History Intention Map

Lower Key Stage Two



Intention Map 2024 - 2025

Placing learning at the heart of everything we do.







I am Warrior

Knowledge Intentions

Week 1	Who were the Romans?
	Find out key dates in the Roman timeline.
	Sequence the dates along a timeline.
Week 2	How did the Romans build their empire?
	Investigate how the Romans conquered new areas and spread
	their influence.
Week 3	What were the beliefs of the Romans?
	Explore the different Gods and Goddesses that the Romans
	believed in.
Week 4	What was life like for a Roman soldier?
	Explore what the life of a Roman soldier was like.
	Think about a day in the life of a Roman soldier.
Week 5	Who was Boudicca?
	Find facts about Boudicca.
	Identify why she was a significant person in British history.
Week 6	Why did the Roman's invade Britain?
	Think about why the Romans would have invaded Britain.
	Think critically about the impact of the invasion.

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Week 1	Identify key facts about the Romans e.g. when Rome began to be built, when they invaded Britain, when Boudicca lead the rebellion and when the Colosseum was built.
Week 2	 Know that the Romans fought and won wars to spread their empire and gain more land. Plot how the Romans moved.
Week 3	Recognise the Romans had gods and goddesses. Some were the same as the Greeks, but some have different names.
Week 4	Know what Roman soldiers wear, what they had to do and what the conditions were like. Identify weapons that they might have used.
Week 5	Know that Boudicca was the wife of a Celtic ruler. She led the rebellion against the Roman troops. Her army was called the Briton's. It is rumoured that she killed herself to stop herself being captured.
Week 6	Identify that the Roman's wanted different metals from Britain. They also invaded to make themselves more powerful. They also wanted revenge as Britain were support enemies of Rome.

Timeline

Learning Intentions





Create a fact file or information sheet detailing how the Romans impacted the present day.

National Curriculum

- Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
- The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.
- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.
- A local history study.
- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.
- The achievements of the earliest civilizations.
- Ancient Greece.
- A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history.









Knowledge Intentions

Week 1	What do artefacts tell us about the past?
	Understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from sources.
	Explore are selection of artefacts.
Week 2	What was lifelike for a Viking?
	Address and devise historically accurate questions.
	Research facts about the Vikings.
	Compare Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.
Week 3	What did the Anglo-Saxons do in Britain?
	Order important dates along a timeline.
	Identify where the Vikings linked to these events.
Week 4	Who came to Britain at this time?
	Develop a chronologically secure knowledge of British history.
	Annotate who invaded Britain and show their journey on a map.
Week 5	Who was Alfred the Great?
	Research historical information about a significant person.
	Identify a king's role within a invasion.
Week 6	What did Vikings believe in?
	Research the Gods and Goddesses that Vikinas believed in.

Week 1	• Identify and describe a range of Viking artefacts e.g. a ring, a coin, clothing and toys.
Week 2	Understand how the Vikings lived and worked. Make links to food, housing, clothing, religion and schooling.
Week 3	 Understand that the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain and divided the country up into kingdoms. Identify that this was a time of many raids and battles. Makes links between he Anglo-Saxon invasion and the Viking raids.
Week 4	Understand where the Anglo-Saxons came from and where they went. Understand they were made up of three tribes – the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Show they all came from different directions.
Week 5	 Recall facts about Alfred the Great. Identity that Alfred became king when there were many battles with the Vikings. Know that Alfred worked to defend from the Vikings. He built fortresses and tried to join forces with other kingdoms. He created laws to make Britain more stable. \
Week 6	Know that the Viking gods were depicted as humans. Understand they come from Norse Mythology. The Vikings believe when they die, they go to the feasting hall ruled over by Odin.

Timeline





Assessment

Answer these questions:

Who were the Vikings?

Where did they come from?

Present information in different ways.

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Knowledge Intentions

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Learning Intentions

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Week 1	 Understand that the Normans came over from Normandy. They are mainly Christian there were different contenders for the throne. 	. Know
Week 2	 Know that children could make bread for breakfast and eat it with milk from the m (although peasants would have beer), be dressed in tabards, take part in Norman (including target practice), build a wattle and daub wall, make a pottage stew for to grind wheat to make flour. 	games
Week 3	 Identify that Motte-and-Bailey castles were built around this time. Know that the castles built next to a hill to have a keep at the top. They also have an enclosed cour They were sometimes made of wood but began to be replaced with stone castles of were safer. They had a gatehouse, drawbridge and a high stone wall around the out 	rtyard. as they
Week 4	 Identify events during 1066. Include such events as King Edward's death, his fund Westminster Abbey, the coronation of Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada's invasion battle at Fulford Gate, Harold's victory at Stamford Bridge, William's invasion in the the Battle of Hastings and William being crowned king at Westminster Abbey. 	on, the
Week 5	 Know that William was the Duke of Normandy in 1035. He was only 7 and challenged this decision. Link to Harold Godwinson who wanted to take the thron William when he said he was promised it. Harold was crowned king. 	
Week 6	 Understand that the battle of Hastings was a battle for the throne between Will Normandy and Harold Godwinson. It took place on 14th October 1066. The two side met at the Battle of Hastings. Harold's 5,000 troops were putting up a good fight v rumour went around that William had been killed. This led the English to drop their d shield and meant the Normans could advance and begin their rout of the English and the killing of Harold. Know that Harold was tricked by thinking William had been 	es then when a lefence troops

Timeline

have worn the crown.



Assessment

Create an illustrated timeline of the Battle of Hasting in their own design.

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