



## Park Road 'Golden' threads of Substantive Knowledge and Concepts Progression Map

**Substantive knowledge** refers to the specific facts, concepts, and information that pupils are expected to learn within a particular subject. It is the content or the "what" of learning.

**Substantive knowledge** looks at the key topics, ideas, and facts that pupils need to understand and remember, such as the dates of important historical events, the vocabulary of a language, or the laws of physics.

### Park Road's Golden Threads of Substantive Knowledge – what do they mean?

- **Invasion and settlements** – "Invasion" refers to the act of entering another region with armed forces to conquer or change its social or political order, illustrated through examples like the Roman invasion of Britain. "Settlements," on the other hand, involve the establishment of communities in a new area, often following migration or invasions, such as the Anglo-Saxon settlements in Britain. These concepts are central to the curriculum, helping pupils understand historical events and processes, including their causes, impacts, and long-term consequences on societies, cultures, and the modern world.
- **Society and Legacy** - including cities, houses and homes, education, emergency services, religions and beliefs - "Society and Legacy" encapsulates the study of the structure, organisation, and collective life of past communities, and how they have shaped contemporary society. This includes understanding how ancient and historical cities were formed, the evolution of houses and homes over time, and the development of educational systems. It also covers the genesis and function of emergency services, as well as the diverse religions and beliefs that have influenced people's worldviews and moral codes. Through this thread, pupils learn how past societies organized their lives, governed themselves, educated their young, maintained safety, and explored spirituality, contributing to a legacy that affects modern urban planning, architecture, education systems, public services, and cultural diversity.



- **Exploration and Empire** - "Exploration and Empire" covers the era of global exploration, the establishment of empires, and the resulting migrations. This theme involves studying the motives behind exploration, such as the search for new trade routes and the desire for wealth, power, and knowledge. Pupils learn about the great explorers and the impact of their voyages on the regions they reached. They also examine the rise and fall of empires, the colonization of territories, and the cultural, economic, and political implications of imperialism. The concept of migration is integral to this study, as it involves understanding the movements of peoples, either voluntarily or involuntarily (such as through slavery), which were prompted by these historical developments. This helps pupils comprehend the complex relationships between exploration, empire-building, and the demographic changes that have shaped the modern world.
- **Trade and Industry** – including travel and transport - "Trade and Industry" encompasses the study of the development of commerce and the evolution of manufacturing from historical times to the present. This theme includes understanding the origins and growth of trade routes, the exchange of goods and ideas, and the impact of trade on different regions and societies. Industry examines the transition from hand-production methods to machine-based manufacturing, highlighting the Industrial Revolution's transformative effects on society, including urbanization and the social changes it brought. Travel and transport are also integral to this theme, covering the advancements that facilitated the movement of people and goods, enhancing trade and industry. Pupils explore how these developments interconnected global communities, leading to increased cultural exchange and economic interdependence, which have laid the foundations for modern travel and global commerce.
- **Power and Rulers** - including monarchy, wars - "Power and Rulers" examines the dynamics of political authority and governance through the study of monarchies and warfare. This includes an exploration of how monarchies have shaped nations, the role of kings, queens, and royal families in history, and the evolution of their powers over time. Pupils learn about the significance of individual rulers and the concept of divine right, as well as the transition to constitutional forms of monarchy. Additionally, wars are studied as pivotal events that have influenced the course of history, impacting the rise and fall of powers, redrawing boundaries, and affecting societal change. Through this study, pupils gain an understanding of the complexities of leadership, the causes and consequences of conflicts, and the lasting impact of historical power struggles on contemporary political systems.

Below are the Historical themes for each year group, highlighting the progression of our key 'golden threads' of substantive knowledge and concepts, highlighting how they are covered within each theme.

EYFS											
Nursery						Reception					
<b>What makes me special?</b> – Families and special people	<b>What do I celebrate?</b> - origins of celebrations. - family celebrations	<b>Can you tell me a tale?</b> Traditional Tales - historical houses and living, similarity and difference.	<b>What do you see on the farm?</b> - growth and changes	<b>Who are our helping heroes?</b> - origins of emergency services - famous figures who help/helped others	<b>Where shall we travel to?</b> (Pirates and Far Away Lands) - history of transport - differences / changes in time	<b>Who am I? What is important to me?</b> - lives of familiar people - emergency services, what do they look like past and present.	<b>Where will my imagination take me?</b> - historical houses and living. - Similarities and differences		<b>Do you want to be a Knight? How do people of the past get around?</b> - changes in history/compare and contrast past and present - changes in transport		<b>Do I want to be a pirate?</b> -changes in history/compare and contrast past and present - changes in transport

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

Within the EYFS, History and early historical enquiry and exploration into our thread of substantive knowledge and concepts are explored through conversation and play under the umbrella of Understanding of the World. They are explored through a variety of different experiences including quality adult/child interactions, enhancements to continuous provision, role play, books and stories.

# KS1

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

**Who were and are the famous in Manchester and the UK?**

(Significant historical events, people and places in their locality—Hi1/1.4)

**What was my Grandparents childhood like?**

(Changes within Living Memory – Hi1/1.1)

**What lessons have we learnt from the Great Fire of London?**

(Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally – Hi1/1.2)

**How have Victorian Inventions Influenced our lives today?**

(Events Beyond Living Memory - Hi1/1.2)

**Who are the famous people who have made an impact on the world?**

(The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods - Hi1/1.3)

**Why were Neil Armstrong and Christopher Columbus brave people?**

(The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods – Hi1/1.3)

**Invasion and Settlements**

Neil Armstrong's lunar landing and Christopher Columbus's transatlantic voyages exemplify the concept of bravery in exploration. Armstrong's mission symbolized a peaceful exploration, marking humanity's first steps on the moon, while Columbus's expeditions led to European settlements in the New World, with significant consequences for its indigenous peoples. By comparing these figures from different eras—the Space Age and the Age of Discovery—children can reflect on the universal themes of risk, curiosity, and the human drive to explore uncharted territories, as well as the lasting impact these endeavours have on history and society.



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Society and Legacy - including cities, houses and homes, education, emergency services, religions and beliefs

Studying notable individuals from Manchester, such as footballer and activist Marcus Rashford, computer scientist Alan Turing, actor Adam Thomas, and suffragette leader Emmeline Pankhurst, offers a window into the varied ways individuals can shape and influence society. Rashford's advocacy for underprivileged children, Turing's pioneering work in computing and his posthumous recognition as an LGBTQ+ icon, Thomas's contributions to British television, and Pankhurst's instrumental role in securing women's suffrage, each illustrate the profound and lasting impact that figures can have on their communities and beyond, reflecting societal change and the enduring legacy of their actions.

Exploring the childhood of grandparents during the 1960s and 70s in terms of school life, toys, music, and home life provides a vivid snapshot of societal changes and legacy. Children can compare past and present educational experiences, reflecting on changes in teaching methods, discipline, and school culture. They can examine popular toys of the era, which showcase the technological advances and cultural trends of the time. The music of the 60s and 70s, with its ground-breaking artists and revolutionary styles, offers insights into the societal shifts and cultural expressions of the period. Additionally, looking at home life during these decades reveals the impact of technological innovation and social movements, such as women's liberation, on family dynamics and domestic routines, illustrating a direct line from past to present in shaping today's societal norms.

The lessons learned from the Great Fire of London intertwine with the definitions of society and legacy. Society's response to the disaster led to transformative changes in urban planning and building regulations, which have since become embedded in the collective practices of modern cities. The legacy of the fire is seen in the safer, more resilient architectural designs and the establishment of fire brigades, which continue to protect society today. Additionally, the rebuilding of London post-fire has left a lasting architectural and cultural impact, demonstrating how a society's recovery efforts can define its legacy for future generations. The Great Fire's narrative is a testament to human adaptability and the capacity to turn a catastrophic event into a catalyst for progress and innovation that benefits future societal development.

Victorian inventions like the steam engine, the telephone, and sewage systems transformed society by revolutionizing transportation, communication, and public health. These inventions set the foundations for modern society, becoming part of the legacy that continues to impact our daily lives. Understanding these inventions helps children appreciate the progress over time and the lasting contributions of the Victorian era to our current way of living, reflecting on how past innovations continue to shape our present and future society.

Florence Nightingale, Edith Cavell, and Mary Seacole serve as exemplars of individuals who have left a profound legacy in society, especially in nursing and healthcare. Nightingale's pioneering work established modern nursing practices and transformed hospital sanitation, Cavell's heroism during World War I exemplified the nursing profession's dedication to saving lives beyond borders, and Seacole's bravery and medical service in the Crimean War broke racial barriers and set new standards in patient care. Their lives are studied to understand how individuals' contributions can lead to significant societal advancements and inspire future generations.



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Exploration and Empire - including migration

The enquiry question "Why were Neil Armstrong and Christopher Columbus brave people?" touches on the thread of substantive knowledge related to 'Exploration and Empire' by focusing on the significant contributions of these two explorers in different historical contexts. Neil Armstrong's bravery is encapsulated in his role in the Space Race, a period of exploration that extended humanity's reach beyond Earth and can be seen as the modern equivalent of empire expansion, albeit into space. Christopher Columbus's voyages, on the other hand, directly contributed to the expansion of European empires across the Atlantic, leading to the establishment of new territories and colonies. Both individuals embody the spirit of exploration that underpins empire-building: Armstrong's journey represented a new frontier in space, while Columbus's travels marked the beginning of widespread European imperialism. By comparing these figures, children learn how exploration has been a constant driver of human progress and empire formation throughout history.



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**Trade and Industry – including travel and transport**

Victorian inventions had a monumental impact on these areas, accelerating industrialisation and global commerce. Key inventions from this era, such as the steam locomotive, the telegraph, and mechanized manufacturing, revolutionized how goods were produced, transported, and traded. The efficiency and connectivity these inventions brought changed the pace of industry and trade, creating new markets and expanding the global economy. The legacy of these inventions is evident in today's transportation networks, communication systems, and industrial practices, reflecting the enduring influence of the Victorian era on modern economic and industrial life. children exploring this question can trace the development of trade and industry from the 19th century to the present, understanding how Victorian ingenuity laid the groundwork for our contemporary world.

**Power and Rulers - including monarchy, wars**



# LKS2

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

<p><b>How did Britain change between the beginning of the Stone Age and the end of the Iron Age.</b></p> <p>(Stone Age to the Iron Age – Hi2/2.1)</p>	<p><b>Why was the Ancient Egyptian civilisation ahead of it's time?</b></p> <p>(Achievements of the Earliest Civilisations – Hi2/2.3)</p>	<p><b>How has Altrincham changed over time?</b></p> <p>(Local History – Hi2/2.6)</p>	<p><b>What did the Ancient Greeks bring to the world?</b></p> <p>(A study of Greek life and achievements and influences on the western world – Hi2/2.8)</p>	<p><b>How did Britain change between the end of the Iron Age and the end of Roman Occupation?</b></p> <p>(Roman Empire – Hi2/2.2)</p>	<p><b>How did Manchester grow to be one of the leading cities?</b></p> <p>(Local History – Hi2/2.6)</p>
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<p><b>Invasion and Settlements</b></p>					<p>The Roman occupation marked a period of significant transformation in Britain, with the integration of Roman administrative, legal, and military systems altering the indigenous Celtic tribes' way of life. Romans introduced advanced engineering, constructing roads, fortifications, and public buildings that permanently reshaped the British landscape. Economically, Roman coinage facilitated trade and taxation, integrating Britain into the empire's expansive economy. Agricultural practices were enhanced with new technologies and species, boosting productivity. Latin, the Romans' language, influenced the development of English, and the introduction of Christianity began a religious transformation. This era of Roman Britain illustrates the lasting impact of invasions and settlements on a region's societal and cultural evolution.</p>	
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## LKS2

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

Society and Legacy - including cities, houses and homes, education, emergency services, religions and beliefs

**How did Britain change between the beginning of the Stone Age and the end of the Iron Age.**

(Stone Age to the Iron Age – Hi2/2.1)

From the Stone Age to the end of the Iron Age, Britain underwent profound changes that demonstrate the 'Society and Legacy' thread of substantive knowledge. Early nomadic lifestyles gave way to settled agriculture as new farming techniques were adopted in the Neolithic period, reshaping society into permanent communities. The Bronze Age saw the advent of metalworking, which further advanced society with superior tools and the establishment of trade networks. By the Iron Age, Britain had fortified settlements and more complex social hierarchies, indicative of a society that had grown in sophistication and defensive needs. These eras collectively shaped Britain's societal evolution and left a legacy of technological and cultural developments that influenced subsequent historical periods.

**Why was the Ancient Egyptian civilisation ahead of it's time?**

(Achievements of the Earliest Civilisations – Hi2/2.3)

Examining the societal advancements and enduring impacts of the Egyptians. This civilization's sophisticated society developed complex structures in governance, architecture, and culture that were unprecedented. They implemented advanced agricultural techniques, enabling a surplus that supported urban development and complex administrative systems. Their monumental architectural achievements, like the pyramids and the Sphinx, demonstrate significant advancements in engineering and mathematics. The Egyptians also made considerable contributions to writing, medicine, and art, which have left a lasting legacy on subsequent cultures and civilizations. Their understanding of governance, with a well-defined class system and bureaucracy, set the stage for future government systems. The Ancient Egyptian civilization's progress in various domains laid down the foundations that would influence later societies, underpinning their reputation as being ahead of their time.

**How has Altrincham changed over time?**

(Local History – Hi2/2.6)

Investigating how Altrincham has changed over time offers insights into the 'Society and Legacy' theme of local history, revealing the town's evolution from a market town granted a Royal Charter, through its industrial expansion facilitated by the railway, to its contemporary suburban character. This study underscores shifts in demographics, economic activities, urban development, and cultural life. The enduring legacy of Altrincham's historical milestones is evident in its modern layout, which still reflects its market origins, and in the infrastructure that arose from its industrial past. Through this lens, children gain an appreciation of the dynamic nature of their local area and the lasting influences of historical transformations on their community. By studying these changes, children can understand the forces that have shaped their local area, the continuity of certain elements over time, and the legacy of past societies on present-day Altrincham.

**What did the Ancient Greeks bring to the world?**

(A study of Greek life and achievements and influences on the western world – Hi2/2.8)

The Greeks established foundational elements of Western society, including democratic governance, philosophy, theatre, and the Olympic Games. In politics, the Athenian model of democracy has influenced modern democratic systems. The Greeks were also pioneers in the arts, with their architecture, sculpture, and literature setting enduring standards of beauty and narrative. Through these contributions, the Ancient Greeks forged a legacy that has shaped education, governance, philosophy, and the arts for millennia, illustrating how a society can influence virtually every aspect of the world that follows it. Children studying these influences learn not only about the achievements themselves but also about the enduring power of ideas and innovation to cross boundaries of time and space.

**How did Britain change between the end of the Iron Age and the end of Roman Occupation?**

(Roman Empire – Hi2/2.2)

Profound transformations occurred in British society due to Roman influence. During the Roman occupation, Britain saw significant changes in its societal structures, infrastructure, and cultural practices. The Romans introduced urban planning, which led to the development of towns and cities complete with forums, baths, and amphitheatres. They constructed a network of roads that facilitated trade and military movement, and introduced new agricultural techniques and plants, which changed the rural landscape and economy. Roman law and citizenship introduced new ideas of governance and identity, while the Latin language and Christianity left lasting cultural and linguistic legacies. Through these societal shifts, the Roman occupation influenced Britain's legacy, contributing to the shaping of its national identity and laying the foundation for future societal developments.

**How did Manchester grow to be one of the leading cities?**

(Local History – Hi2/2.6)

Manchester's growth into a leading city is largely attributed to its pivotal role during the Industrial Revolution. The city's society changed dramatically with rapid urbanization, as people moved from rural areas to work in new factories. Manchester became a centre for the textile industry, powered by advancements in technology and the availability of raw materials. This industrial boom led to significant developments in transportation, such as the construction of canals and railways, which further bolstered its economic prominence. The legacy of Manchester's industrial ascendancy can be seen in its architectural landmarks, cultural institutions, and its status as a transport and commercial hub. Moreover, the societal changes that accompanied Manchester's growth, including class dynamics and labour movements, have had enduring effects on the social fabric of the city and urban centres worldwide. Manchester's historical journey illustrates the broader patterns of societal change that can transform a locale into a significant urban and industrial centre.

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Exploration and Empire - including migration

Ancient Egypt's contributions and how they set the stage for exploration and empire building in the ancient world. Egyptian society was marked by significant advancements in various fields. Their exploration efforts, notably in geography and astronomy, were critical for their time and contributed to their understanding of the world and celestial navigation. These explorations supported their expansive trade routes and military campaigns, which helped establish the Egyptian Empire's dominance. The architectural prowess in building the pyramids and temples showcased their mastery of engineering and construction, setting a precedent for imperial grandeur. Their development of a writing system, administration, and complex government structure were hallmarks of a sophisticated society and were emulated by subsequent empires. The Egyptians laid down the principles of empire building, governance, and cultural influence that would resonate throughout history, demonstrating how an ancient civilization could significantly advance societal development and establish a lasting legacy in the realms of exploration and empire.

The Greeks were avid explorers, founding numerous colonies across the Mediterranean and Black seas, which facilitated cultural exchange and the spread of Hellenistic influences. Their empire, though different in nature from empires of conquest like that of Rome, was an empire of the mind, spreading Greek ideas, language, and culture through trade, colonization, and education. Greek achievements in various fields, including philosophy, science, art, and politics, particularly the development of democracy, had a profound influence on the Western world. Greek thinkers and their works migrated throughout the ancient world, laying the foundation for Western philosophy, science, and arts. The Olympic Games, originally a local event, became a tradition that has continued into the modern era, promoting peace and unity in the spirit of competition.

During the Roman occupation of Britain, there was considerable exploration as the Romans pushed the boundaries of their empire, reaching and mapping the far corners of the island. Their empire brought about the migration of people within and across Roman territories, including the movement of soldiers, merchants, administrators, and slaves, which introduced new ideas, cultures, and practices to Britain. The Roman influence saw the establishment of cities, the construction of a network of roads, new farming practices, and the introduction of Roman law and citizenship. It also saw the spread of Christianity, which would have a lasting impact on British society. This period of occupation introduced new materials and techniques and spurred a cultural and economic exchange that transformed Britain from a series of tribal societies to a part of the Roman Empire. This question allows children to understand the impact of empire on exploration, migration, and the societal changes that come with such large-scale shifts.

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(Local History – Hi2/2.6)

Trade and Industry – including travel and transport

Altrincham's evolution is marked by its development from a market town to a key player in the industrial era, becoming a hub for the surrounding agricultural communities and later, for the trade of goods facilitated by the Industrial Revolution. The construction of the Bridgewater Canal in the 18th century and the subsequent arrival of the railway in the 19th century were pivotal in Altrincham's transformation. These developments in travel and transport allowed for the efficient movement of goods and people, contributing to the town's growth and industrialisation. The railway, in particular, integrated Altrincham more closely with Manchester and the national market, enabling it to expand its commercial reach. These advancements in travel and transport also changed the social and economic fabric of Altrincham, leading to population growth, urban expansion, and the establishment of new industries. This question allows children to understand how developments in trade and industry can drive the evolution of a local area, significantly altering its character and legacy over time.

Manchester's growth into a leading city can be attributed to several factors key to trade and industry. The city was at the heart of the Industrial Revolution, which saw a massive increase in textile production, earning it the nickname "Cottonopolis." The advent of mechanized industry and the factory system led to increased production and trade. Manchester's development was greatly accelerated by innovations in travel and transport. The construction of the Manchester Ship Canal allowed ships to travel directly to the city, facilitating international trade. The railway network connected Manchester with other industrial centres and ports, further enhancing its role in national and global markets. These advances in transportation and the booming industry attracted a workforce from rural areas and beyond, leading to urban expansion and the growth of Manchester into one of Britain's foremost cities. The study of these changes provides children with a clear example of how advancements in trade and transport can drive the evolution of a city, shaping its economic and social landscape significantly.

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(Local History – Hi2/2.6)

Examining how the pharaonic leadership and military campaigns contributed to Egypt's advanced status. The pharaohs of Egypt were not just rulers; they were considered divine, embodying the country's religious and political authority, which allowed for the centralized power necessary to undertake large-scale projects like the pyramids and temples. This consolidation of power under the monarchy enabled a level of societal organisation and resource mobilization that was unparalleled at the time. Military conquests and campaigns expanded Egypt's influence and control over resources, leading to an era of prosperity and cultural richness. The military also played a crucial role in protecting and expanding the civilization's reach and influence, contributing to the empire's wealth and stability.

The sophisticated bureaucracy that supported the ruler, the complex religious institutions, and the organized military campaigns all point to a society that was highly organized and governed, characteristics that set Ancient Egypt apart as one of the earliest and most influential civilizations in human history. These elements of power, governance, and military might underscore Egypt's advancements and its lasting legacy as a civilization that was ahead of its time.

Examining the changes in governance and military influence during the Roman period in Britain. During the Roman occupation, the power dynamics in Britain shifted dramatically. The Romans introduced a centralized system of governance led by a governor under the authority of the emperor, replacing the more fragmented tribal leadership that had previously existed. This new system brought Roman laws, taxation, and citizenship, along with a monarchy that was seen as divine in the figure of the emperor.

The presence of the Roman military also brought significant changes. Wars and military campaigns against resisting tribes led to the pacification of Britain, and the construction of military forts and the famous Hadrian's Wall marked the strategic military presence of the Romans. The legacies of Roman military and governance structures persisted in Britain even after the end of Roman rule, influencing the development of future British institutions and the nation's power structure. Through these transformations, children can understand how the imposition of a new system of rulership and the results of wars can reshape a society, from its leadership and legal systems to its social hierarchy and territorial control.

Outstanding

# UKS2

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

## Invasion and Settlements

### How did Britain change between the end of the Roman Occupation and 1066?

(Anglo-Saxons and Scots – Hi2/2.3)  
(Anglo-Saxons and Vikings – Hi2/2.4)

The period marked by significant migrations and the establishment of new communities in Britain. After the Romans withdrew from Britain around 410 AD, there was a power vacuum that led to the invasions and settlements by various groups. The Anglo-Saxons, a collection of Germanic tribes, migrated to Britain and established several kingdoms, each with its own culture, laws, and customs. These settlements significantly influenced the linguistic, social, and political landscape of Britain, laying the foundations for the English language and the feudal system. The Vikings also played a crucial role during this period. Their raids began in the late 8th century, and by the 9th and 10th centuries, they had established significant settlements, particularly in the north and east of England. The Viking influence extended to cultural exchanges, trade, and even political power, as seen when Danish King Cnut became king of England. By 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest, Britain had evolved into a land of multiple cultures and kingdoms, with a complex tapestry of influences from the various invaders and settlers. This period illustrates how invasions and settlements shape a nation's identity, societal structure, and cultural heritage. Children studying this era gain insight into the dynamic processes that contribute to the formation of a country's character.

### Who were the Mayans and what have we learnt?

(Hi2/9 Non- European study)

The Mayans were an advanced Mesoamerican civilization known for their sophisticated writing system, astronomical and mathematical achievements, and elaborate ceremonial architecture. While the Mayan civilization was not characterized by expansion through invasion in the same manner as European empires, they did experience internal conflicts, city-state conquests, and periods of dominance by more powerful Mayan centres, which could be considered forms of invasion and settlement within their own cultural and geographical context. Learning about the Mayans also involves understanding how their settlements were established and developed in the challenging environments of Central America, and how they expanded their influence through trade and cultural exchange rather than through military conquest. The Mayan legacy is evident in their monumental architecture, art, and scientific knowledge, which has been passed down through generations and continues to be studied and admired today. This question allows pupils to explore how the Mayans, through their unique form of settlement and regionally-focused expansion, developed a civilization that has provided rich knowledge about ancient human societies, including insights into urban planning, agriculture, and the environment.

### How has crime and punishment changed through the ages?

(Extended Chronological Study Hi2/6)

### Why was the British Empire created and what was its impact on the world?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

The creation of the British Empire was driven by a combination of factors including economic interests, such as the desire for trade routes and resources, political motivations, strategic considerations, and at times, the notion of spreading civilization, often termed the 'civilizing mission.' This expansion often involved the invasion of territories and the establishment of settlements around the world, which led to widespread cultural, political, and social changes in the affected regions. The impact of the British Empire on the world was profound, resulting in significant demographic shifts due to migration, the exchange and sometimes imposition of cultural practices, the re-drawing of world maps, and the establishment of English as a global lingua franca. It also led to long-term geopolitical structures and legacies that are still visible today, such as the Commonwealth of Nations. The study of the British Empire illuminates how invasions and settlements can lead to extensive and enduring transformations in global societies and power dynamics.

### What has been the impact of the World Wars on Britain?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

Firstly, the threat of invasion, particularly during the Second World War, led to extensive changes in British society, including the mobilization of the military, the fortification of coasts, and the development of civil defence structures. The impact of the wars also prompted the movement and resettlement of populations, both within Britain due to evacuations from cities and internationally with the influx of refugees and the post-war movement of people from the Commonwealth. The wars had a profound effect on British colonies and territories, as the need for resources and military support resulted in greater integration and, in many cases, the acceleration of decolonization movements post-war. The aftermath of the wars saw a re-evaluation of the British Empire and significant geopolitical changes, leading to the independence of many colonies. The societal impacts were vast, including the role of women in the workforce, the establishment of the welfare state, and the social solidarity that emerged from the collective war effort. These elements of society and the legacy of the wars have had a lasting influence on Britain's national identity, social policies, and place in the world, illustrating how the pressures of global conflict can reshape a nation even without direct invasion and settlement.

### What has been the impact of immigration over the past 100 years?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

# UKS2

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

Society and Legacy - including cities, houses and homes, education, emergency services, religions and beliefs

## How did Britain change between the end of the Roman Occupation and 1066?

(Anglo-Saxons and Scots – Hi2/2.3)  
(Anglo-Saxons and Vikings – Hi2/2.4)

Following the Roman withdrawal from Britain, there was a significant societal transformation. The Anglo-Saxons and later the Vikings settled, leading to the establishment of new towns and the restructuring of rural settlements. The Anglo-Saxon influence is evident in the development of the English language and the creation of a new societal structure that included a system of lordship and kinship ties. The built environment changed with the construction of timber houses and great halls, and the Christianisation of the Anglo-Saxons brought new religious structures and beliefs that would shape the spiritual life of Britain for centuries. The Vikings also influenced societal development through their own cultural practices and technology, which included shipbuilding and navigation. Education during this period often occurred within the context of the Church, which played a crucial role in teaching and preserving knowledge. Although formal emergency services as known today did not exist, these communities had their own mechanisms for dealing with crises, including communal responses to threats and disasters. By 1066, the Norman Conquest would again reshape the societal landscape, but the legacy of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, in terms of language, laws, culture, and settlements, had firmly established the foundations of English society. The period between the Romans and Normans was thus a critical time for the formation of what would become modern British society.

## Who were the Mayans and what have we learnt?

(Hi2/9 Non- European study)

The Mayans built impressive cities like Tikal and Chichen Itza, which reflect their complex urban planning and architectural prowess. Their homes and buildings, often made of stone and designed with both functionality and religious significance in mind, indicate a sophisticated understanding of both engineering and their environment. In education, the Mayans were advanced in various fields, including astronomy, mathematics, and writing, as evident in their hieroglyphic texts and precise astronomical calculations. While they did not have 'emergency services' as we understand them today, they had organized means of addressing communal problems, often centred around their religious beliefs and practices. The Mayan religion was deeply integrated into every aspect of life, from daily activities to governance, leaving a legacy through artifacts, inscriptions, and monumental architecture. Our knowledge of the Mayans has grown through deciphering these remnants of their civilization, teaching us about their society's depth and the lasting influence of their cultural achievements.

## How has crime and punishment changed through the ages?

(Extended Chronological Study Hi2/6)

The evolution of legal and penal systems, which are reflections of societal values, structures, and beliefs. Throughout history, the nature of what constitutes a crime and the corresponding punishments have been influenced by factors such as urban development, housing, the organisation of education, the provision of services for public safety, and prevailing religious and moral beliefs. In ancient societies, crime and punishment were often grounded in religious doctrine. The Middle Ages saw the development of cities and the centralization of power, which led to more organized systems of law enforcement and punishment, including the use of public executions and corporal punishment as deterrents. The Enlightenment brought new ideas about human rights and the role of rehabilitation, leading to prison reform and the development of modern police forces. Today, the legacy of these changes is seen in our contemporary justice system, which reflects centuries of societal evolution in its approach to crime and punishment, incorporating modern understanding of psychology, sociology, and human rights.

## Why was the British Empire created and what was its impact on the world?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

## What has been the impact of the World Wars on Britain?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

## What has been the impact of immigration over the past 100 years?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

After World War II, Britain faced a labour shortage and recruited from its colonies, leading to the arrival of the Windrush generation from the Caribbean. This wave of immigration marked a significant change in British society, leading to greater multiculturalism and contributions to various sectors, including public transport and the National Health Service. Similarly, immigration from India to the North West of England brought new cultural influences and economic contributions. Cities like Manchester and Liverpool have seen Indian communities thrive, opening businesses and contributing to the cultural and economic vibrancy of the region. These movements have transformed the social landscape of Britain, leading to more diverse cities with multi-ethnic neighbourhoods, expanded religious practices with the establishment of mosques, temples, and churches, and the introduction of new cuisines and traditions. Education systems have adapted to these demographic changes, ensuring inclusion and representation. The legacy of these immigrant groups is firmly woven into the fabric of modern British society, seen in festivals, art, cuisine, and in the inclusive policies aimed at celebrating diversity.

# UKS2

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

**How did Britain change between the end of the Roman Occupation and 1066?**  
 (Anglo-Saxons and Scots – Hi2/2.3)  
 (Anglo-Saxons and Vikings – Hi2/2.4)

**Who were the Mayans and what have we learnt?**  
 (Hi2/9 Non-European study)

**How has crime and punishment changed through the ages?**  
 (Extended Chronological Study Hi2/6)

**Why was the British Empire created and what was its impact on the world?**  
 (Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

**What has been the impact of the World Wars on Britain?**  
 (Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

**What has been the impact of immigration over the past 100 years?**  
 (Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

Exploration and Empire - including migration

After the Romans left Britain around 410 AD, there was a power vacuum that led to the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons, who migrated from what are now Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands. This migration marked a significant cultural shift, as the Anglo-Saxons established new kingdoms, which would later become the foundation of England. Their language, Old English, and their systems of law and governance significantly influenced the development of English identity. The Vikings also played a crucial role; from the late 8th century, they began to raid and then settle in Britain, particularly in the North and East. They brought their own language, customs, and navigation skills, contributing to the cultural and genetic makeup of the population.

By 1066, the arrival of the Normans would bring another layer of cultural influence, but the legacy of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, from place names to legal systems, had already shaped a new British identity. The interaction between these groups exemplifies how exploration and migration can lead to the establishment of new social and political structures and alter the course of a nation's history.

The Empire was initially driven by a desire for trade, exploration, and the establishment of colonies. Over time, these colonies became significant sources of wealth and strategic advantage, underpinning Britain's global influence. The impact of the British Empire on the world was multifaceted. It led to widespread migration, both voluntary and forced, including the movement of settlers, the transportation of convicts, and the transatlantic slave trade. These movements had profound demographic impacts on the world, particularly in the Americas, Africa, and Australasia. Moreover, the Empire facilitated the spread of English language and culture, along with the legal, political, and educational systems that underpin many countries today. It also had complex and often detrimental effects on indigenous populations and their lands. The legacy of the British Empire is evident in the Commonwealth nations, the global prevalence of the English language, and the continued influence of British cultural, legal, and political systems worldwide. The study of the British Empire allows us to understand how exploration and the establishment of overseas territories can shape global history and contemporary international relations.

Over the last century, immigration has been a driving force in shaping modern nations, contributing to the demographic, economic, and cultural landscapes. In the context of the British Empire and its aftermath, migration flows have been significant due to both the push and pull factors – from escaping political turmoil to seeking economic opportunities within the Empire's realm. The Windrush generation, for instance, represents a pivotal moment in British post-war history, as Caribbean citizens were invited to rebuild the country, significantly influencing British culture and society. Similarly, immigration from the Indian subcontinent to the North West of England has had a lasting impact, contributing to the regional development, enriching cultural diversity, and spurring economic growth through new businesses and trade links. These waves of immigration have resulted in more ethnically diverse populations, the introduction of new religions and languages, and the broadening of educational curricula to reflect a more global perspective. They have also prompted discussions and policy developments regarding integration, multiculturalism, and national identity. The legacy of these migration patterns is a testament to the interconnectedness of exploration, empire, and the continual reshaping of societies through the movement of people.

# UKS2

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

## How did Britain change between the end of the Roman Occupation and 1066?

(Anglo-Saxons and Scots – Hi2/2.3)  
(Anglo-Saxons and Vikings – Hi2/2.4)

## Who were the Mayans and what have we learnt?

(Hi2/9 Non- European study)

## How has crime and punishment changed through the ages?

(Extended Chronological Study Hi2/6)

## Why was the British Empire created and what was its impact on the world?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

## What has been the impact of the World Wars on Britain?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

## What has been the impact of immigration over the past 100 years?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

Trade and Industry – including travel and transport

The Mayans developed a vast trade network that spanned across Mesoamerica, exchanging goods such as jade, cacao, textiles, and obsidian, which were critical to their economy. Their cities were connected by a series of roads called sacbeob, which facilitated trade and communication across the region. In terms of industry, the Mayans were skilled agriculturalists, developing intensive farming methods to sustain their large urban populations. They were also proficient builders, creating impressive cities that featured complex water management systems and monumental architecture. From the study of the Mayans, we have learned about their sophisticated calendar and writing systems, their achievements in mathematics and astronomy, and their religious and social structures. Their legacy includes a wealth of knowledge about pre-Columbian history, advances in understanding ancient agricultural practices, and contributions to architectural techniques. The Mayans' influence on trade, industry, and infrastructure highlights the interconnectedness of ancient economies and the lasting impact of their innovations on subsequent civilizations.

The voyages of discovery, which began in the late 15th century, were initially aimed at finding new trade routes to the rich markets of Asia, particularly India, known for its spices, textiles, and precious stones. These exploratory missions led to the establishment of trade links with India, initially through the East India Company, which later evolved into a period of colonization. The connection with India became a cornerstone of the British Empire, with the subcontinent referred to as the "jewel in the crown" due to its vast resources and economic importance. The British influence on India's trade, industry, and transport was significant, including the introduction of railways, telegraph lines, and the modernization of ports that facilitated the flow of goods and capital. This not only advanced British economic interests but also led to the migration of people, including workers and officials, between Britain and India. The impact of these interactions was multifaceted, leading to cultural exchanges and the introduction of British education, legal, and political systems in India. The legacy of the British presence in India is still evident today in the use of English, the railway network, and the administrative framework. These historical connections forged during the voyages of discovery and the subsequent colonial period continue to influence the socio-economic ties between Britain and India.

Over the past century, immigration has profoundly affected trade and industry, including travel and transport. Immigrants have provided labour that fuelled industry growth and contributed to trade by establishing businesses. They've also influenced the development of transport systems, facilitating the movement of people and goods globally. In Britain, this period saw significant immigration waves, like the Windrush generation from the Caribbean post-World War II, who supported rebuilding efforts and staffed public services. Later, immigrants from India and other Commonwealth nations contributed to various sectors, from healthcare to information technology, and helped forge Britain's multicultural society. The impact of immigration on travel and transport is evident in the increased connectivity between Britain and immigrants' countries of origin, with airlines and shipping routes adjusting to new patterns of movement. This has led to more vibrant, diverse urban centres and has impacted Britain's cultural and economic landscape, with cities like London becoming global hubs for finance and culture. The legacy of these immigration waves is a testament to the intertwined nature of migration, trade, and industry in shaping modern societies.

# UKS2

'Golden' threads of substantive knowledge and concepts.

Power and Rulers - including monarchy, wars

## How did Britain change between the end of the Roman Occupation and 1066?

(Anglo-Saxons and Scots – Hi2/2.3)  
(Anglo-Saxons and Vikings – Hi2/2.4)

The period between the end of Roman Britain and the year 1066 saw profound changes in power structures and rulership, which are key elements of the substantive knowledge thread concerning 'Power and Rulers,' including monarchy and wars. After the Romans left Britain in the early 5th century, there was no central power, leading to political fragmentation and frequent warfare. The power vacuum allowed for the migration of the Anglo-Saxons, who established their own kingdoms and systems of governance, which included elements of democracy in their early form of 'moots' or meetings. The arrival of Christianity played a significant role in unifying these kingdoms under a common religion, influencing the monarchy's divine right to rule. The Anglo-Saxon kings, such as Alfred the Great, not only defended their territories against Viking invasions but also laid the foundations for English law and governance. The Viking era brought further conflict and led to the establishment of the Danelaw in the north of England. The Viking influence extended into the political system, and by the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, the English monarchy had evolved into a more centralized and feudal system, albeit one that would soon be overtaken by Norman rule. Throughout this period, the concept of kingship evolved, and the continuous wars and conflicts reshaped the boundaries and identities of the British Isles, laying the groundwork for the modern United Kingdom. The changes in power and rulership during this time are reflected in the development of a distinct English identity, the establishment of a centralized state, and the beginnings of what would become the English monarchy and parliamentary system.

## Who were the Mayans and what have we learnt?

(Hi2/9 Non-European study)

## How has crime and punishment changed through the ages?

(Extended Chronological Study Hi2/6)

In ancient times, crime and punishment were often rooted in religious and royal edicts, with monarchs viewed as divine or God's representatives on Earth, which granted them the authority to decree punishments. With the development of state systems, these punishments became more codified, as seen in the Code of Hammurabi or Roman Law. Wars, particularly civil wars or invasions, often led to martial law and military justice, which could be swift and severe. The English monarchy's struggles, for instance, influenced crime and punishment, with different kings and queens enacting various laws and penalties, reflecting their control and the need for order. The Enlightenment brought new philosophies that questioned the authority of monarchs and the harshness of punishments, leading to penal reforms. Monarchs and parliaments began to consider the rights of individuals, which resulted in more humane treatment of criminals and the development of prisons. Modern times have seen further evolution, with democratic governments and international laws influencing the justice system, shifting the focus from retribution to rehabilitation. Wars now see the application of international law and tribunals, and monarchs typically no longer have absolute power over punishment.

## Why was the British Empire created and what was its impact on the world?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

The Empire was initiated by the British monarchy's ambitions for economic dominance and political power, supported by the nation's naval prowess. The monarchy, with its parliamentary system, provided governance that facilitated exploration and conquest, enabling the British to establish colonies across the world. These actions often led to wars, both to acquire new territories and to maintain control over them, such as the Boer Wars in South Africa and the battles of the British Raj in India. The impact of the British Empire was extensive, influencing global trade routes, the spread of English as a lingua franca, and the establishment of British legal and educational systems in the colonies. The British monarchy's changing role through this period, from absolute rulers wielding direct power to constitutional figures in a global empire, reflected the shift in governance models. The wars associated with the Empire's expansion were pivotal in shaping the military traditions and strategic outlook of Britain and its colonies. The aftermath of these conflicts often led to significant political changes within the Empire and in the territories it controlled.

## What has been the impact of the World Wars on Britain?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

During the World Wars, the British monarchy played a symbolic role, bolstering national morale and solidarity. King George V and later King George VI became emblematic of the nation's resilience. The monarchy's visibility during the wars, including the service of royal family members in the armed forces, helped to sustain the British people's spirit through the hardships of war. The wars themselves effected British society, politics, and the economy. The First World War led to the decline of the aristocracy and the rise of universal suffrage, shifting the power dynamics within British society. The conflict necessitated the mobilization of the entire economy, leading to unprecedented government intervention in industry and the establishment of a wartime economy. The Second World War further altered Britain's global position, hastening the decline of the British Empire as the focus shifted towards the superpower rivalry of the Cold War. The war also prompted significant social changes, including the foundation of the welfare state, symbolized by the creation of the National Health Service, and further democratization of the government. The World Wars' legacy in Britain is seen in the country's commitment to international peacekeeping, its role in global diplomacy, and the ongoing cultural memory of the wars, which continue to shape British identity and commemorative practices.

## What has been the impact of immigration over the past 100 years?

(Hi2/2.6 Extended chronological Study)

