How we teach History at High Littleton Primary School

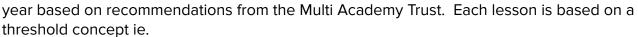
How we organise and sequence our History learning

In line with our Curriculum Drivers, we want our children to:

- develop an emotional understanding of the past
- understand and the diversity of societies
- ask questions and think critically
- become resilient and resourceful in their own work
- value everyone's contributions to the historical world



Informed by the National Curriculum we devise our long term plans to deliver all units. Each class will be taught three units of History each

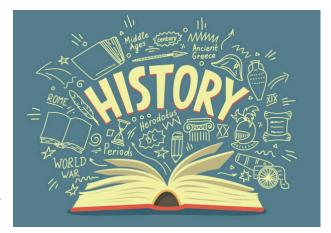


- Main events and where they fit in
- Cause and change
- Evidence and artefacts
- Significance and legacy
- Settlement
- Society
- Civilisation
- Beliefs
- Power
- Conflict

High quality schemes are used for example Plan Bee; Kapow; Twinkl to ensure that quality learning takes place. The long term plan has been organised in chronological order to support children's understanding of this threshold concept. Over time, the children make links and connections between their learning progressively through each year and develop schema. A range of world history and various cultures is taught to widen the children's perspective and understanding of world events.

EYFS

In Understanding the World, children learn about past and present by making comparisons between now and when they were a baby. They learn to understand about the past by drawing on their experiences and books shared in class to recognise similarities and differences between now and then. For example, they learn about holidays in the past and are able to identify some features and differences. They understand that the past means a long time ago.



Structure of a Lesson

Lessons always start with a recap / recall question(s) on previous learning. This can refer to learning in a previous lesson, topic or previous year group and teachers are encouraged to mix up their recall questions to ensure a wide variety of learning is revisited. The main body of the lesson focuses on the threshold concept. For example: Main Events: How did the Battle of Britain alter the outcome of British history?



Assessment and Feedback

Topics end with a POP (proof of progress) task or recall quizzes which are set out as part of the curriculum topic. This is an opportunity for pupils to independently show their learning within a topic.

Additional Learning

When appropriate, children will visit historically significant sites, for example Cranmore Railway.

Discussion based home learning is often set to re-enforce the children's knowledge. Whole Class reads are often linked to the historical context.

Displays and artifact areas are used to inspire the children's interest in a given topic. Key historical events and anniversaries are recognised and commemorated annually, for example: Remembrance Day.