

Some ideas for history topics that align with the National Curriculum in England

History Tick List KS1 to KS3			
<p>Awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. Ask and answer questions relating to the passage of time. Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.</p>			KS1
	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]		
	Understand some aspect of the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. [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.		
<p>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. Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. Address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p>			KS2
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age			
	late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae		
	Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge		
	Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture		
the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain			KS2
	Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC		
	the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army		
	successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall		
	British resistance, for example, Boudica		
	'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity		
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots			KS2
	Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire		
	Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)		
	Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life		
	Anglo-Saxon art and culture		
	Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne		
the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor			KS2
	Viking raids and invasion		
	resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England		
	further Viking invasions and Danegeld		
	Anglo-Saxon laws and justice		
	Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066		

	local history study		KS2
	a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above		
	a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066)		
	a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.		
	a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066		KS2
	the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria		
	changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century		
	the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day		
	a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain		
	the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China		
	Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world		
	a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.		
<p>KS3 Pupils should extend and deepen their chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, so that it provides a well-informed context for wider learning. Pupils should identify significant events, make connections, draw contrasts, and analyse trends within periods and over long arcs of time. They should use historical terms and concepts in increasingly sophisticated ways. They should pursue historically valid enquiries including some they have framed themselves, and create relevant, structured and evidentially supported accounts in response. They should understand how different types of historical sources are used rigorously to make historical claims and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.</p>			
	the development of Church, state and society in Medieval Britain 1066-1509		KS3
	(this could include)		
	the Norman Conquest		
	Christendom, the importance of religion and the Crusades		
	the struggle between Church and crown		
	Magna Carta and the emergence of Parliament		
	the English campaigns to conquer Wales and Scotland up to 1314		
	society, economy and culture: for example, feudalism, religion in daily life (parishes, monasteries, abbeys), farming, trade and towns (especially the wool trade), art, architecture and literature		
	the Black Death and its social and economic impact		
	the Peasants' Revolt		
	the Hundred Years War		
	the Wars of the Roses; Henry VII and attempts to restore stability		
	the development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745		KS3
	(this could include)		
	Renaissance and Reformation in Europe		
	the English Reformation and Counter Reformation (Henry VIII to Mary I)		

	the Elizabethan religious settlement and conflict with Catholics (including Scotland, Spain and Ireland)		
	the first colony in America and first contact with India		
	the causes and events of the civil wars throughout Britain		
	the Interregnum (including Cromwell in Ireland)		
	the Restoration, 'Glorious Revolution' and power of Parliament		
	the Act of Union of 1707, the Hanoverian succession and the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745		
	society, economy and culture across the period: for example, work and leisure in town and country, religion and superstition in daily life, theatre, art, music and literature		
	ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901		KS3
	(this could include)		
	the Enlightenment in Europe and Britain, with links back to 17th-Century thinkers and scientists and the founding of the Royal Society		
	Britain's transatlantic slave trade: its effects and its eventual abolition		
	the Seven Years War and The American War of Independence		
	the French Revolutionary wars		
	Britain as the first industrial nation – the impact on society		
	party politics, extension of the franchise and social reform		
	the development of the British Empire with a depth study (for example, of India)		
	Ireland and Home Rule		
	Darwin's 'On The Origin of Species'		
	challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day In addition to studying the Holocaust, this could include:		KS3
	women's suffrage		
	the First World War and the Peace Settlement		
	the inter-war years: the Great Depression and the rise of dictators		
	the Second World War and the wartime leadership of Winston Churchill		
	the creation of the Welfare State		
	Indian independence and end of Empire		
	social, cultural and technological change in post-war British society		
	Britain's place in the world since 1945		
	a local history study - Examples (non-statutory)		
	a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above		
	a study over time, testing how far sites in their locality reflect aspects of national history (some sites may predate 1066)		
	a study of an aspect or site in local history dating from a period before 1066		
	the study of an aspect or theme in British history that consolidates and extends chronological knowledge from before 1066		
	the changing nature of political power in Britain, traced through selective case studies from the Iron Age to the present		
	Britain's changing landscape from the Iron Age to the present		
	a study of an aspect of social history, such as the impact through time of the migration of people to, from and within the British Isles		
	a study in depth into a significant turning point: for example, the Neolithic Revolution		
	at least one study of a significant society or issue in world history and its interconnections with other world developments [for example, Mughal India 1526-1857; China's Qing dynasty 1644-1911; Changing Russian empires c.1800-1989; USA in the 20th Century].		

