



Year 2: History



Block 1 – Romans in Britain

Overview of unit:

This unit's lessons provide a foundation for understanding key concepts like empire, invasion, rebellion, and civilization. It starts with an introduction to the Romans, highlighting their advanced technology and military prowess. Our children learn about the well-organized Roman army and its role in conquering Europe. The Roman invasion of Britain in 43 CE and Boudicca's rebellion are covered next. The unit then explores Roman civilization, including town-building and Hadrian's Wall. It concludes with our historians examining the lasting changes Romans made to Britain and how historians use Roman records to understand their history.

Substantive Knowledge:

- The Romans were an ancient civilisation that built an empire.
- Romans had well-organised large armies with many soldiers.
- Romans invaded Britain and Boudicca led a rebellion against the Roman invasion.
- Romans built towns across Britain.
- After the fall of the Roman empire, many aspects of Roman life remained in Britain.
- Romans created written records which is why we know about their history

Disciplinary Knowledge:

Introduction to the Romans: Understanding who the Romans were and their significance as an ancient civilization.

Roman Army: Learning about the size, organization, and training of the Roman army.

Roman Invasion of Britain: Studying the Roman invasion of Britain in 43 CE and its impact.

Boudicca's Rebellion: Exploring the story of Boudicca and her rebellion against the Romans.

Roman Towns and Architecture: Understanding how the Romans built towns, including features like stone walls and Hadrian's Wall.

Roman Technology and Innovations: Learning about Roman technology and innovations that influenced Britain.

Historical Sources: Using Roman written records and archaeological evidence to learn about their history.

Legacy of the Romans: Examining the lasting changes the Romans made to Britain and how aspects of Roman life continued after the fall of the Roman Empire.

Sequence:

This unit introduces our Year 2 historians to the Roman Empire within the familiar context of Britain, laying the foundation for future learning. It is their first encounter with the concept of an empire. Prior to this, they have gained some understanding of power and monarchy from studying Kings and Queens, Parliament, and Prime Ministers, as well as the concept of a country from geography lessons on the UK and Seven Continents. This background helps them grasp the idea of an empire as a group of states or countries ruled by a single person or power.



Block 2 – The Tudors

Overview of unit:	Substantive Knowledge:	Disciplinary Knowledge:
<p>This unit provides a foundation for understanding key concepts like monarchy, power, and religion, which will be revisited throughout the curriculum. It begins with an introduction to Tudor England, examining the social differences between the rich and poor. Our Year 2 historians will study sources from this period to understand life in Tudor England. The unit covers Henry VIII's personal life, including his family and six wives, and the English Reformation, highlighting Britain's shift from Catholicism to Protestantism. It also explores the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I, focusing on their differing religious beliefs. The unit concludes with Elizabeth I's rule, known as the 'Golden Age,' due to her efforts to create religious peace and the achievements of figures like Shakespeare.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life was different for the rich and the poor in Tudor England. • Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch. • Henry VIII made himself Head of the Church of England and had six wives. • Edward VI was a Protestant and made religious reforms during his short reign. • Mary I was a Catholic and is sometimes remembered as 'Bloody Mary'. • Elizabeth I reigned for 44 years. Her reign is sometimes remembered as the Golden Age. 	<p>Monarchy and Power: Understanding the concept of monarchy and how power was exercised during the Tudor period.</p> <p>Social History: Exploring the differences in the lives of the rich and poor in Tudor England.</p> <p>Henry VIII: Learning about the personal life of Henry VIII, including his six wives and three children.</p> <p>English Reformation: Understanding the shift from Catholicism to Protestantism during Henry VIII's reign.</p> <p>Edward VI and Mary I: Studying the reigns of Edward VI (Protestant) and Mary I (Catholic) and their religious policies.</p> <p>Elizabeth I: Learning about Elizabeth I's efforts to create religious peace and her contributions to the 'Golden Age'.</p> <p>Historical Sources: Using sources and evidence from the Tudor period to understand what life was like.</p> <p>Key Figures: Studying significant figures like Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I.</p> <p>Religious Settlement: Understanding the Elizabethan Religious Settlement and its impact on England.</p>

Sequence:

This unit provides our historians with an introduction to the Tudor monarchs. Chronologically, it leaps from the 'Romans in Britain' unit and focuses on another historically significant period in British history. Building on from the Y1 Kings, Queens & Leaders unit, this unit aims to deepen our children's understanding of how Britain in the past was ruled.



Block 3– Powerful Voices



Overview of unit:

This unit begins with Mohandas Gandhi, exploring his peaceful fight for India’s independence from British rule. Our children will compare Gandhi’s approach to Boudicca’s rebellion against the Romans. Then, we introduce the American Civil Rights movement, focusing on Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, and comparing it to similar UK movements. Lesson 3 covers Malala’s advocacy for girls’ education in Pakistan, linking to broader themes of gender equality. Lesson 4 highlights Greta Thunberg’s climate activism and her impact on raising awareness about Asperger’s Syndrome. The final lesson allows us to choose a local figure, emphasizing environmental stewardship and the power of influential voices.

Substantive Knowledge:

- Throughout history, significant people have made big changes in the world. Historians like to study these significant people.
- Gandhi opposed British rule in India and fought for political freedom.
- Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King were influential in the US Civil Rights movement.
- Malala Yousafzai fought for all children to have a right to education.
- Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who talks about climate change.

Disciplinary Knowledge:

Significant Historical Figures: Understanding that throughout history, significant people have made big changes in the world, and historians study these individuals.

Gandhi: Learning about Gandhi’s opposition to British rule in India and his fight for political freedom.

US Civil Rights Movement: Studying the influential roles of Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King in the US Civil Rights movement.

Malala Yousafzai: Understanding Malala’s advocacy for children’s right to education.

Greta Thunberg: Learning about Greta Thunberg’s activism on climate change as a Swedish environmental activist.

Sequence:

This unit builds on chronologically from the history studied across KS1 and covers history spanning from the 19th century until the present day. Previously, our historians have learned about powerful and significant people in time, such as kings and queens and prime ministers.