KS1 Endpoints	
Why is the history of my locality important?	Describe and offer reasons for why this place is historically important;
	Describe the artefact and what its probable purpose would have been;
	• Describe and offer reasons for how people were living then;
	• Describe the event and suggest reasons why it is remembered today;
	• Describe the ways of life of people living in Britain at the time of the event;
	• Describe the reasons why this individual is remembered;
	• Describe the ways of life of people who were living in Britain at the same time as this person.
How do our favourite games and toys compare	• Identify and describe some of the ways in which historians divide up time;
to those of children in the 1960s?	• Complete and describe a simple timeline of some important historic events of the 20 th century;
	• Identify and describe some of the historical events that occurred in Britain during the 1960s;
	• Describe how children would have played with their favourite toys and games in the 1960s;
	• Compare and contrast popular toys and games of the 1960s with those of today identifying similarities and differences;
	• Describe how Wi-Fi enabled toys and games work and recognise why they didn't exist in the 1960s;
	• Describe why giving personal information to Wi-Fi enabled toys could put their privacy and safety at risk;
	• Devise questions and interview some people who lived in the 1960s and describe and present their information to others.

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What does is take to become a great explorer?	Describe the achievements of Ranulph Fiennes;
	• Describe the achievements of Amy Johnson and suggest reasons why they are particularly remarkable;
	• Describe some voyages and discoveries of Columbus and suggest reasons why he was able to accomplish so much;
	• Describe the events leading up to the Moon landing and suggest reasons why Armstrong was able to accomplish this;
	• Describe the qualities that astronauts travelling to Mars will require and compare and contrast these with those of Fiennes, Johnson and Columbus.
Who is the greatest	Describe what is commemorated on Guy Fawkes Night;
history maker?	• Suggest reasons for this;
	• Describe and compare their relative achievements; and reach a judgement about their relative importance;
	• Compare and reach a judgement about the relative importance of the achievements of the six history makers;
	Describe how they would like to make history in their lifetime.
Why was Charles sent to prison?	Identify and describe against whom Britain was fighting and where many of the battles were taking place in France;
	• Describe how people communicated at the time of the First World War and suggest reasons why messenger pigeons were so important to the military;
	• Describe and explain why Charles was sent to prison for six months in 1916;
	• Describe and give reasons for these changes;
	• Describe different ways in which horses were used and give reasons why they were so important to the war effort;

	 Compare and contrast the ways that animals were used during the First World War with how they are used today by rescue and support services; Give reasons why fireflies were important to a soldier in the trenches during the First World War.
Why do we know so much about where Sappho used to live?	 Identify, describe and suggest reasons for some of the ways in which people lived in Pompeii; Describe what a typical day in the life of Sappho might have been and suggest reasons why we know this; Describe what an 'empire' is and identify and locate the modern-day countries that were once part of the Roman Empire; Describe the causes and effects of the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79;
	 Describe and suggest reasons how a range of smaller artefacts would have been used; Compare and contrast the trustworthiness of the account of Pliny with that of the painting by Briulov as evidence of what occurred at Pompeii; Describe how archaeologists have created plaster casts of their bodies.

LKS2 Endpoints	
How did life change for the Ancient Britons	Describe some of the ways of life associated with Ancient Britons;
during the Stone Age?	• Describe the difference between <i>history</i> and <i>prehistory</i> and recognise that the Stone Age ended approximately 4,500 years ago at the beginning of the Bronze Age;
	• Reconstruct in an annotated drawing what the family may have been doing and describe and explain their reasoning;
	• Describe what an artefact is and explain how archaeologists use them to infer how people may have lived in the past;
	• Describe the features of such camps and explain how and why they would have been different;
	• Describe and explain some of the important ways in which life for Ancient Britons changed during the Stone Age.
What is the secret of the Standing Stones?	Describe and explain how bronze is smelted;
the standard stones.	• Describe and explain what a range of artefacts suggest about how people lived during the Bronze Age;
	• Identify, describe and explain the likely use of the artefacts discovered in his grave;
	Describe and explain the purpose of monuments;
	• Describe the form and layout of Merrivale and reach a judgement regarding its purpose;
	• Reach a judgement regarding what some of these additional features may have been;
	Describe and explain their ideas as to the purpose of ceremonies at Merrivale
How do artefacts help us to understand the	Describe and explain the main features of an Iron Age hill fort;
lives of people in Iron Age Britain?	• Describe and explain how an Iron Age hill fort may have looked when it was first constructed;
	Describe and explain the main features of an Iron Age roundhouse;
	 Reconstruct an Iron Age roundhouse as it might originally have looked and explain their reasoning;

• Explain with the help of artefacts why archaeologists infer that the Iron Age was a violent time;
Describe a stater and explain what archaeologists think their purpose was;
Describe who Boudica was and explain why she was so successful at fighting the Romans.
Describe and explain why Emperor Claudius invaded Britain;
• Compare and contrast the armies of Boudica and the Roman governor Paulinus and reach a judgement about the likely outcome of a battle between them;
• Explain what the letter suggests about how high-status and wealthy Romans in Britain lived;
Describe and explain the design of Hadrian's Wall and why the Romans constructed it;
Identify, describe and explain the main features of the layout of typical Roman towns;
Describe and explain the purpose of gladiators and lanista;
Describe and explain who organised gladiatorial games and why they did it
• Describe a range of artefacts discovered in the tomb of Tutankhamun and suggest reasons why they might have been important to the boy Pharaoh;
• Describe a number of tomb artefacts considered to be more significant than others in the life of Tutankhamun and give reasons for their choices;
Order, describe and explain the stages of entry into the afterlife shown in the wall murals of Tutankhamun's tomb;
 Describe and offer reasons for a range of plausible ways in which Tutankhamun might have died in the light of the historical evidence currently available;

	• Suggest reasons why archaeologists sometimes disagree about what historical evidence tells us and give an example from amongst the artefacts of Tutankhamun's tomb to illustrate this.
Who were the Anglo Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?	 Describe and explain what occurred in AD 410 and how it contributed to the Romans abandoning Britain; Describe and explain the difficulty he had; Describe and explain why Anglo-Saxon settlers chose to live in rural villages rather than the towns and cities abandoned by the Romans; Describe and explain some of the religious beliefs and practices of the Anglo Saxons; Describe and explain why the people of Britain began converting to Christianity after the visit of Augustine in 596; Describe and explain some of the most important changes that occurred to buildings and ways of life; Identify and describe the most important artefacts discovered in the Anglo Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo and explain what they suggest about the identity and life of the person buried in it.
What did the Vikings want and how did Alfred help to stop them getting it?	 Describe some of the likely reasons for the Viking attack on Lindisfarne in 793; Suggest reasons why people in Britain called the invading Norsemen 'Vikings'; Empathise with the people of Lindisfarne and the Kingdom of Northumbria as Norse attacks became more frequent and destructive; Describe and give reasons for the main design features of a Norse longship; Describe and suggest reasons for the distribution of those areas; Compare and contrast these homes with those of Anglo-Saxons; Describe and explain how King Alfred resisted and overcame the threat of the Norsemen.

UKS2 Endpoints	
Why was winning the battle of Britain so important?	 Describe the events leading up to the Battle of Dunkirk and explain what happened during and at the end of the fighting; Explain why Britain faced the possibility of invasion and reach a judgement about how serious the threat was; Explain why Hitler needed to defeat the Royal Air Force before launching an attack; Describe and evaluate the various factors which contributed to the Royal Air Force winning the Battle of Britain and reach a judgement as to which of these they feel were most significant.
What did King George VI mean when he said: The history of York is the history of England?	 Explain the purpose of head pots, suggest a reconstruction from archaeological remains and justify their decision; Reach a judgement as to whom its owner may have been and why it was never retrieved; Explain how funds were raised to build it and empathise with those who paid tithes and worked for free; Explain why a battle was fought and reach a judgement about why the killing of a dog was of significance; Explain how the invention of coal-fired steam engines led to the building of large factories in York; Explain how and why working conditions in the Rowntree factory in York were different from normal; Explain why some wealthy people in Victorian times became reformers and evaluate and reach a judgment about the effects they had in places such as York.
Ancient Greece — The story of the Trojan Horse — fact, myth or legend?	 Explain which event historians believe Virgil was writing about; Locate and describe the main regions and cities of Ancient Greece; Explain why historians believe that many of the stories of Ancient Greece may be fictitious; Describe and explain the main events of the story of the siege of Troy; Evaluate and critique the different sources of evidence which supposedly depict a Trojan Horse; Evaluate and critique alterative evidence as to what the Trojan Horse may have been.

Maya Civilisation — Why did the Maya civilisation end so abruptly?	• Locate Central America and describe and explain its natural features; Identify and describe the features of the ancient
	cities and explain why they lay undiscovered for a thousand years;
	 Describe and explain features of the city and reach a judgement about what its purpose was;
	 Describe and explain the terraced system of farming used by the ancient Maya;
	 Identify the purpose of each artefact and reach a judgement about what they suggest about the day to day life of
	ordinary Maya people;
	 Explain why pok-a-tok was much more than a game;
	 Describe and explain the different theories surrounding why the ancient Maya abandoned their cities and reach a
	judgement about which is most probable.
Why did Britain once	• Locate the places that were part of the British Empire and explain what it meant to be a colony;
rule the largest empire the world has ever	Describe and explain why Britain wanted an empire;
seen?	Describe and explain why the British Empire no longer exists;
	• Explain and reach a judgement about why Britain went to war; Describe and explain what the Commonwealth is
Crime and Punishment –	• Compare, contrast, analyse and rank evidence, ask questions and reach an informed judgement to justify views.
Does the punishment always fit the crime?	 To understand chronology in relation to Crime and Punishment.
	 Understand and explain the terms crime, detection and punishment.
	• A developing understanding of crime, detection and punishment in Roman, Anglo Saxon/Viking, Tudor, Early Modern,
	Victorian and Modern time periods.
	• Evaluate how crime and punishment has changed over time. Reach an informed judgement regarding the most
	significant factors, answering the question Does the Punishment Always fit the Crime, justifying their views.