## **History Progression document**



By the end of Key Stage One, pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everydayhistorical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

By the end of Key Stage Two, pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

Key Kills	EYFS	Year 1 & 2	Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	Next Steps ks3
Chronological events	_	Changes within living memory (to include aspects of change in national life e.g. transport / toys /travel)  The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.  A local historystudy  Events beyond livingmemory that are significant nationallyor globally (e.g. GunPowder Plot or Great Fire of London)  Significant historicalevents, people and places in their own locality	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to IronAge  The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain  A local historystudy  Britain's settlementsby Anglo-Saxons and Scots  The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of Englandto the time of Edward the Confessor  The achievements of the earliest civilizations — an overview of where and when the first civilizations appearedand a depth study of Ancient Egypt.	A study of an aspect or theme of British history that extends the pupils chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (e.g. the legacyof Greek culture on later periods of British history)  Ancient Greece – astudy of Greek lifeand achievements and their influenceon the western world  A non-European society which provides contrast with British History(Mayan civilization c. AD 900)  A local history study  A study of an aspector theme of British history that extendsthe pupils chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (e.g. a significant turning point in British history such as the Battle of Britain)	The development of Church, state and society in Medieval Britain 1066-1509  The development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745  Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901  Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day In addition to studying the Holocaust  A local study

Use of sources	Comment on images of familiar	People, photographs, Personal opinions and facts.	Distinguishing between fact and opinions andgiven reasons.	Use a variety of reliable sources to gain a deeper understanding of Compare historical	
	compare and contrast characters from stories of historical figures	Offers opinions andfacts with some reasoning.	Understanding the difference between primary and secondary sources.	sources and suggestthe validity of these. Subject. Understand the methods of historical enquiry, including howit is used to make historical claims.	
Historical Enquiry	Ask questions to find out more information.	Who? Where?When? Why? Answer simple questions relating to the topic.	Children pose own questions togain an understanding ofthe topic. Generate purposefulquestions.	Begin to use questions to understand significant events. Identify significant events, make connections, draw contrast and analyse trends	
Analyse and evaluate the impact of significant people/events in history	Begin to talk about why something has happened showing their understanding.	To talk simplyabout why something happened. Explore a particular event and how if affected people at the time.	Question why something happened and how it impactedpeople. Question why something happened and howit impacted people long term.	A detailed study of aparticular famous person and their historical legacy. A detailed study of a particular famous person and their historical legacy fromat least two differentpoints of view.	
	Historical timeline: EYFS: Events within living memory- Historic Sennen, the place where I live. KS1: Changes within living memory. Events from the past centuries a g. The Great Fire of Landon				

Events from the past centuries *e.g.* The Great Fire of London

Significant individuals from the past to compare life in different periods e.g. Kings and Queens, Explorers e.g. Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong. Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole, Rosa Parks.

Historical events, people and places in their locality

## LKS2;

Britain stone age to iron age/ Celts e.g. Early hunter-gatherer's, early farmers, bronze age, iron age,

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

Local history study

Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Earliest civilizations – Ancient Egypt

## UKS2:

Study an aspect/theme in British history that extends pupils chronological knowledge beyond 1066. E.g. Case studies on changing monarchs, Changes in social history i,e, crime and punishment, turning points in British history- the first railways, the battle of Britain, the great wars.

Ancient Greece – A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world

Non-European society to provide contrasts e.g. Mayan Civilization



