

# Humanities Parent Workshop

# Humanities Agenda

- Long term plan for History and Geography for this year
- What does History and Geography look like in Years 1 - 6?
- Example of Knowledge Organiser
- Example of Knowledge Note
- Vocabulary example and importance
- What does it look like in books across the school
- Low stake quizzes
- Feedback from pupils

# Sudbourne History Plan for this year

<p>Cycle 2 2023 - 2024</p> <p>Phase 1</p>	<p>Changes within living memory Community and Knowledge (Yr1)</p>	<p>Lives of significant people Community and Knowledge (Yr1)</p>	<p>Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally Community and Knowledge (Yr1)</p>
<p>Cycle 2 2023 - 2024</p> <p>Phase 2</p>	<p>Changes in Britain from the Stone age to the Iron Age <b>Knowledge, Community and Power (Yr3)</b></p>	<p>Continue - Changes in Britain from the Stone age to the Iron Age <b>Knowledge, Community and Power (Yr3)</b></p>	<p>Achievement of an ancient civilisation - Shany Dynasty <b>Civilisation, Knowledge, Power, Invasion (Yr4)</b></p>
<p>Cycle 2 2023 - 2024</p> <p>Phase 3</p>	<p>Ancient Greece - a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western World Myths, Legends, Culture Power, <b>Democracy, Knowledge and Civilisation (Yr5)</b></p>	<p>Windrush Generation - a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils chronological knowledge beyond 1066 <b>Community, Democracy and Power (Yr6)</b></p>	<p>Battle of Britain - study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils chronological knowledge beyond 1066 <b>Community, Democracy and Power (Yr6)</b></p>

# Sudbourne Geography Plan for this year

Cycle 2 2023 - 2024 Phase 1	Continents, oceans, countries and capital cities of UK and seas <b>Human and physical Geography (Yr1)</b>	Hot and cold locations <b>Place knowledge (Yr1)</b>	Local area map work skills <b>Geographical skills and fieldwork (Yr1)</b>
Cycle 2 2023 - 2024 Phase 2	Local area study <b>Human and physical Geography</b> OS maps and scale <b>Geographical skills and fieldwork (Yr3)</b>	UK Study <b>Locational knowledge (Yr3)</b>	Revisit Human and physical geography <b>Locational knowledge (Yr3)</b>
Cycle 2 2023 - 2024 Phase 3	World cities, biomes and environmental regions <b>Human and physical Geography (Yr5)</b>	4 and 6 figure grid references <b>Geographical skills and fieldwork (Yr5)</b>	OS maps and fieldwork <b>Geographical skills and fieldwork (Yr5)</b>

# The National curriculum is written in Phases and sometimes in whole Key Stages

## Key stage 1

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Pupils should be taught to:

### Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

### Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

### Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
  - key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
  - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

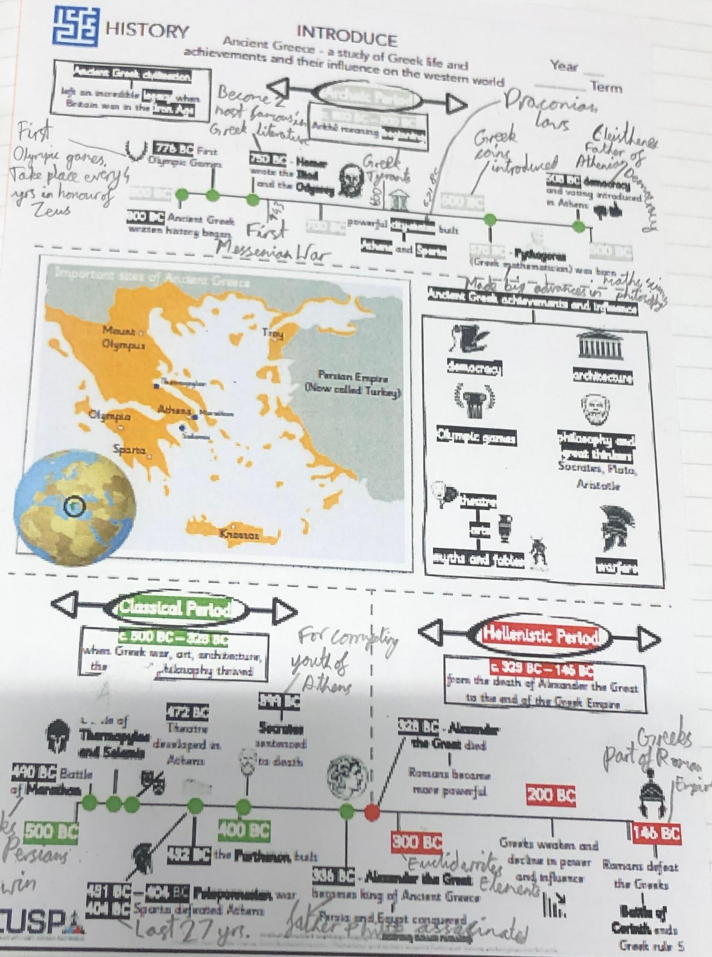
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Here we can see it is for the whole Key Stage

We have broken this down - securing concepts and knowledge and have considered the end goals we want the children to achieve by the end of a phase

# How can we secure children's learning?

- We use strong start lessons that are focused on disciplinary understanding (skills children need to use)
- We also use reference lessons. These are about building children's prior background knowledge so that they can make sense of the new substantive content within that lesson



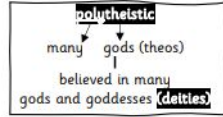
This is an example of our Knowledge Organiser (KO)

Children are encouraged to have a look at the start of the topic

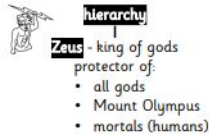
They are encouraged to annotate and add information (key facts) throughout subsequent lessons



Please look at the example in your information pack

2. What beliefs did the Ancient Greeks hold?















Ancient Greeks  
↓  
imagined a world protected by gods called **Olympians**  
↓  
lived on Mount Olympus



Greeks worshipped gods by:  
 building **sanctuaries**  
**temples and treasures**  
(to store precious gifts)  
↓  
 visited temples - leave gifts and worship the god

12 gods of Olympus - **Olympians**

 Aphrodite <b>love</b>	 Hephaestus <b>fire &amp; work</b>
 Apollo <b>sun &amp; truth</b>	 Hera <b>Queen of gods</b>
 Ares <b>war</b>	 Hermes <b>trade</b>
 Athena <b>wisdom &amp; war</b>	 Dionysus <b>wine</b>
 Artemis <b>hunting</b>	 Poseidon <b>sea</b>
 Hades <b>underworld</b>	 Zeus <b>King of the gods, sky &amp; earth</b>

This is a Knowledge Note (KN)

The teacher and the children read through the Knowledge Note. The teacher will break KN into sections that will determine how the lesson will be taught.

Children use the KO and KN to help support their learning.



## Y1 Location study of the continents and oceans

### Vocabulary Essentials: Teacher Guide

Prior vocabulary knowledge



Words I should know

Roots, prefixes, suffixes and spelling rules

world, different, map, colour, blue

Vocabulary for explicit instruction



**Tier 2** multiple meaning or high frequency

vast

unimaginably big

azure

a bright blue colour

rotated

to move in a circle around a point

expanse

a vast area of something

**Tier 3** subject specific

ocean

a vast expanse of salt water

continent

a continuous expanse of land

polar

relating to the North or South Poles

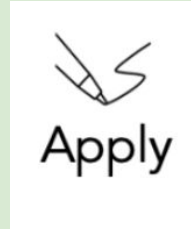
atlas

a book of maps


**An example of a vocabulary unit**


The expectation is for children to know these words and use them in lessons

# Independent Task - known as Apply



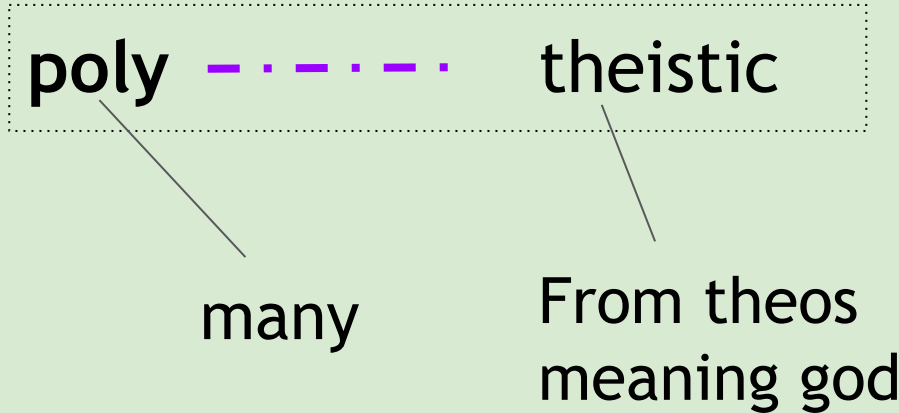
**Deciding** ↗

 The Ancient Greeks were a polytheistic society because they believed that everything in life was controlled by a god or goddess.

 The Ancient Greeks were a polytheistic society because Ancient Greece was divided into many small regions and each had their own god or goddess.

Which statement do you agree with? Give reasons for your choice.

Here: children would have learnt the meaning of polytheistic as part of their vocabulary



Thinking hard questions - Children can use these to help order events in chronological order

Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023

Flick back 4

1. What is the capital of Greece?
2. What continent is Greece in?
3. What sea surrounds Greece?
4. Describe the location of Greece relative to two other countries in Europe.

1. Ancient Athens  
 2. Europe  
 3. Mediterranean Sea  
 4. Turkey, Bulgaria

1. Ancient Greece has hundreds of islands in the Mediterranean Sea and shared a border with Turkey.

1. Who were the Ancient Greeks and when did they rule?

**Archaic Period**

**Archaic Greece**

- Small mountainous country
- Hundreds of islands in the Mediterranean Sea
- Not one country, like today
- People who shared the same language and culture

Archaic was in the Iron Age

Greeks and clans fought for territory

**Archaic Period** 800-500 BC

Arche meaning beginning

800 BC - 500 BC

- Olympic games first written about
- Athens and Sparta powerful city-states
- start of democracy in Athens

**Classical Period** 500 BC - 323 BC

advanced themselves through:

- great thinking
- theatre and arts
- architecture
- warring city-states
- Alexander the Great

**Hellenistic Period**

Hellen meaning 'an Ancient Greek'

323 BC - 146 BC

Following Alexander the Great's death - Ancient Greek power and influence deteriorated

**Archaic Period**  
800-500 BC

776 BC \*First Olympic games

600 BC The first Greek coin.

508 BC Father of Athens Democracy - Pericles

440 BC Greeks first sight against piracy.

404 BC Peloponnesian war it last 27 years.

399 BC Computing the youth of Athens.

300 BC Euclid a Greek writer.

200 BC Greeks weaken and decline in power.

146 BC Rome's defeat Greeks.

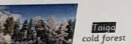
Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> December 2023

3 What is a biome? (environmental region)

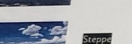
A **biome** is a region that has a certain climate and plants that are adapted to live there.



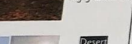
**Tundra**  
treeless and cold



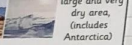
**Taiga**  
cold forest



**Steppe**  
dry grassland



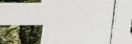
**Desert**  
large and very dry area, (includes Antarctica)



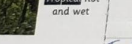
**Mixed forest**



**Tropical** hot and wet



**Savanna** dry grassland + a few trees



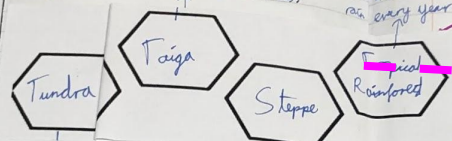
**Montane** colder, mountains + trees

GIVE ONE	GET ONE
Latitude - regions with reference to their temperature and distance to the equator.	There are 64 countries in Europe.
A city is a large urban settlement that is	Paris has a temperature between 15-20°C
Equator is the imaginary line around the Earth.	Russia falls into both Asia and Europe.

Fer- means to carry  
Fertile Fertilisation  
Ferry is  
Fertilisation  
Fertile  
Reference  
Fertile  
Conference

Coldest, biggest and driest biome. Grey wolves, bears and beavers found there. Found in N. Canada and Russia. Called boreal or coniferous.

Near Equator. Hottest and warm. 70-90°F most of the year. Monkeys, anacondas and parrots live there. At least 75 in. of rain every year.



Treeless, and cold. Very difficult to survive in. Covers 10% of the world. Found near the N. and S. Poles. Moose, migrating birds and arctic foxes can be found there. It has a sub-soil called permafrost which is permanently frozen.

Wide, vast expanse of land. Not enough rain for trees to grow. Has a cold winter and hot summer. Lots of low-growing plants.

A polar bear would thrive in an Arctic desert biome as there are several fish and walrus for them to eat. They depend on the ice for the elevations. As they are herbivores, they prefer areas with plenty of grasslands, marshes and shrubs.  
A squirrel would thrive in a mixed forest biome as there are lots of available in sufficient quantities. Porrids would be suited to a tropical biome as there are a lot of trees for them to live in, and nuts for them to eat.

16. A distinctive part of the Earth with animals and plants suited to the environment is called a...  
 A biome ✓  
 Biome  
 I'm not sure

17. This biome is called...  
 Desert ✓  
 Tundra  
 I'm not sure

18. This biome is called...  
 Tropical ✓  
 Biome  
 I'm not sure

19. This biome is called...  
 Steppe ✓  
 Taiga  
 Tundra  
 I'm not sure

20. This biome is called...  
 Steppe ✓  
 Taiga  
 Tundra  
 I'm not sure



Thinking hard questions - here is an example of them researching the different biomes and writing what they know

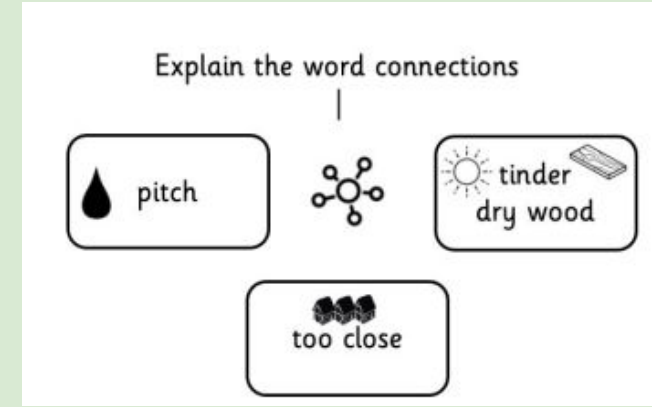
Here is an example we use  
word connections

Children use these to  
create sentences about the  
linking of words

I know pitch was a flammable tar used to  
waterproof houses.

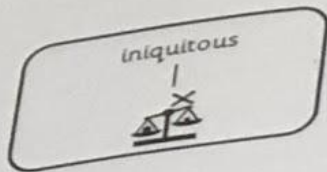
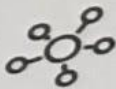
I think the houses were too close and made of  
tinder dry wood.

I think the houses caught fire quickly and easily  
because they were too close and made of very  
dry wood.



Thursday 25 0

Explain the word connection



There are words that are unfair based on the qualities of a person.



# What are the quizzes and how do they help children to learn?

1.



Locate the Caribbean.

- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.

2. Caribbean or Carribean - which is the correct spelling?

- A. Caribbean
- B. Carribean

3. Which islands are **independent** countries in the Caribbean?  
(CHOOSE 3)

- A. The Bahamas.
- B. Anguilla.
- C. Cayman Islands.
- D. Cuba.
- E. Jamaica.
- F. Montserrat.

Low stake quizzes happen. The questions are linked on the previous or current learning knowledge. The theory behind this is to develop children's long term memory of information recall. It also enables teachers to quickly address and misconceptions

1. Which order of these periods in Greek history is correct?

- (A) Hellenistic - Archaic - Classical
- (B) Classical - Hellenistic - Archaic
- (C) Archaic - Classical - Hellenistic

2. These events happened in which Ancient Greek period of time?

1. Philosophy and the theatre thrived.
2. Spectacular temples were built.
3. City-states of Athens and Sparta were in a 30 year war.

- (A) Archaic.
- (B) Classical.
- (C) Hellenistic.

3. Polytheistic means...

- (A) **poly**theistic  
| |  
many gods (theos) = believed in many gods.
- (B) **poly**theistic  
| |  
groups temples = believed in many temples.
- (C) **poly**theistic  
| |  
some gods (theos) = believed in some gods.

1. Which order of these periods in Greek history is correct?

A Hellenistic - Archaic - Classical

B Classical - Hellenistic - Archaic

✓ C Archaic - Classical - Hellenistic

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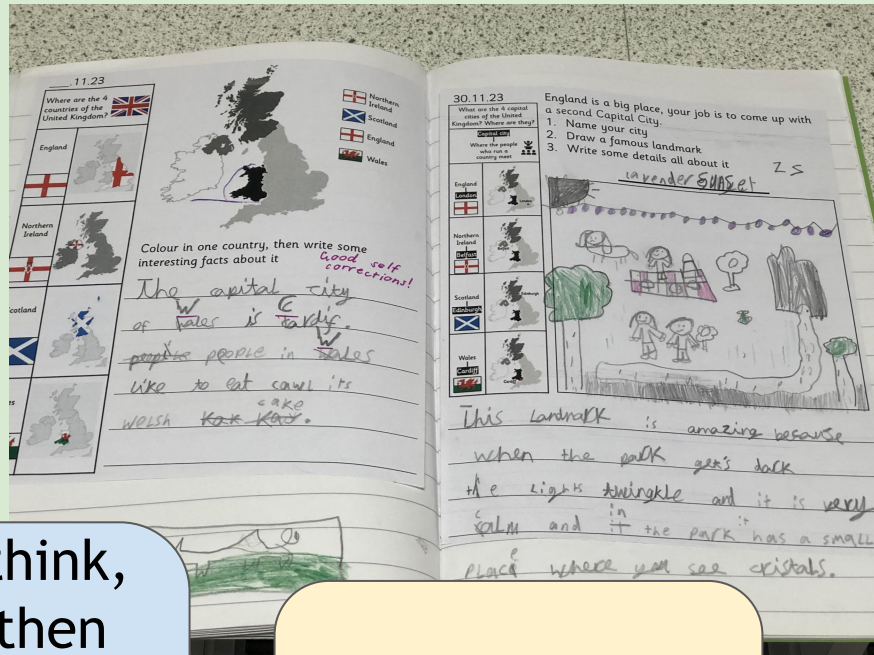
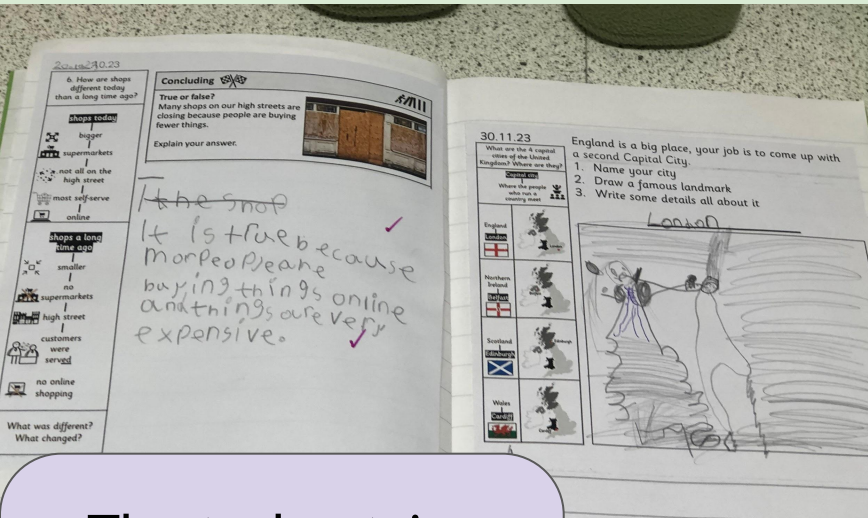
B **poly**theistic

| |  
groups temples = believed in many temples.

C **poly**theistic

| |  
some gods (theos) = believed in some gods.

# What did our children in Phase 1, have to say?

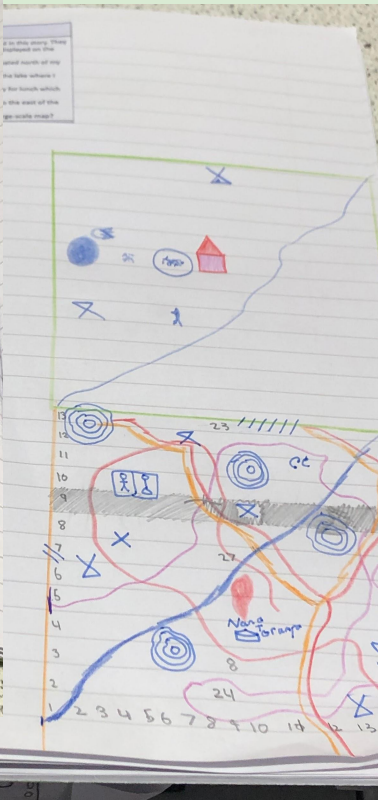
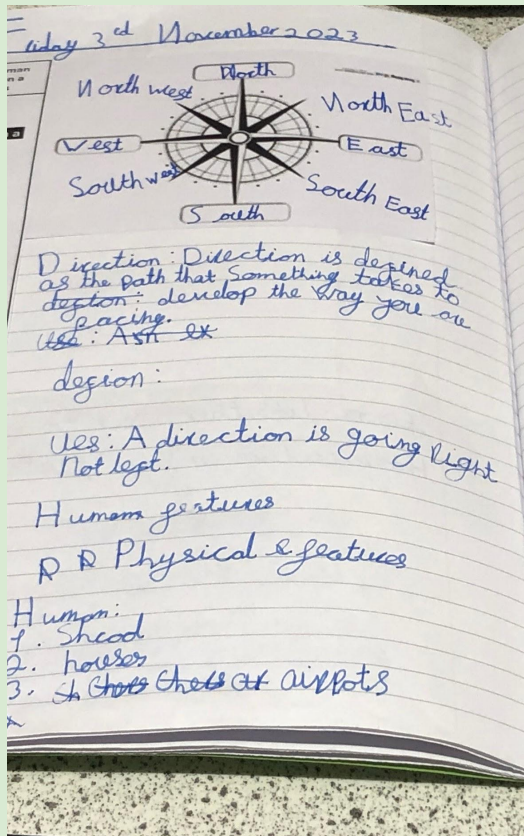


The tasks strips really help me in the lesson as it gives me clues.

We have to think, then draw, then write. I like learning about all the things.

Like writing about people

# What did our children in Phase 2, have to say?



Year 4

I enjoyed history because I can learn things from the past like there's different times in the stone age and who built the stone henge.

I enjoyed geography because we got to use a compass<sup>a</sup> and we kinda learnt to use the 1 sens. My teacher helps me learn by giving me prior knowledge quizzes.

Friday 26th January 2024

OWN-it

Analyse

Tick the root word that means *home* in the word *domesticated*.

- ate
- domo

Explain the meaning of the underlined suffix in the word *community*.

a group of ppl living together

Which part of the word *submerged* means *under*?

Sub

5. When was the Bronze Age? What was the Bronze Age like? How do we know?

**Bronze Age Britain**  
 about 2500 BCE - 800 BCE  
 people brought a new technology  
 people migrating from mainland Europe



making bronze  
 copper ore  
 found in sedimentary or igneous rock

tin e.g. igneous rock  
 tin was only mined in Cornwall - people must have travelled and communicated

mixed and poured into a mould  
 cast the bronze

using bronze  
 makes strong tools, weapons and jewellery  
 brittle and could shatter  
 not easily mended

**EVIDENCE**  
 Amesbury Archer buried with over 100 artefacts  
 Beaker pots, arrowheads, boar tusks, copper knives, jewellery and a cushion stone  
 cushion stone used by metal workers like an anvil

Comparing

Complete this table comparing stone tools with bronze tools by placing a tick (✓) in the correct column.

Features	Stone	Bronze
Made from easy-to-find material	✓	
Easy to shape		✓
Hard and strong		✓
Can be recycled when worn out		✓

Which tools would you find more useful? Justify your answer.

I will use bronze because its more durable and you can recast it.

Justifying

The Amesbury Archer was found with Beaker pots in his grave. These are known to have come from northern Europe.

Which of the statements below is correct? Explain how you know.  
 1. Traders had brought them across the land bridge that existed between Britain and mainland Europe at this time.  
 2. People had learnt how to make boats that could cross the sea.


I think its number 2 because they had to see more of ship are assembled in willsher made our amazing things.

class easiest  
 year 3  
 I really liked History because you go back in time and learning about how our people lived  
 I liked Gogis because you get to know how the world  
 how to go around the world.  
 what helped me in the lesson was the notes and the so wis to get your mind going

# What did our children in Phase 3, have to say?

Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2023

Q1 ONE	Q2 ONE
ancient Greeks were Polytheistic	They were gods at the Olympians
Zeus was the King. There are three periods of Greek history: Archaic, Hellenistic and classical	
ancient Greeks were here was the golden age of Greece	



Impressive city with laws and a government. Athens are coastal and Sparta is not coastal. Sparta studied war they had no city walls and no impressive buildings. ✓

**Athens:** what was the difference between Athens and Sparta?

- coastal: built a fleet of ships
- named after the Greek goddess Athena
- democracy by voting
- walled city
- phenomenal buildings

**Acropolis**  
across a hilltop + polis = city

- incredible temples - Parthenon
- great thinkers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle (Although Athens did sentence Socrates to death)
- military training compulsory

**Sparta:**

- not coastal: built an army
- a fearsome fighting city
- didn't study philosophy or arts
- studied war

shorter metal longer  
spear army uniform  
leather spears ✓  
dedicated to Athena then dedicated to Ares/Mars  
navy uniform

**Proving**

Decide which of these statements is true and which is false.

- The Acropolis is one large temple dedicated to Athena.
- Spartan boys were taught to read and write as well as how to fight.

Justify your decision with proof.  
Create a statement for a partner to prove or disprove.

I think statement two is true because on the knowledge note it says they studied war and it said they would train at 6 in the army. Athenian boys learnt to read and write

the task strip helps me so much because when there's a quiz or a question i look at the task strip and tells me information.

Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023

- Flick back 4
1. What is the capital of Greece?
  2. What continent is Greece in?
  3. What sea surrounds Greece?
  4. Describe the location of Greece relative to two other countries in Europe.



1. Ancient Athens
2. Europe
3. Mediterranean Sea
4. Turkey, Bulgaria

1. Who were the Ancient Greeks and when did they rule?

**Archaic Period**

- small mountainous country
- hundreds of glands in the Aegean/Mediterranean Sea
- not all citizens like today
- people who shared the same language and culture

**Archaic Wars** (Greeks and Persians fought for territory)

**Archaic Period** 600-500 BC

Archaic 'racing' beginning

- Olympic games first written about
- Athens and Sparta powerful city-states
- start of democracy in Athens

**Classical Period** 500 BC - 323 BC

advanced themselves through:

- Great thinking
- theatre and arts
- architecture
- warring city-states
- Alexander the Great

**Hellenistic Period** 323 BC - 146 BC

'Hellen' meaning 'an Ancient Greek'

- following Alexander the Great's death - Ancient Greek power and influence deteriorated

**Archaic Period** 800-500 BC

- 776 BC
- 600 BC
- 508 BC
- 440 BC
- 704 BC

\*First Olympic games

The first Greek coin, Father of Athens Democracy - Pericles

Greeks first fight against Persians

Peloponnesian war it last 27 years.

- 394 BC
- 300 BC
- 200 BC
- 146 BC

**Hellenistic Period** 323-146 BC

Computing the youth of Athens.

Edmund a Greek writer.

Greeks weakened and decline in power.

Romans defeat Greeks.

History

I like the fact that we are pushed, in a good way, to show our own opinions and to make links between different topics/lessons and parts of lessons.

Geography

I like how we get resources, e.g. an atlas or a map on the ~~box~~ interactive ~~whiteboard~~ whiteboard, and ~~to~~ then we have to interpret the keys and write what information we found in our books.