

Progression of Concepts & Skills – History

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Chronological Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about past and present events in their own life and of family members. Begin to make sense of their own life story and family's history, ie: understand the ways they've changed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence events in their life Sequence 3 or 4 artefacts from distinctly different periods of time Match objects to people of different ages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence artefacts closer together in time - check with reference book Sequence photographs etc. from different periods of their life Describe memories of key events in lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the time studied on a time line Use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time Sequence several events or artefacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place events from period studied on time line Use terms related to the period and begin to date events Understand more complex terms eg BC/AD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and sequence key events of time studied Use relevant terms and period labels Make comparisons between different times in the past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place current study on time line in relation to other studies Use relevant dates and terms Sequence up to 10 events on a time line
Historical Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the use of historical terms, such as: before, after, now, then, old, new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the use of a wide vocabulary of historical terms, such as: a long time ago, recently, when my were younger, years, decades, centuries 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the use of appropriate subject terminology, such as: empire, civilisation, monarch 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record knowledge and understanding in a variety of ways, using dates and key terms appropriately 	
Range & Depth of Historical Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recount episodes from own past and some details from other historical events with prompts. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others lives They know and recount episodes from stories about the past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result Identify differences between ways of life at different times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out about every day lives of people in time studied Compare with our life today Identify reasons for and results of people's actions Understand why people may have wanted to do something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied Identify key features and events of time studied Look for links and effects in time studied Offer a reasonable explanation for some events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study different aspects of different people at the same time - Baghdad v. Cordoba Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people Compare life in early and late 'times' studied Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied Write another explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation Know key dates, characters and events of time studied
Interpretations of History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use stories to encourage children to distinguish between fact and fiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use stories to encourage children to distinguish between fact and fiction Compare adults talking about the past – how reliable are their memories? Link cause and effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare 2 versions of a past event Compare pictures or photographs of people or events in the past Discuss reliability of photos/ accounts/stories Link cause and effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented Distinguish between different sources – compare different versions of the same story Look at representations of the period – museum, cartoons etc. Link cause and effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at the evidence available Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources Use text books and historical knowledge Link cause and effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction Offer some reasons for different versions of events Link cause and effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations – fact or fiction and opinion Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions Confidently use the library and internet for research Link cause and effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different ways that the past is represented, e.g. fictional accounts, illustrations, films, song, museum displays 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware that different versions of the past may exist and begin to suggest reasons for this 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that the past is represented and interpreted in different ways and give reasons for this 	
Historical Enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer simple questions about historical stories or artefacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information e.g. artefacts, (see 4a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a source – observe or handle sources to answer questions about the past on the basis of simple observations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a range of sources to find out about a period Observe small details – artefacts, pictures Select and record information relevant to the study Begin to use the library and internet for research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past Ask a variety of questions Use the library and internet for research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to identify primary and secondary sources Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event Select relevant sections of information Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise primary and secondary sources Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past Suggest omissions and the means of finding out Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and begin to answer questions about events e.g. When? What happened? What was it like...? Why? Who was involved? Understand some ways we find out about the past e.g. using artefacts, pictures, stories and websites Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show understanding of events Communicate understanding of the past in a variety of ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer questions about the past, considering aspects of change, cause, similarity and difference and significance Suggest where we might find answers to questions considering a range of sources Understand that knowledge about the past is constructed from a variety of sources Construct and organise responses by selecting relevant historical data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise, ask and answer more complex questions about the past, considering key concepts in history Select sources independently and give reasons for choices Analyse a range of source material to promote evidence about the past Construct and organise response by selecting and organising relevant historical data
Organisation & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate their knowledge through: Discussion, drawing pictures, drama/role play, making models, writing and using ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate their knowledge through: Discussion, drawing pictures, drama/role play, making models, writing and using ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall, select and organise historical information Communicate their knowledge and understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select and organise information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.

Progression of Key Vocabulary	EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
	<p>same: identical similar: alike but not identical Different: not the same past: something that has already happened before: an earlier time after: a later time now: in the present moment then: later on old: not new, used new: recent photograph: a picture made by a camera of something real yesterday: the day before today tomorrow: the day after today last week: the week before next week: the week after at the weekend: Saturday and Sunday a long time ago: not recently When I/my mum/my dad was little</p>	<p>Activist: People who try and make the world a better place Advanced: modern and recently developed Artefact: something made by humans that is significant to history Bakery: a shop where bread is made Boycott: the act of refusing to buy or engage in services Campaign: a series of actions carried out in order to reach a particular goal Century: a period of 100 years Commemorate: to serve as a reminder or memorial to Conspirators: a secret agreement to do something harmful or unlawful Construction: Something that is put together or built Decade: a period of 10 years Discrimination: when someone is treated unfairly because they are different Electric: uses electricity Equality: ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents Evidence: a sign which shows that something exists or is true Eyewitness: a person who has seen something and can give a description of it Flammable: capable of being easily set on fire and of burning quickly Forgotten: fail to remember Historian: people trained in history Houses of Parliament: where laws are debated and passed in Britain Iceberg: a large floating mass of ice detached from a glacier or ice Ignite: the process of catching fire</p>	<p>AD: Anno Domini "in the year of the Lord" Account: to show what happened Agriculture: the cultivation of soil, producing crops and raising livestock Alliance: when countries join forces or work together to achieve a goal Ancient: something that is very old Anglo-Saxons: a group of farmer-warriors who lived in Britain over a thousand years ago Archeologist: scientists who study the history of humans by looking at the objects they left behind Armistice: a pause in fighting when two sides agree B.C.: before Christ Biased: favouring some ideas or people over others Britannia: the name the Roman Empire gave to Great Britain Burial: The act of putting a dead body underground or in the sea Citizen: a person who lives in a particular place Conquer: to get or overcome by force Cope: to deal with and try to find solutions for problems Chronological: arranged in order of time Civilisation: a large group of people who share certain advanced ways of living and working Curator: a person in charge of a museum or zoo Dynasty: when one family rules a country or region over a long period of time Emperor: a man who rules an empire Empire: a group of territories or peoples under one ruler Excavation: to expose to view by digging away a covering Front line: the area where the armies are engaged in fighting Hieroglyphics: a writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words Home front: the people who stay in a country and work while the soldiers</p>	<p>Air raids: an attack by enemy aircraft, usually dropping bombs Allied powers: The United Kingdom, France and Poland later joined by other countries Amphitheatre: an arena with seats rising in curved rows around an open space Apollo 11: a spaceflight mission that was to land astronauts on the moon Appeasement: attempting to keep peace by giving someone what they want Architecture: the science and art of designing buildings Athenians: a citizen of Athens Axis powers: Originally Germany, Japan and Italy but other countries joined later The Blitz: the bombing raids Germany launched against Britain Bomb shelters: a shelter where people take refuge from bomb attacks Caliph: the leaders of Islam Cordoba: The capital of Islamic Spain in 756 Censorship: when governments choose what information is released to the public City states: independent cities that governed themselves Cold War: a long period of tension between the democracies of the Western World and the communist countries of Eastern Europe Commodities: Any product that is bought or sold Communism: a type of government where people don't own things, instead the government does Crime: when someone breaks the law Criminal: A person who commits a crime</p>

Improvement: to make better
 Infection when germs get inside your body and multiply
 Influential: to change in an important way
 Insanitary: so unclean in can endanger health
 Legacy: something handed down from someone from the past
 Materials: from which something is made
 Migration: to move from one place to another
 Modern: present or current times
 Monarch: a type of government with one person as the head e.g. queen
 Passenger: a person who is traveling in a car, bus, tain, airplane or ship
 Present: occurring now
 Primary source: work that gives original information
 Protest: an event where people come together to show they are unhappy about something
 Protestants: a member of one of the Christian churches that separated from the Roman Catholic Church
 Secondary source: does not give original information
 Segregation: keeping people apart
 Significant: something special or important
 Survivor: a person who remains alive after an event which others have died
 Timeline: a tool that organises information
 Treason: the crime of disloyalty to one's nation
 Victorian: something that was around when Queen Victoria reigned
 Voyage: a long journey involving travel
 Wreckage: left over parts of something that has been badly damaged or destroyed

are at war
 Immigration: moving to a new country with plans to live there permanently
 Invasion: An occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country
 Invader: someone who enters a country or region by force, in order to conquer
 Iron Age: the period of time when iron was the preferred metal for making tools
 Kit bag: a long, cylindrical bag used for carrying a soldier's clothes and personal possessions
 Longships: Vessels made and used for trade, exploring and raiding
 Memorial: a statue built to remind people of a person or event
 Mummification: the process the Ancient Egyptians used to preserve their dead
 Nomadic: roaming about from place to place
 Papyrus: material like paper
 Pharaoh: the supreme leaders of the land
 Prehistoric: the time before people began to write
 Preserve: to keep something in its original state
 Propaganda: a message intended to influence or persuade people in a certain way
 Pull factor: something that attracts a person to migrate to another country
 Push factor: something that makes people want to leave a place and escape something
 Pyramids: the stone tombs of Egypt's kings
 Raid: to enter a place to steal something
 Remembrance: a time that we spend remembering people who have died in the war
 Roman Empire: the name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and Africa
 Sarcophagus: a stone container for a coffin or body
 Settlement: places where people live and sometimes work
 Stone Age: the oldest period in which humans are known to have existed
 Transport: the movement of goods and people from one place to another
 Treaty: an agreement between two or more states
 Trench: long ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived
 Tribes: a group of people who are of the same kind
 Vikings: warriors and ship-builders from Scandinavia
 Western front: the zone of fighting in western Europe

Democracy: a government that is run by the people
 Era: A period of time beginning with a special date or event
 Evacuation: to leave a place of danger and go somewhere safe
 Golden age: a time in the past when everything seemed to be good
 Guilty: being found responsible for doing something wrong
 Industrial revolution: when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops to large factories
 Innocent: free from legal guilt or fault
 Jubilee: an anniversary/celebration
 Jury: a group of people called to a court of law who listen to the facts of a case and decide its outcome
 Justice: upholding of what is fair, just and right
 NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 Parthenon: an Ancient Greek temple located in Athens, Greece
 Persia: a mighty kingdom centered in what is now Iran
 Persuade: to try and convince someone of something
 Pottery: the art of making objects from clay
 Punishment: a penalty for doing something wrong
 Radar: a radio device for detecting the position of things in the distance
 Rationing: controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages
 Reign: to hold the power of monarch
 Reliability: The quality or state of being trusted or relied on
 Rivalry: Competition for the same objective
 Satellite: a small object that orbits or revolves around a larger object in space
 Scholar: a person who knows a great deal about one or more subjects
 Space race: a competition between the US and USSR to complete spaceflight capabilities
 Sputnik: The Soviet Union's first artificial Earth satellite launched in space
 Steam power: uses the power of steam to operate engines
 Strike: an organised refusal to work in protest of something
 Subdue: To bring under control
 Tactics: methods you choose in order to achieve what you want
 Textile Mill: a factory where different types of fibers are produced
 Torture: the intentional causing of physical or emotional pain to someone
 Trial: the hearing and judgment of something in court
 USSR: the Soviet Union who was the first country to form a government based on communism
 Victorian: something that was around when Queen Victoria reigned

