know that Romans gave Britain new towns, plants, animals, a new religion and ways of reading and counting.</li> <li>• I know that, when the Romans took over Greece, they carried Greek ideas to even more countries, including ours.</li> </ul>	<p><b>LKS2 - Year B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that the Industrial Revolution was a period of tremendous change in Britain, which lasted from around 1750 until around 1900.</li> <li>• I know that before the Industrial Revolution, Britain was a rural country.</li> <li>• I can explain why the Industrial Revolution began.</li> <li>• I know that during the Industrial Revolution, huge factories were built and towns were expanded.</li> <li>• People would migrate from the countryside to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories.</li> <li>• I know that at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, children from poor families were put to work. They did various jobs; many were unsafe, poorly paid and damaging to their health.</li> <li>• I know that workhouses were huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UKS2 – Year A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that the first humans probably arrived in Britain around 900,000BC. Homo sapiens (our ancient ancestors) arrived around 30,000BC (Palaeolithic).</li> <li>• I know that during the Middle Stone Age, Britain was linked to Europe by a strip of land called Doggerland (Mesolithic).</li> <li>• I know that Britain became an island at the start of the Late Stone Age. People cleared large areas of land and settled down to live in small communities (Neolithic).</li> </ul> <p><b>Bronze Age</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that the Bronze Age started at different times in different countries and lasted around 1500 years.</li> <li>• I know that during the Bronze Age, people migrated to other countries and brought skills, tools and knowledge with them.</li> <li>• I know that some of the people who migrated to Britain were known as the 'Bell Beaker'</li> </ul>	<p><b>UKS2 – Year B</b></p> <p><i>Early civilizations arose first in Lower Mesopotamia (3000 BCE), followed by Egyptian civilization along the Nile River (3000 BCE), the Harappan civilization in the Indus River Valley (in present-day India and Pakistan; 2500 BCE), and Chinese civilization along the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers (2200 BCE).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know where Mesoamerica is on a world map.</li> <li>• I know how the Mayan ruins were discovered by the Europeans.</li> <li>• I can describe the roles of different members of Mayan society.</li> <li>• I know that the Maya worshipped many gods and some of the ways in which the Maya worshipped.</li> <li>• I can describe how religion affected people's daily lives.</li> <li>• I know that the Mayan civilization declined c.AD900</li> </ul>



# Wirksworth Junior School – Historical Knowledge Progression

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that Roman law had a significant influence over the modern-day laws of many countries.</li> <li>• I know that in AD391, Christianity became the official Roman religion.</li> <li>• I know that the Latin language was adapted by much of Western Europe during the time of the Roman Empire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that Lord Shaftesbury, Dr Barnardo and Charles Dickens wanted to help children.</li> <li>• I know that laws were put into place during the Victorian Era to protect children and ensure that they received an education.</li> <li>• I know that steam engines work by burning coal and making steam in a boiler which is used to power the pistons to turn the wheels.</li> <li>• I know that, with the first passenger-carrying railway line being built in 1825 by George Stephenson, 'railway mania' happened in Britain in the 1840s; railways became the fastest mode of transport.</li> </ul>	<p>People'. The Beaker way of life involved making pottery and metal, holding feasts and building stone circles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know that ancient Britons gathered together for religious ceremonies and built circular tombs (known as round barrows) for important men and women.</li> <li>• I know that the Anglo-Saxons were great craft workers and can describe some of the items they made.</li> <li>• I know that the Anglo-Saxons would gather together in feasting halls and tell stories, often accompanied by music played on an instrument called a lyre.</li> <li>• I know that the early Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were pagans; they worshipped many gods and goddesses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know what happened to Shang rulers when they died and the objects that were buried with Shang rulers.</li> <li>• I can suggest why people and animals were sacrificed during the Shang Dynasty.</li> <li>• I can describe what kind of houses ordinary people lived in during the Shang Dynasty.</li> <li>• I know the features of the oracle bones script.</li> <li>• I can describe how the history books say the Shang Dynasty ended.</li> <li>• I know when the Shang Dynasty ended according to evidence and history.</li> </ul>
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## Tier 3 Vocabulary – Subject-specific

<p>aqueduct amphitheatre columns and arches conquer emperor Marathon Olympics rebellion philosopher settlement</p>	<p>reign slavery labour invention industry abolish trade transport locomotive workhouse</p>	<p>kingdom territory settlement bronze tribe conquer monasteries longship danegeld</p>	<p>Absolute monarchy Conquistadors Nature gods sacrifice glyph decline dynasty oracle bones</p>
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