



# History: Intent, Implementation & Impact Statement

This document outlines: the intent and rationale behind the history curriculum, how to deliver it and how to measure pupil progress.

## Intent

### School Curriculum Intent:

For our learners our curriculum provides:

- a value-based curriculum, building from a foundation of Christian values developed at the Infant School (C of E), and enhanced at the Junior School (Community), to prepare our learners to be inclusive, respectful of themselves and others, and enable them to contribute fully within our modern, multi-cultural, British society;
- responsible citizens, successful learners and confident individuals;
- opportunities to enrich the life of our learners and provide vibrant experiences to make learning real, to open their minds to wider worlds beyond their own, and to enable them to empathise with each other, and others in different circumstances, from different backgrounds, places and times;
- a linked, language-rich curriculum to develop deep understanding and cultural capital;
- development of characteristics to enable them to contribute fully within their school and wider community, now and into the future;
- skills to develop positive relationships, and high expectations of behaviour; enabling everyone to be the best possible versions of themselves;
- a range of knowledge and skills to be equipped for the next stage of education.

At Burbage C of E Infant School, we use Kapow Primary's history scheme of work as this aims to inspire pupils to be curious and creative thinkers who develop a complex knowledge of local and national history, and the history of the wider world.

We want pupils to develop the confidence to think critically, ask questions, and be able to explain and analyse historical evidence. Through our scheme of work, we aim to build an awareness of significant events and individuals in global, British and local history and recognise how things have changed over time.



History will support children to appreciate the complexity of people's lives, the diversity of societies and the relationships between different groups.

Studying history allows children to appreciate the many reasons why people may behave in the way they do, supporting children to develop empathy for others while providing an opportunity to learn from mankind's past mistakes.

Kapow Primary's history scheme aims to support pupils in building their understanding of chronology in each year group, making connections over periods of time and developing a chronologically-secure knowledge of history. We hope to develop pupils' understanding of how historians study the past and construct accounts and the skills to carry out their own historical enquiries.

In order to prepare pupils for their future learning in history, our scheme aims to introduce them to key substantive concepts including power, invasion, settlement and migration, empire, civilisation, religion, trade, achievements of humankind, society and culture.

Kapow Primary's history scheme of work enables pupils to meet the end of key stage attainment targets in the National Curriculum and the aims also align with those set out in the National Curriculum.

Within our history curriculum we provide the children with opportunities to promote spiritual development by allowing them to 'look in' on their own personal history when thinking about their own timelines, family trees and achievements. The children also develop a deeper sense of gratitude for what we have today because of the past.

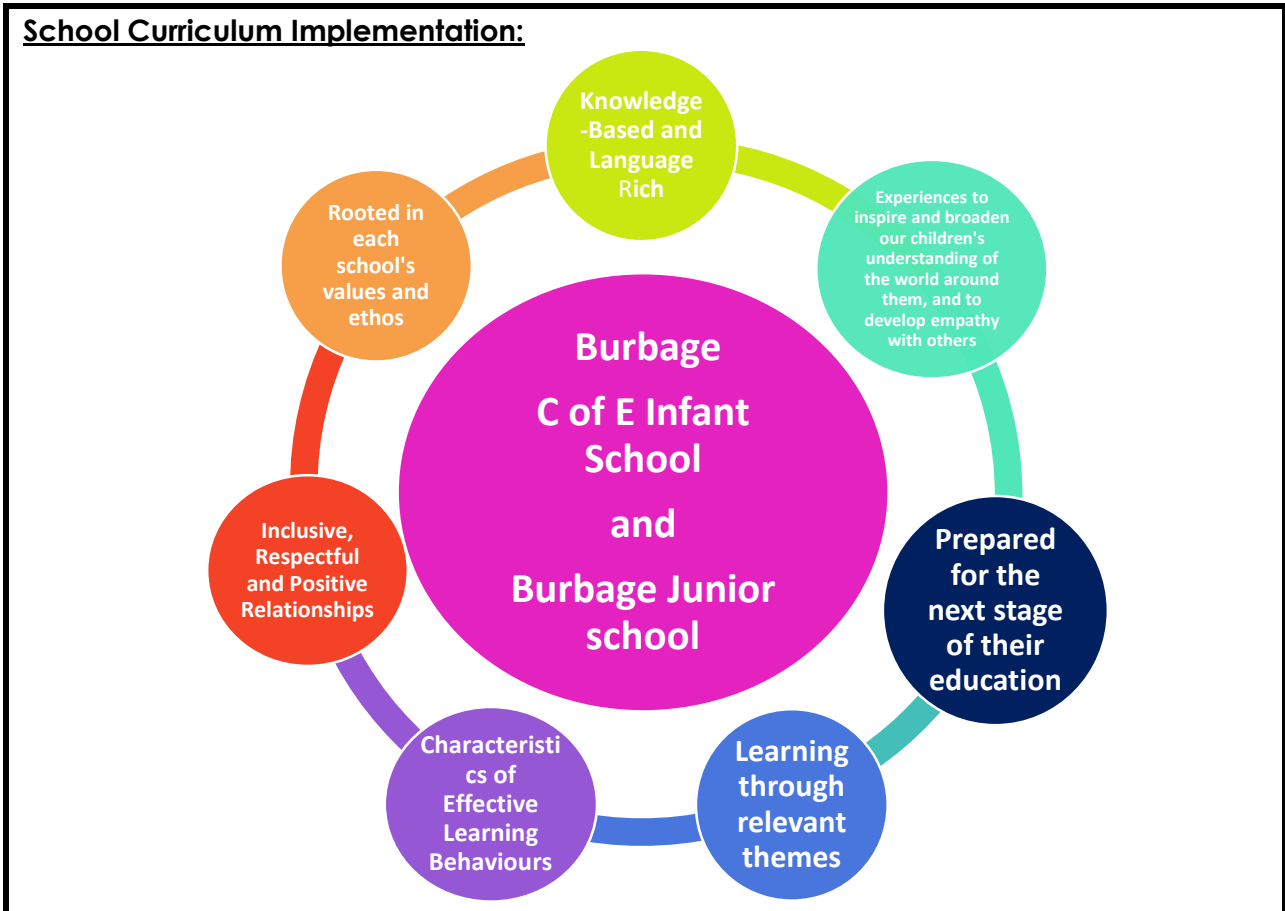
The history curriculum allows the children to 'look out' and put themselves into the shoes of others when thinking and asking questions about what life would have been like in the past. When learning about significant people and events, the children begin to appreciate how the consequences of these events have shaped the world that they now live in.

Children are encouraged to 'look up' and develop a sense of awe, wonder and curiosity.

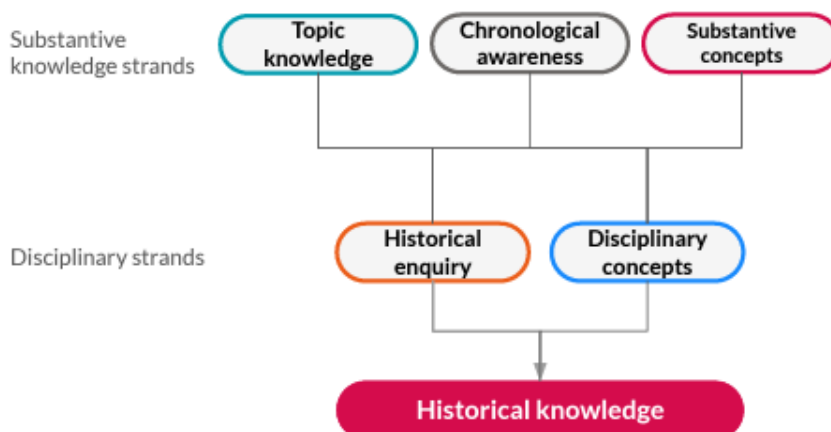
Our intent is underpinned by our school vision 'Loving, Living, Learning'. We intend for children to love and enjoy history to ensure they reach their full learning potential.



## Implementation



In order to meet the aims of the National Curriculum for history and in response to the Ofsted Research review into history, we have identified the following key strands:



The Kapow Primary scheme emphasises the importance of historical knowledge being shaped by disciplinary approaches, as shown in the diagram above. These strands are interwoven through all our history units to create engaging and enriching learning experiences which allow the children to investigate history as historians do.

Each six-lesson unit has a focus on chronology to allow children to explore the place in time of the period they are studying and make comparisons in other parts of the world. Children will develop their awareness of the past in Key Stage 1 and will know where people and events fit chronologically.

This will support children in building a 'mental timeline' they can refer to throughout their learning in Key Stage 2 and identifying connections, contrasts and trends over time.

The Kapow Primary timeline supports children in developing this chronological awareness. Units are organised around an enquiry-based question and children are encouraged to follow the enquiry cycle (Question, Investigate, Interpret, Evaluate and Conclude, Communicate) when answering historical questions.

Over the course of the scheme, children develop their understanding of the following key disciplinary concepts:

- Change and continuity
- Cause and consequence
- Similarities and differences
- Historical significance
- Historical interpretations
- Sources of evidence

These concepts will be encountered in different contexts during the study of local, British and world history.

Accordingly, children will have varied opportunities to learn how historians use these skills to analyse the past and make judgements. They will confidently develop and use their own historical skill set. As children progress through the Kapow scheme, they will create their own historical enquiries to study using sources and the skills they have developed.

Substantive concepts such as power, trade, invasion and settlement, are introduced in Key Stage 1, clearly identified in Lower key Stage 2 and revisited in Upper Key Stage 2 (see Progression of skills and knowledge) allowing knowledge of these key concepts to grow. These concepts are returned to in different contexts, meaning that pupils begin to develop an understanding of these abstract themes which are crucial to their future learning in history.

The Kapow scheme follows the spiral curriculum model where previous skills and knowledge are returned to and built upon. For example, children progress by



developing their knowledge and understanding of substantive and disciplinary concepts by experiencing them in a range of historical contexts and periods.

*History in Action* videos explain the careers and work of those in history and heritage-related fields. Historians, archivists, archaeologists, museum curators, teachers and heritage experts discuss their love of history, how they became interested in the subject, how they got into their jobs and what their jobs involve.


Lessons are designed to be varied, engaging and hands-on, allowing children to experience the different aspects of an historical enquiry. In each lesson, children will participate in activities involving disciplinary and substantive concepts, developing their knowledge and understanding of Britain's role in the past and that of the wider world. Children will develop their knowledge of concepts and chronology as well as their in-depth knowledge of the context being studied.

Differentiated guidance is available for every lesson to ensure that they can be accessed by all pupils and that opportunities to stretch pupils' learning are available when required.

Knowledge organisers for each unit support pupils in building a foundation of factual knowledge by encouraging recall of key facts, concepts and vocabulary. Strong subject knowledge is vital for staff to be able to deliver a highly-effective and robust history curriculum.

Each unit of lessons focuses on the key subject knowledge needed to deliver the curriculum, making links with prior learning and identifying possible misconceptions. Kapow has been created with the understanding that many teachers do not feel confident delivering the history curriculum and every effort has been made to ensure that they feel supported to deliver lessons of a high standard.

## Impact

<p><b>School Curriculum Impact:</b></p> 	Pupils who take responsibility for their own actions and make a positive contribution to society.
	Knowledge of British and global society beyond their own through the curriculum.
	Able to use technology effectively and safely.
	Excellent behaviour and attendance.
	Healthy lifestyle choices- safe, healthy and fulfilling lives.
	All children to make good progress from their starting point.
	Pupils who enjoy learning and can independently explore and enquire.



The impact of Kapow Primary's scheme can be constantly monitored through both formative and summative assessment opportunities. Each lesson includes guidance to support teachers in assessing pupils against the learning objectives. Furthermore, each unit has a skill catcher and knowledge assessment quiz which can be used at the end of the unit to provide a summative assessment.

After the implementation of Kapow Primary history, pupils should leave school equipped with a range of skills to enable them to succeed in their secondary education. They will be enquiring learners who ask questions and can make suggestions about where to find the evidence to answer the question. They will be critical and analytical thinkers who are able to make informed and balanced judgements based on their knowledge of the past.

The expected impact of following the Kapow history scheme of work is that children will:

- know and understand the history of Britain, how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world;
- develop an understanding of the history of the wider world, including ancient civilisations, empires, non-European societies and the achievements of mankind;
- develop a historically-grounded understanding of substantive concepts - power, invasion, settlement and migration, civilisation, religion, trade, achievements of mankind and society;
- form historical arguments based on cause and effect, consequence, continuity and change, similarity and differences;
- have an appreciation for significant individuals, inventions and events that impact our world both in history and from the present day;
- understand how historians learn about the past and construct accounts.
- ask historically-valid questions through an enquiry-based approach to learning to create structured accounts;
- explain how and why interpretations of the past have been constructed using evidence;
- make connections between historical concepts and timescales;
- meet the end of key stage expectations outlined in the National Curriculum for history.