

Subject: History		Year Group: 2		Unit: Significant buildings around the world	
Key Question: Why did castles become such a prominent part of England? Were castles just built in Brackley or did other places have them? What other types of ancient buildings were built and why were they built?					
First- hand experience:					
NC Objectives to be addressed:				Previous learning and Future Learning related to this unit of work:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally significant historical events, people and places in their own locality 				<p>Year 1 – term 1 – a local history study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant historical events, people and places in their own locality <p>Year 1 – term 5 and 6 – London and The Great Fire of 1666</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally <p>Year 3 – term 1 and 2 – The Stone Age to Bronze Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture <p>Year 3 – term 4 – The Romans in Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian’s Wall <p>Year 4 – The Ancient Egyptians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How and why the pyramids were built 	
Local	Regional	National	International		
Key Vocabulary:					
Castle	a large building, typically of the medieval period, fortified against attack with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat.	Rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.		
Henge	a prehistoric monument consisting of a circle of stone or wooden uprights	Territory	an area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state.		
Colosseum	a large theatre, cinema, or stadium	Defend	resist an attack made on (someone or something); protect from harm or danger		
Mayans	The Maya civilization was a Mesoamerican civilization developed by the Maya peoples, and noted for its logo syllabic script—the most sophisticated and highly developed writing system in pre-Columbian Americas—as well as for its art,	Entertain	provide (someone) with amusement or enjoyment.		

	architecture, mathematics, calendar, and astronomical system		
Pyramid	a monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top, especially one built of stone as a royal tomb in ancient Egypt.	Religion	the belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, especially a personal God or gods.

Sequence of learning:

Session 1 – Why were some ancient buildings built and where are some of them

- Buildings built in ancient times were primarily built for religious reasons, such as El Castillo during the time of the Mayans
- Some buildings were built for defending territory, such as the Great Wall of China or the castles found throughout Great Britain
- Some buildings were built to stop rebellion such as Hadrian’s Wall in Roman Britain
- Some buildings were built for entertaining the general public, such as The Colosseum in Ancient Rome

Session 2 – Where are some of the castles built in Britain

- London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast all have stone castles
- Edinburgh castle was built to defend the city
- Edinburgh was a royal residence until 1633. Charles 1st was the last monarch to live there. Stayed there the night before his Scottish coronation
- Edinburgh castle has been used to hold prisoners of war throughout history
- By the 17th century the castle was used mainly for military barracks.
- Edinburgh castle still has soldiers who live there
- Cardiff castle was originally a 3rd century Roman fort. This was first used as a defensive location.
- The motte and bailey castle was built on top of this in the late 11 century
- The Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror in 1068.
- It located on the bank of the River Thames
- It held prisoners throughout it’s history

Session 3, 4 and 5 Buildings built for religious reasons

- Stone Henge –
 - Built about 5,000 years ago as a Pagan religious monument
 - The stones used to build the monument came from a Welsh hill
 - The stones are part of a much larger religious complex which includes ditches and burial mounds
- The Great Pyramid of Giza –
 - Built for Pharaoh Khufu to enable him to travel to the afterlife
 - The Great Pyramid of Giza (also known as the Pyramid of Khufu or the Pyramid of Cheops) is the oldest and largest of the pyramids in the Giza pyramid complex bordering present-day Giza in Greater Cairo, Egypt. It is the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and the only one to remain largely intact
- El Castillo – the most famous Mayan Temple
 - This pyramid was built as a temple to the god Kukulcan in the city of Chichen Itza.

- The total height of the pyramid is just under 100 feet.
- Each side of El Castillo has 91 steps.
- When you add up the steps on all four sides and then add in the top platform as a step, you get 365 steps, one for each day of the year.

Session 6 – buildings built to stop rebellion

- Hadrian’s wall
 - Was built by the Roman’s in AD122
 - It is suited in the North of England and was built to stop Scottish rebellion
 - It is 73 miles from coast to coast

Session 7 – Buildings built for entertainment

- The Colosseum
 - The Colosseum was built between 72 A.D and 80 A.D under the Emperor Vespasian, in the heart of Ancient Rome.
 - Made from stone and concrete, this magnificent monument was built with the man power of tens of thousands of slaves.
 - The Colosseum is the largest amphitheatre (meaning “theatre in the round”) in the world! Oval in shape, it measures 189m long, 156m wide and 50m high (about the height of a 12-storey building). This ancient sporting arena could easily fit a modern-day football pitch inside!

Session 8 – Assessment week – to be confirmed

Exploration	Invasion	Cultural Change	Rebellion	Empire	Technological Advancement	Crime and Punishment
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Resources and teacher subject knowledge: