













History Knowledge Categories

Settlements	Beliefs	Cultures and Pastimes	Location	Main Events
				
<p>Throughout history people have organised themselves into settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *homes (including the types of material and construction techniques) *sanitation *heating *public facilities *monuments and memorials *gathering places *the nature of the settlement *defences *important features (e.g. proximity to a river or sea port) 	<p>Beliefs often form the basis for day-to-day routines and practices. By organising knowledge into belief systems, pupils can begin to understand why people acted as they did.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *pagan practices *organised religions *key events (e.g. sacrifice) *ideologies *symbols 	<p>Evidence of culture and pastimes exists from some of the earliest civilisations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *artworks *artists and artisans *jewellery *architecture and architects *games *sports *plays and theatres *music and instruments *great thinkers and big ideas *stories and books 	<p>It is a common misconception that events or periods in history were widespread or even global. Knowing that history involved both time and place is important in forming meaningful knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *modern geographical location *historical geographical location *multiple locations, included the associated terminology *movement and its associated terminology 	<p>History is often thought of in terms of events and when they took place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *key 'stories' and events *dates and durations *key figures *the changes (or continuity) brought about by events *significant events that happened elsewhere at the same time or similar time



History Knowledge Categories

Food and Farming 	Travel and Exploration 	Conflict 	Society 	Artefacts 
<p>How people through history have found food to sustain themselves is an important part of historical knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *main food groups (e.g. grains, fish) *popular food and dishes *methods of collection *important technological breakthroughs *use of animals *trades in food and spices 	<p>How people have travelled and how far they have travelled has developed dramatically throughout history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *types of transport and how they were powered *technological advancements and their pioneers *breakthrough events *reasons for travel *trade routes *holidays and how they have changed because of transport 	<p>Conflict has affected human behaviour throughout history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *historic events *reasons for conflict *weapons *defences *resistance *tactics *types of conflict *resolutions to conflict 	<p>Society is the way that groups organise themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *life for different sections of society (e.g. rich, poor, men, women) *education *crime and punishment *health and medicine *clothing *social organisation (e.g. nation states, governments) 	<p>Evidence, both primary and secondary help historians to understand what happened in the past. Artefacts, a form of first-hand evidence, are the everyday objects left behind that act as clues as to what life in the past may have been like.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *tools *ornaments *household items *coins *diaries *historical accounts *newspaper reports



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