

History Recovery Plan

<p>EYFS Framework</p> <p><u>Communication and Language</u> ELG: Speaking Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p><u>Understanding the World</u> ELG: Past and Present Talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books being read in class and storytelling.</p>

Subject Content:	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>KS1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Changes Within Living memory ● Events Beyond Living Memory ● The Lives of significant people ● Local History: Significant Historical Events, People and Places 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>KS2</u></p> <p>Chronology from the stone age to 1066 Chronology beyond 1066 Local Study Ancient Ancients (1pprox.. 3000 years ago) Civilizations from 1000 years ago Ancient Greece</p>
National Curriculum Programmes of Study; Colour Coded Cross Referencing Key –	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>KS1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop an awareness of the past ● Know where the people and events studied fit within a chronological framework ● Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods ● Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show understanding of key features of events ● Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is presented 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>KS2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods studied* ● Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop appropriate use of historical terms* ● Address and 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 knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources* <p><i>Where the identified knowledge/skill links to more than one NC requirement, the proceeding ** indicate the NC links.</i></p>

Year 4 2019-20

Y3 and 4 (Phase 2) Knowledge End Points:	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Half Term Coverage	Autumn 1 (Week 3 & 4)	Spring 1 Week 1 and 2	Summer 1 Week 1 and 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can name specific eras, peoples and individuals in British history and relate these to local and worldwide history Demonstrates an understanding of the chronology (including key dates) of the eras, figures and peoples studied. Makes connections between historical settings and contexts and to know how significant events within the eras studied had an impact on the future. Draws from historical sources and relevant information to makes connections between the past and is able to state aspects of the past, from the periods studied, that are relatable to the present day. 	Topic	Romans Subject Content: Chronology from the stone age to 1066	Anglo Saxons Subject Content: Chronology from the stone age to 1066	Vikings Subject Content: Chronology from the stone age to 1066
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Roman invasion coincided with the Iron Age To know the extent of which the Roman empire had spread by AD55 and the state of its army, as a context to the invasions of Celtic Britain.** To know how some of the pre-existing laws, living conditions and architecture of Celtic Britain differed from those that followed the Roman invasion. That the British invasion was resisted by Celtic tribes and that one of the most significant of these was the Iceni tribe, led by Boudicca. To know about the relationship between Celts and Romans after each invasion (ie relative peace and trade links) ** That the Roman invasion had a lasting influence on Britain, including new towns, roads, plants, animals, food, language and that this has an impact on lifestyle (for example, religion, public order, food, libraries, language, the calendar and mathematics). ** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The departure of the Romans left Britain vulnerable to invasion by tribal forces from foreign lands. The Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Picts were from other parts of Europe. The invading forces were drawn to England because of floods and famine in their own countries and the contrasting rich and fertile farmland in England. Anglo-Saxon contributions to language, place names, defence and literature changed the social and cultural landscape of England. Anglo-Saxon settlement differed from Roman settlements in England in that they were made up of small agricultural settlements rather than walled cities. The effectiveness Anglo-Saxon society depended on discrete skills of its members. Anglo-Saxon artefacts and sites are an important source of knowledge and have contributed to historical enquiry. The Sutton Hoo burial site holds important information about Anglo-Saxon life. 	<p>Compromised content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787 The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade (the first recorded raid took place in AD 793). They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials. The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.
	Cross Curricular Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maths – Roman numerals and number system/use of comparative tables Literacy – Related text Hackney Loves Reading and use of information tests Art: analysis of a painting & portrait of a roman soldier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapwork of local area D&T – replicate design and choosing appropriate materials Literacy – using Beowulf as literacy text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art: Children make Viking ship figureheads
Y3 and 4 (Phase 2) Skills End Points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can sequence key events from a significant era, showing chronological understanding of this era in relation to others. Organises and selects relevant historical information from primary, secondary sources, including artefacts, to draw and convey conclusions in multiple forms Can use a range of sources and understands how knowledge of the past has been constructed Devises questions which demonstrate critical thinking and enable a secure and wider understanding of the era Makes connections between different eras in history and between the past and present, using historical terms with increasing accuracy. 	Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out historical enquiry from a range of sources – written accounts of invasions, original artefacts, guided school trip, immersive 'Roman Day' experience. Compare Britain and Rome in the same era using a comparative table following class discussion. Research Roman life and Armies – using primary and secondary sources, as well as cross-curricular approach in Hackney Loves Reading and literacy. Undertake critical thinking by asking questions about a historical era and making and conveying value judgements Comparative thinking: Relate what life in ancient Britain was like in comparison to modern Britain, understanding aspects of similarity and difference. Organisation and selection of relevant historical information, including artefacts, primary and secondary sources. Develop understanding of how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Sequence key events from Roman History and relate the era to other ancient eras to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of Roman History. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate and place the Anglo Saxon timeline alongside other significant eras on a timeline Sequence events in the history of England following on from the Roman retreat, to demonstrate how government has changed over time. Explain why invaders chose England to settle (cause and consequence), referring to own recorded evidence from historical sources. Explained and evaluated the skills needed for members of an Anglo-Saxon community, drawing from information obtained from historical sources. Provided historical findings through observation, interpretation and evaluation of original artefacts and archaeological evidence. Identify similarities and differences between lettering from the present day and the past, understanding the influence of the past on the present. Distinguish between certainty, guessing and not knowing and make logical inferences supported by evidence. 	<p>Compromised content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order significant events from with the Viking era on a timeline and relate to Anglo Saxon period. Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information by learning about and organising information about Viking life. Address and devise historically valid questions prompted from the handing of artefacts.
		School Context		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit the museum of London to see locally found Roman artefacts Selection of topic relevant text for use in Hackney Loves Reading Roman Curriculum Day – Themed activities and fancy dress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapwork of local area D&T – replicate design and choosing appropriate materials Literacy – using Beowulf as literacy text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children visit Hackney Museum to learn about Saxon and Viking settlements in Hackney, from artefacts 		

Year 5 2020-21				
Y5 and 6 (Phase 3) Knowledge End Points:	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Half Term Coverage	Autumn 2 (Week 6 & 7)	Spring 2 (Week 3, 4 and 5)	Summer 2 (Week 6 and 7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, with clear narratives within and across the periods studied. Makes connections between historical eras, as well as between the past and the present, recognising contrasts and trends over time and using historical terms accurately Understands how to use a range of sources to develop and deepen knowledge and can state specific aspects of the legacy of ancient civilisations and relates their historical understanding to geographical locations and their significant geographical features. Demonstrates understanding of the experiences of groups and individuals from within an historical society, following the effective use of historical sources and information. 	Topic	<p>Ancient Egypt <i>Subject Content: Ancient Ancients (Approx 3000 years ago)</i></p>	<p>Changing Power of Monarchs <i>Subject Content: Chronology beyond 1066 Recovered following return to school after 8th March</i></p>	<p>Early Islamic Civilization Civilisations from 1000 years ago (contrast with British History)</p>
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ancient Egyptian empire lasted for about 3000 years (30 centuries) from its unification around 3100BC to its conquest by Alexander the Great in 332BC Egypt is in North Africa and that 90% is a desert area. The ancient Egyptians lived along the banks of the River Nile which they depended on for fresh water. The annual flooding of the Nile enabled the Egyptians to grow crops around the banks as the ancient Egyptians developed irrigation systems to sustain their crops.** Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics to communicate** The Pharaoh was an Egyptian king who owned all the land, made laws, collected taxes and defended Egypt. ** A Pharaoh represented the Gods on earth and performed rituals and built temples to honour the gods. ** Ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife and preserved the body after death using mummification, storing internal organs in 'canopic jars** Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922 and that subsequent events led to the widespread belief that the tomb was cursed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1066 Edward the Confessor died without an heir leaving England without a monarch. Harold Godwinson, William of Normandy, Harald Hardrada and Edgar Atheling were all competing for the throne. The Witan were the council who decided who would be king in Anglo-Saxon England and Harold was chosen by it to be King. William was a Norman who invaded and defeated Harold in the Battle of Hastings to become king. This was depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry and William became known as 'William the Conqueror'. King Henry VIII was a King of England and Wales in Tudor times. Henry wanted a male heir to the throne and married 6 times – Catherine of Aragon, a Spanish princess, had previously been married to Henry's brother, Arthur. They had a daughter, Mary, before the marriage was dissolved. Anne Boleyn was beheaded after giving birth to Elizabeth Jane Seymour died in childbirth to the son, Edward Anne of Cleves was chosen from a painting but Henry found her unattractive and they divorced Catherine Howard was very young and accused of being unfaithful (beheaded) Catherine Parr survived Henry. Elizabeth was unmarried when she became queen in 1558 following the death of her half-sister Mary. She never took a husband. The country was very divided between Catholics and Protestants. The Elizabethan era was culturally very vibrant and was known as the Golden Age. Shakespeare was writing plays during this period. Britain won a famous naval battle against the Spanish Armada. Explorers like Sir Francis Drake were bringing back treasures from their adventures overseas. England, Scotland and Ireland have separate histories and cultures and religions and were frequently antagonists in the past. After Elizabeth's death, her cousin became the monarch. He was James, the King of Scotland and became the first Stuart King of England. This led to a union between the two nations and the subsequent creation of the Union Jack flag. James I continued to suppress Catholicism in England and ordered all Catholic priests to leave the country, leading to an assassination attempt known as the Gunpowder plot. Victoria was born in 1819 – her grandfather was King George III. She became queen when she was 18 and married Prince Albert 3 years later. They had 9 children. Victoria was a very involved Queen who met the prime minister weekly for a long meeting – the period was considered a very successful one, with much growth and prosperity. British Empire – Victoria was monarch of a quarter of the Earth's land surface. She was also highly influential in Europe due to familial relationships with many other monarchs. Albert died in 1861 and Victoria mourned the rest of her life. She died in 1901 and was much missed, she was a popular monarch. Historical sources may be biased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islam was founded by the Islamic prophet Muhammad (pbuh) , who was born in Mecca in 570AD. By the middle of the 7th century, Islam had spread to the modern-day countries of Iran, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt.** At its height, the Islamic Empire stretched from Spain to India and was ruled by a caliph. Baghdad was built in 725 AD by Caliph Al-Mansur as the new capital of the Islamic Empire. Baghdad was a perfectly round city, with all the important buildings in the centre. The Silk Road was a trade route which linked the east to west, along which merchants sold their goods. It went through Baghdad. During the Golden Age, Baghdad became the largest city in the world, with a population with more than 1 million. The House of Wisdom was built in Baghdad. It contained a library and attracted scholars from around the world who translated texts into Arabic. By 860 AD, the House of Wisdom had the largest collection of books in the world. All scholars were invited to study there, including Muslims, Jews and Christians. In the House of Wisdom, scholars studied medicine, astrology and science and many new developments were made. The knowledge was very advanced for its time, with cures for many serious ailments being discovered. Many new inventions were developed including the first camera and mechanical devices which told Muslims what time to pray. The world's first hospitals were built in Baghdad along with universities and observatories. Islamic scholars and inventors adopted the Hindi symbol for zero and style of numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.) which we still use today. By the 8th century, Islamic scholars were using paper rather than parchment or papyrus for their writing. Islamic Art developed during this period. It contains geometric shapes and repeated patterns. While the Islamic civilisation was having the Golden Age, Europe was experiencing the Dark Ages (the era took place within the time that the Anglo Saxons and Vikings were in Britain). Baghdad was the world centre of culture and learning until 1258, when the Mongols attacked from Asia. They burned Baghdad, destroyed the House of Wisdom and killed thousands of people. The city never recovered its former glory, but the ideas lived on. Without the ideas that were created and passed on by the research and work from the House of Wisdom, the renaissance that began in Europe in the 14th century would not have happened.
	Cross Curricular Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography – significant geographical features (River Nile and climate and terrain of Egypt). Science: Anatomy and Egyptian preservation of the body. RE: Ancient Egyptian belief in the afterlife Literacy: topic related written outcomes (diary of Howard Carter/profile of a Pharaoh/written report about importance of the Nile, & analysis of newspaper reports from the 1920s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hastings (cross-curricular: Geography) create a portrait of Elizabeth I informed by her original portraits stating what the portrait represents about the monarch (cross-curricular: Art) Significance of religious life in historical periods and particularly problems between Catholics and Protestants (RE) write a newspaper report on the death of Queen Victoria (cross-curricular: Literacy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy: written prospectus informing of opportunities to study at the House of Wisdom Geography: Studying Historical Maps and Routes (including the silk Road) Art: Islamic Patterns
KS1 Skills End Points:	Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out and draw conclusions about Egyptian life by looking at artefacts* * * Use different resources, including keys, and knowledge of other languages to decode hieroglyphics into English Use role-play to deepen understanding of the life of pharaoh* * Use creative writing skills to describe historical event Use pictures to create a hypothesis and then investigate which evidence could support this* * Use primary and secondary sources, such as newspaper reports, to find out about the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb and subsequent events* * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use artefacts to make connections and develop understanding of what makes a good monarch Use knowledge to form and convey opinions on whether or not a monarch was successful, citing obtained facts from historical sources. Extract historical information from text and video, noting down key facts evaluate what the key information is regarding a monarch's life to be able to produce relevant and concise historical informative writing Analyse Tudor portraits to infer what message the artist is trying to convey about their subject and important events during their time use different historical sources to come to a conclusion about a historical figure Compare the influence and power of the British Empire with modern equivalents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify some similarities and differences between life in Baghdad and London in AD 900 I can compare life in the Islamic Empire with that in Europe in the 10th – 11th centuries Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information by learning about the House of Wisdom and its legacy. Creating and advert and prospectus for study Regularly address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance through the study of significant discoveries and concepts developed by early Islamic scholars and evaluate the impact of this on the wonder world. Compare how early Islamic and European medicine in the Middle Ages was different. I can describe how the work of early Islamic doctors has influenced modern medicine. Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms by learning about the role of the caliphate in the early Islamic civilisation; act in role to present an opinion to explain why the Sunni or Shia Muslims should have the first caliphate. Identify and talk about different forms of Islamic art and create my own geometric pattern based on traditional techniques. Identify reasons why the early Islamic civilisation became a major power, know about the Silk Road trade route and the items offered for trade and be able to describe the methods used by early Islamic chemists when making perfume.
School Context				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit British Museum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visiting V&A in Summer term British values – part of National Curriculum 		

Year 6 2021-22				
Y5 and 6 (Phase 3) Knowledge End Points:	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Half Term Coverage	Autumn 2 (Week 4 & 5)	-	Summer 2 (Week 3 & 4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, with clear narratives within and across the periods studied. Makes connections between historical eras, as well as between the past and the present, recognising contrasts and trends over time and using historical terms accurately Understands how to use a range of sources to develop and deepen knowledge and can state specific aspects of the legacy of ancient civilisations and relates their historical understanding to geographical locations and their significant geographical features. Demonstrates understanding of the experiences of groups and individuals from within an historical society, following the effective use of historical sources and information. 	Topic	Ancient Greece Subject Content: Ancient Greece	-	Discrimination
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ancient Greek empire coincides with the end of Ancient Egypt (which was conquered by the Ancient Greeks) Ancient Greece had a warm, dry climate, as it does today. Greece was divided into city-states that each had their own laws and way of life, but all spoke the same language. Two of the best-known city states are Athens and Sparta. In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed. Athens had a democratic government – people who lived there made decisions by voting. In Sparta, there was a strong emphasis on military warfare. In 490bc, Persians invasion led to the Battle of Marathon; The Athenians sent a hoplite (greek foot soldier) named Pheidippides to ask Sparta for help but won the battle without them. The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia. The Greeks used different kinds of columns in the stone buildings they made – Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. The Greeks believed there were different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour. Some of our alphabet came from the one that the Ancient Greeks used. Greece eventually became a part of the Roman Empire. The Romans conquered Athens in 146 BC. <p>Recovery content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to know that the Norse had traded with the Greeks for 2000 years before the Viking age 787AD. The Vikings as they were called when they raided Britain came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and the first recorded raid took place around AD 793 – compare these warships to those of the ancient Greeks. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials. The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain. Compare the polytheistic religion of the Vikings to that of the ancient Greeks. Draw similarities and differences to the deities that represented different parts of the daily experience. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prejudice is judging people without knowing them ** Discrimination is prejudice in action; treating people differently** Slavery is any system in which principles of property are applied to people, allowing individuals to own, but and sell other individuals. An enslaved person is unable to withdraw from such an agreement and works without payment.** In the 16th and 17th centuries, Portuguese traders took slaves from Africa to work in the Portuguese colony of Brazil and the Spanish colonies of South America** In the 16th century, English pirates started selling slaves to Spanish colonies Sir John Hawkins was the first English sea captain to do this, starting in 1562. ** In 1625, the British captured Barbados in the West Indies and in 1655 they secured Jamaica. English slave traders started supplying African slaves to the English colonies. ** In 1713, Spain gave British slave traders the contract to trade 144,000 slaves a year to Spanish South America ** The slavery trade triangle involved the transportation by slave traders from Europe of enslaved African people, mainly to the Americas between the 16th – 19th centuries.** The slave trade made many people very rich but also ruined the lives of those captured into slavery.** The plantation system developed in the American South as the British colonists arrived in Virginia and divided the land into large areas suitable for farming.** At the end of the 18th century, public opinion began to turn against the slave trade. Key local individuals who opposed it include Olaudah Equiano, Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce and Quakers and the boycotting of sugar became a public protest. ** In 1772, slavery was ruled illegal in England. ** Racial segregation in the United States, as a general term, refers to the segregation of families, services and opportunities along racial grounds. ** Apartheid was a system of institutionalised racial segregation that existed in South Africa and South West Africa (now Namibia) from 1948 until the early 1990s. ** In 1936 African American Sprinter Jesse Owens amazed the world by breaking Olympic records and winning four golds in Berlin, the headquarters of Hitler's Nazi Regime. ** Between 1948 and 1987, nearly half a million people moved from the Caribbean to Britain, which in 1948 faced severe labour shortages in the wake of the Second World War. The immigrants were later referred to as 'the Windrush generation' (so named after the Empire Windrush, the ship that brought one of the first groups of West Indian immigrants to the UK in 1948). ** The Windrush Scandal is a 2018 British political scandal is a 2018 British political scandal concerning people who were wrongly detained, denied legal rights, threatened with deportation and, in at least 82 cases, wrongly deported from the UK by the Home Office. ** The 1968 Black Power Salute (also referred to as a human rights salute by Tommie Smith) is regarded as one of the most overtly political statements in the history of the modern Olympics. ** Boycotts, marches and strikes are all forms of protest; Rosa Parks became one of the major symbols of the Civil Rights movement after she was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give up her seat to a White passenger in 1955 (which she was required to do under segregation laws). ** For 381 days, after Rosa Parks' arrest, African-Americans boycotted public transportation to protest Parks' arrest and, in turn, segregation laws. **
	Cross Curricular Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RE: religion in ancient Greece. Geography: significant places and maps of historical trade routes Literacy: written outcomes; letter from a hoplite, leaflet about home life and investigation of root words derived from Ancient Greek. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 6 trip to Hackney Museum for Black History Month Geography - analysing maps/Y4 North America Topic PSHE - equality and human rights
KS1 Skills End Points:	Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use secondary sources to draw comparison between the organisation of ancient Athens and current society (e.g. democracy), and link aspects of life from Athens and Sparta (competitive sport, culture etc) to modern life. Deepen this understanding by devising historically valid questions. * * Use a range of sources to be able to convey, through creative writing, what life was like for a hoplite soldier (primary: images of body armour, sculptures and art depictions; secondary: text books, the internet and narration from a historian via documentaries) * * Use maps to study how the Ancient Greeks planned their journeys to trade and compare these with the trade routes of different eras. * * 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify examples and places of discrimination Create own investigative questions Identify features, places and reasons for slavery Use sources to prove or disprove hypotheses about impact of slavery on people at the time Locate areas in North America of slavery, giving geographical reasons for this Identify examples of those who acted against slavery Identify examples and places of discrimination Identify examples of the acting against discrimination Identify and celebrate evidence of culture in Hackney that originated from the areas the 'slavery triangle' Analyse and compare textual sources about equality and slavery e.g. Martin Luther King (I have a dream); quotations from Nelson Mandela, Malcolm X, anti-apartheid and modern songs.

<p>and conveys findings and understanding through a range of forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses and devises historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance* Makes connections, and recognises contrasts and trends over time and uses appropriate historical terms to articulate knowledge and understanding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note connections and contrasts between modern worldwide religions and knowledge of who the Ancient Greeks worshiped, supported by own research and enquiry. *** Gather, record and present key information from Ancient Greek life at home. Pupils will draw on their skills from previous years to create hypotheses of what life was like for children (in Athens and Sparta) using their research skills to develop and explore their reasoning. * 		
School Context				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children compare own school experiences to what school was like in Ancient Greece. Trip to national gallery – guided tour focussing on how Greek mythology has been depicted by different artists 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trip to Hackney Museum for Black History Month Looking at our local area and celebrating diversity 	