# **Highgate Primary History Curriculum 2024**

Key strands:
Enquire and explain
Primary sources of Information Chronology
Thinking Analytically Vocabulary/concepts

Masks and Minotaurs	Londinium	Away from Home
Autumn I	Spring I	Summer I
Enquire and explain	Enquire and explain	Enquire and explain
• Recall the beginnings of democracy in Athens around 507 BC	Retell creation myth of the Roman civilisation in Romulus	Understand how to find out about the events, people and
Understand the significance of the Peloponnesian War	and Remus	changes of life in Britain during the Second World War
between Athens and Sparta, and how the two city-states differed in culture	Understand the roots of the Roman Empire in the Roman Republic	Understand the main features of the period: the blitz, propaganda, rationing, evacuation, community, role of women.
Understand Greek mythology: the principal gods and	Know who Julius Caesar was, and his role in the invasion of	Understand the reasons children were evacuated during World
goddesses and their connection to temples	Britannia and the transition from Roman Republic to Empire	War II, whether from British cities or from other countries
• Identify chief characteristics of classical architecture including	Identify Octavian (Augustus) as first true Emperor	
Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns	Identify Septimius Severus as an Emperor of African origin,	Primary sources of Information
Retell some of the writings of Homer, such as the Odyssey	and the overseer of London's walls, and know that he lived	Posters and announcements/speeches from government sources     (form a group of countries)
• Understand some of the impact of Greek thinkers on philosophy. Know the names of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle	and died in Britannia.  • Understand the characteristic features of Roman Britain,	(from a range of countries)  News reports
pillosophy. Know the harnes of sociates, hato and Aristotle	including the ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men,	• photos
Primary sources of Information	women and children.	Personal recounts from eyewitnesses (evacuees, soldiers)
Images of artefacts and architectural details	Describe the organisation of the Roman army into legions,	
	and discuss tactics developed by the Romans	
Chronology	Retell the events surrounding the eruption of Vesuvius in 79	Chronology
<ul> <li>Place Greek civilisation on a time line in relation to pre- history, Egyptian history (including Egypt/Greece overlap),</li> </ul>	AD     Understand technological developments brought to Britain	<ul> <li>Place significant events in chronological order, with understanding of how one may have led to the next</li> </ul>
and modern British History (Great Fire of London and	by the Romans including road building, water supply, and	Place World War II on a timeline alongside previously taught
Victorian era)	heating	periods of history; and understand that it was relatively recent.
Think analytically	Primary sources of Information	Think analytically
Investigate etymology of contemporary words and their	Maps detailing the expansion of the Roman Empire	Analyse Propaganda and news and discern its creator, intended
Greek origins.	Images of artefacts and buildings	audience and feelings/opinions
<ul> <li>Consider the impact of Sparta's victory and how this may have changed ancient Greece.</li> </ul>	Artefacts and remains in Verulamium	<ul> <li>Understand that opinion can affect how information is presented</li> <li>Compare child evacuees to other reasons for migration: economic</li> </ul>
Differentiate between primary and secondary sources	Chronology	or fleeing war, weather, oppression
	Use dates and vocabulary relating to the passing of time,	
Concepts/Vocabulary	including ancient, modern, BC, AD, century and decade	Concepts/Vocabulary
Democracy, Civilisation, Mythology, Symposium, Pillar, Column, Pediment, Capital, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Classical, Nation,	Place Roman civilisation on a time line in relation to pre- history (including the graphs)	propaganda, rationing, evacuation, blitz, international, migrate
City-State, Assembly, Classical Period, Hellenistic Period,	history, Egyptian history, Greek history (including the overlap of Egypt, Greece and Rome), and modern British History	
Tyrant, Acropolis, Agora, polis, citizen, academy, wisdom,	(Great Fire of London and Victorian era)	
philosophy	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

### **Visits**

 Elgin Marbles, British Museum (closed for years - virtual or general gallery visit)

- Grasp the long period of Roman dominance in Western history
- Know approximate dates of Roman occupation in Britain (43-410 AD)
- Know that Julius Caesar was killed on 15 (Ides) March, 44BC

### Think analytically

- Understand the reasons for, and results of, the Roman invasion of Britain.
- Understand the reasons for the Roman withdrawal and the fall of the empire.
- Investigate the impact of Roman innovation on the lives of Britons: architecture, infrastructure, rule of law, everyday life.
- Discuss SPQR as the Roman motto and trace its wide use from antiquity to present day
- Discuss Septimius Severus as a man of African origin, and how this might affect conceptions of Roman history and culture
- Discuss how the Roman invasion changed daily life for many Britons
- Differentiate between primary and secondary sources
- Compare and contrast ancient Rome with Greece and Egypt

## Concepts/Vocabulary

Empire, Hypocaust, Aqueduct, Forum, Colosseum, Gladiator, Citizen, slave, Emperor, Legion, Mosaic, Plebeian, Senate, Toga, Hadrian's Wall, Centurion, Tunic, republic, consul, representative, frontier, defence, centurion, legion, aqueduct

#### Visits

• Verulamium Museum, St. Albans

### **Visits**

- Anderson shelter in our school allotment
- Residential at Tolmers (departure will mimic evacuation from London to countryside)