



St John's Church of England Primary School

Progression in

History

National Curriculum Purpose of study

A high-quality history education will help pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain’s past and that of the wider world. It should inspire pupils’ curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching should equip pupils to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps pupils to understand the complexity of people’s lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time.

Aims

The national curriculum for history aims to ensure that all pupils:

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people’s lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
- gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as ‘empire’, ‘civilisation’, ‘parliament’ and ‘peasantry’
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed History – key stages 1 and 2
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.

EYFS Expectations and Skills				
<p>The EYFS framework is structured differently to the national curriculum as it is arranged across seven areas of learning, rather than subject areas. The skills taught across EYFS feed into the national curriculum subjects. Statements from the 2020 Development Matters are prerequisite skills for history within the national curriculum. The most relevant statements for history are taken from the following areas of learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the World 	Three and four year olds	Understanding the World		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family’s history.
	Reception	Understanding the World		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. • Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.
	ELG	Understanding the World	Past and Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Expectations		Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Expectations				
<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 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. 				
SKILLS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Chronological understanding	<p>Sequence some events or 2 related objects in order</p> <p>Uses words and phrases: old, new, young, days, months</p> <p>Remembers parts of stories and memories about the past</p>	<p>Recount changes in own life over time</p> <p>Puts 3 people, events or objects in order using a given scale.</p> <p>Uses words and phrases such as recently, before, after, now, later.</p> <p>Uses past and present when telling others about an event.</p>	<p>Uses timelines to place events in order.</p> <p>Understands timeline can be divided into BC and AD.</p> <p>Uses words and phrases: century, decade.</p>	<p>Uses words and phrases: century, decade, BC, AD, after, before, during.</p> <p>Names and places dates of significant events from past on a timeline.</p>	<p>Sequences historical periods.</p> <p>Describes events using words and phrases such as: century, decade, BC, AD, after, before, during, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, era, period.</p>	<p>Sequences historical periods.</p> <p>Describes events using words and phrases such as: century, decade, BC, AD, after, before, during, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, era, period</p>

Knowledge and understanding of past events, people and changes in the past	<p>Tell the difference between past and present in own and other people's lives</p>	<p>Uses information to describe differences between then and now. Recounts main events from a significant event in history. Uses evidence to explain reasons why people in past acted as they did.</p>	<p>Uses evidence to find out about change during a time period. Describes similarities and differences between people, events and objects.</p>	<p>Shows knowledge and understanding by describing features of past societies and periods. Gives reasons why changes in houses, culture, leisure, clothes, buildings and their uses, things of importance to people, ways of life, beliefs and attitudes may have occurred during a time period. Describes how some of the past events/people affect life today.</p>	<p>Identifies some social, cultural, religious and ethnic diversities of societies studied in Britain and wider world. Gives some causes and consequences of the main events, situations and changes in the periods studied. Can discuss the impact and causes of historical change in Britain.</p>	<p>Can discuss the impact and causes of historical change in Britain. Identifying and contrasting changes and trends between different periods. Gives own reasons why changes may have occurred, backed up with evidence. Describes similarities and differences between some people, events and objects studied. Describes how some changes affect life today.</p>
Historical interpretation	<p>Begins to identify and recount some details from the past from sources (eg. pictures, stories)</p>	<p>Looks at books and pictures (and eye-witness accounts, photos, artefacts, buildings and visits, internet). Understands why some people in the past did things.</p>	<p>Looks at 2 versions of same event and identifies differences in the accounts.</p>	<p>Gives reasons why there may be different accounts of history.</p>	<p>Looks at different versions of the same event and identifies differences in the accounts. Gives clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history.</p>	<p>Understands that the past has been represented in different ways. Suggests accurate and plausible reasons for how/why aspects of the past have been represented and interpreted in different ways. Knows and understands that some evidence is propaganda, opinion or misinformation and that this affects interpretations of history.</p>

Historical enquiry	Finds answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information (eg. pictures, stories)	Looks carefully at pictures or objects to find information about the past. Asks and answers questions such as: 'what was it like for a?', 'what happened in the past?', 'how long ago did happen?'	Uses printed sources, the internet, pictures, photos, music, artefacts, historic buildings and visits to collect information about the past. Asks questions such as 'how did people? What did people do for?' Suggests sources of evidence to use to help answer questions.	Understands the difference between primary and secondary sources of evidence. Uses documents, printed sources, the internet, databases, pictures, photos, music, artefacts, historic buildings and visits to collect information about the past. Asks questions such as 'what was it like for a during?'	Uses documents, printed sources, the internet, databases, pictures, photos, music, artefacts, historic buildings and visits to collect information about the past. Asks a range of questions about the past. Chooses reliable sources of evidence to answer questions. Realises that there is often not a single answer to historical questions.	Identifies and uses different sources of information and artefacts. Evaluates the usefulness and accurateness of different sources of evidence. Selects the most appropriate source of evidence for particular tasks. Forms own opinions about historical events from a range of sources.
Organisation and communication	Shows knowledge and understanding about the past in different ways (eg. role play, drawing, writing, talking).	Describes objects, people and events. Writes simple stories and recounts about the past.	Presents findings about past using speaking, writing, ICT and drawing skills Uses dates and terms with increasing accuracy	Presents findings about past using speaking, writing, maths (data handling), ICT, drama and drawing skills Uses dates and terms correctly. Discusses most appropriate way to present information, realising that it is for an audience. Uses subject specific words such as monarch, settlement, invader	Presents structured and organised findings about the past using speaking, writing, maths, ICT, drama and drawing skills. Uses dates and terms accurately. Chooses most appropriate way to present information to an audience.	Presents information in an organised and clearly structured way. Makes use of different ways of presenting information. Presents information in the most appropriate way (eg written explanation/tables and charts/labelled diagram). Makes accurate use of specific dates and terms.