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**Why is History important?**

History is important because it helps pupils to understand and interpret the past, and therefore, the present.

Through history, pupils develop a deeper cross-cultural awareness and understanding of their own and others’ heritage, through looking at evidence and asking and answering questions.

In history, we can analyse successes and failures, which, in turn, teaches us to learn from our mistakes.

**When is History taught?**

History is taught through thematic units. The attached overview (Appendix 1) maps out which thematic units feature this subject and the Long-Term Plan (Appendix 2) clearly shows the objectives taught.

**How is History taught?**

History is taught through a combination of subject knowledge, historical skills, enquiry and fieldwork. Learning takes place both inside and outside the classroom.

**What do we learn about in History?**

We learn about the following:-  
  
Old Things   
Wars (World Wars, Civil Wars)

The Ancient Greeks

The Inuits

Roman Empire and Invasions

Inventors e.g. Thomas Edison

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The Mayans

The Benin

Famous historical figures

Broadcasting

Religions

Democracy

Transport

Extinction

Animation

Technology e.g. the Internet and World Wide Web  
The Moon Landing

Significant local history figure / event

Apartheid / Anti-Semitism

Discovery of America / Native Americans  
Legacy

**Who do we learn about in History?**

We learn about the following individuals:-

Thomas Edison

Walt Disney  
Mother Teresa  
Neil Armstrong

Roman Emperors and rulers

Martin Luther-King

Nelson Mandela

Rosa Parks

Various World Leaders

Tim Berners-Lee

John Logie Baird

Steve Jobs

Carl Linnaeus

**How do we assess and monitor History?**

Teachers assess children’s knowledge, understanding and skills in History by making observations within class and by analysis of their written evidence. As part of our assessment for learning process, children will receive both verbal and written feedback as a means of development.