**Newquay Junior Academy – Spring 2 Sequence – History**

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| Logo  Description automatically generated |  | **YEAR 3****Prior knowledge…** Pupils will have learnt about the Indus Valley civilisation**Persia and Greece**   |  | **YEAR 4****Prior knowledge…** Pupils will have learnt about the Romans and Christianity in RE.**Christianity in three empires (300-600CE)** |  | **YEAR 5****Prior knowledge…** Pupils will have learnt about the Romans and Christianity in RE.**Christianity in three empires (300-600CE)** | **YEAR 6** | **YEAR 6****Prior knowledge…** Pupils will have learnt about the Romans and Christianity in RE.**Christianity in three empires (300-600CE)** |
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| **INTENT** |  | Disciplinary focus: similarity and difference What did Greek city-states have in common? |  | Disciplinary focus: similarity/difference What made each early Christian state special? |  | Disciplinary focus: similarity/difference What made each early Christian state special? |  | Disciplinary focus: similarity/difference What made each early Christian state special? |
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| **VOCABULARY / STICKY KNOWLEDGE** |  | Start with ancient Persia and its empire to set geographical & political context. Ancient Greek city states, inc. Sparta and Athens. Why/how did they form? Homer’s Iliad Greco-Persian wars, inc. battle of Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis Ancient Greek language Peloponnese War, Greek religion – gods and goddesses.Disciplinary focus: similarity and difference What did Greek city-states have in common? |  | This unit focuses on three cities: Rome, Constantinople and Adulis (in the African empire of Aksum), representing three types of Christianity influenced by and influencing local culture. Stories examine the role of rulers in the spread of Christianity. Narrative as follows: 1.Revisit Christianity in Rome. Persecution etc. Constantine and Battle of Milvian Bridge. Christianity becomes official religion of Roman Empire. 2.Constantine founding of Constantinople. 3.Fall of Rome in 5th century. Byzantine Empire, including more on Constantinople - confluence of European & Asian influences in art and architecture. 4.Trade in East Africa & links with civilisations already studied. Port of Adulis on the Red Sea. Kingdom of Aksum. 5.Ethiopian Christianity: the rock churches and other cultural artefacts; importance in world Christianity. 6.Christianity spreads into Africa. Conversion of King Ezana via Eastern (Syrian) Christianity. Recent archaeological finds refining our understanding of early Christianity in Aksum. |  | This unit focuses on three cities: Rome, Constantinople and Adulis (in the African empire of Aksum), representing three types of Christianity influenced by and influencing local culture. Stories examine the role of rulers in the spread of Christianity. Narrative as follows: 1.Revisit Christianity in Rome. Persecution etc. Constantine and Battle of Milvian Bridge. Christianity becomes official religion of Roman Empire. 2.Constantine founding of Constantinople. 3.Fall of Rome in 5th century. Byzantine Empire, including more on Constantinople - confluence of European & Asian influences in art and architecture. 4.Trade in East Africa & links with civilisations already studied. Port of Adulis on the Red Sea. Kingdom of Aksum. 5.Ethiopian Christianity: the rock churches and other cultural artefacts; importance in world Christianity. 6.Christianity spreads into Africa. Conversion of King Ezana via Eastern (Syrian) Christianity. Recent archaeological finds refining our understanding of early Christianity in Aksum. |  | This unit focuses on three cities: Rome, Constantinople and Adulis (in the African empire of Aksum), representing three types of Christianity influenced by and influencing local culture. Stories examine the role of rulers in the spread of Christianity. Narrative as follows: 1.Revisit Christianity in Rome. Persecution etc. Constantine and Battle of Milvian Bridge. Christianity becomes official religion of Roman Empire. 2.Constantine founding of Constantinople. 3.Fall of Rome in 5th century. Byzantine Empire, including more on Constantinople - confluence of European & Asian influences in art and architecture. 4.Trade in East Africa & links with civilisations already studied. Port of Adulis on the Red Sea. Kingdom of Aksum. 5.Ethiopian Christianity: the rock churches and other cultural artefacts; importance in world Christianity. 6.Christianity spreads into Africa. Conversion of King Ezana via Eastern (Syrian) Christianity. Recent archaeological finds refining our understanding of early Christianity in Aksum. |
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| **SEQUENCE OF LESSONS** |  | 1. The king of kings
2. The Persian Empire
3. The Greek city states
4. Greek gods and goddesses
5. The Greek language and The Iliad.
6. The Greek and Persian wars
 |  | 1. To the Lions! Christians in the Roman Empire2.Empire Constantine makes big changes3.The Byzantine Empire carries on4. An African empire: Aksum5. A high and holy place6. How Aksum became a Christian state |  | 1. To the Lions! Christians in the Roman Empire2.Empire Constantine makes big changes3.The Byzantine Empire carries on4. An African empire: Aksum5. A high and holy place6. How Aksum became a Christian state |  |  1. To the Lions! Christians in the Roman Empire2.Empire Constantine makes big changes3.The Byzantine Empire carries on4. An African empire: Aksum5. A high and holy place6. How Aksum became a Christian state |
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| **OUTCOME / COMPOSITE** |  |  Invite parents in prior to collection to share their learning.  |  | What made each early Christian state special?Children create a leaflet explaining their favourite pieces of knowledge from the unit – must include a comparison.  |  |  What made each early Christian state special? Children create a paper/electronic quiz for someone at home.  |   | What made each early Christian state special?Filmed debate – which was the best state? |