



History Knowledge and Skills Progression



Key Learning at Scargill Primary School - National Curriculum (Essential) & Key Learning (Guidance)							
	Reception	Year 1 Historian	Year 2 Historian	Year 3 Historian	Year 4 Historian	Year 5 Historian	Year 6 Historian
National Curriculum	<p>Understanding the World: Past and Present</p> <p>Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p> <p>Listen, attention and understanding</p> <p>Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.</p> <p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.</p> <p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced</p>	<p>Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries] the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell] significant historical events, people and places in their own locality 	<p>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.</p> <p>They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.</p> <p>They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.</p> <p>They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.</p> <p>They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor a local history study a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300 				



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<p>vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.</p> <p>Literacy Communication Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussion</p>			
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Progressional of skills (substantive)</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. • Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. • Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. • Talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society. • Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand the past through settings, 	<p>KS1 History National Curriculum</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sequence artefacts and events that are close together in time; • order dates from earliest to latest on simple timelines; • sequence pictures from different periods; • describe memories and changes that have happened in their own lives; • use words and phrases (such as old, new, earliest, latest, past, present, future, century, new, newest, old, oldest, modern, before and after) to show the passing of time. • know and recount episodes from stories and significant events in history; • understand that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did; • describe significant individuals from the past. • start to show some basic understanding of substantive concepts, such as monarchy, parliament, war, voyage, society; • talk and write about things from the past using some historical vocabulary. 	<p>KS2 History National Curriculum</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time; • understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) and BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era) • find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today; • explain how people and events in the past have influenced life today; • identify key features, aspects and events of the time studied; • describe connections and contrasts between aspects of history, people, events and artefacts studied. • build on prior knowledge to start to gain further understanding of substantive concepts; • understand an increasing range of appropriate historical vocabulary and use this to talk about the past and communicate information. 	<p>KS2 History National Curriculum</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline using dates accurately; • accurately use dates and terms to describe historical events; • understand how some historical events/periods occurred concurrently in different locations, e.g. Indus Valley and Ancient Egypt. • identify and note connections, contrasts and trends over time in the everyday lives of people; • use appropriate historical terms, such as culture, religious, social, economic and political when describing the connections, contrasts and trends over time; • describe the key features of the past, including attitudes, beliefs and the everyday lives of men, women and children. • continue to build on prior knowledge to gain a more detailed understanding of a wider range of substantive concepts; • start to recognise that some concepts, such as technology, will be different across different periods of history; • continue to build a bank of appropriate historical vocabulary and use this to talk about the past and communicate information.



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Progression of skills (disciplinary)	characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.			
	<p>KS1 History National Curriculum</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • start to compare two versions of past events; • start to understand that there can be different versions of the same event from the past; • observe and use pictures, photographs and artefacts to find out about the past; • start to use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction; • explain that there are different types of evidence and sources, such as photographic and written, that can be used to help represent the past. • observe or handle evidence to ask simple questions about the past; • observe or handle evidence to find answers to simple questions about the past on the basis of simple observations; • use evidence to explain the key features of events; • sort some objects/artefacts into new and old and then and now. • talk, write and draw about things from the past; • use historical vocabulary to retell simple stories about the past. 	<p>KS2 History National Curriculum</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look at two versions of the same event or story in history and identify differences; • investigate different accounts of historical events and be able to explain some of the reasons why the accounts may be different. • begin to understand some of the ways in which historians and others investigate the past. • use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the past; • construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information; • gather more detail from sources such as maps to build up a clearer picture of the past; • regularly address and sometimes devise own questions to find answers about the past; • begin to undertake their own research. • present, communicate and organise ideas about the past including simple written narratives (stories of an event in the past that could be made up of diaries, speeches or letters. These could also be autobiographies); • start to present ideas based on their own research about a studied period. 	<p>KS2 History National Curriculum</p> <p>Pupils should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find and analyse a wide range of evidence about the past; • use a range of evidence to offer some clear reasons for different interpretations of events, linking this to factual understanding about the past; • consider different ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations of the past; • start to understand the difference between primary and secondary evidence and start to question its reliability; • show an awareness of the concept of propaganda; • know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that may be to persuade others • continue to develop their understanding of how historians and others investigate the past. • recognise when they are using primary and secondary sources of information to investigate the past; • use a wide range of different evidence to collect evidence about the past, such as ceramics, pictures, documents, printed sources, posters, online material, photographs, artefacts, historic statues, figures, sculptures, historic sites; • select relevant sections of information to address historically valid questions and construct detailed, informed responses; • investigate their own lines of enquiry by posing historically valid questions to answer. • present, communicate and organise ideas about from the past using detailed discussions, debates and more detailed written narratives; 	



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none">plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period.
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