

Skill Strand	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Chronological understanding	* Sequence events or objects in chronological order.	* Sequence events & objects in chronological order using a given scale. * Use terms about the passing of time (before, modern, long ago, then). * Make distinctions between aspects of their own lives & past times.	* Place the time period studied on a timeline, sequencing simple events or artefacts. * Use vocabulary related to the passing of time.	* Place events from period studied on a timeline. * Use terms related to the period and begin to date events. * Understand more complex terms eg. BCE/AD and apply these on a timeline.	* Place current study on timeline in relation to other historical periods studied (e.g. stone age, bronze age, Romans, Anglo- Saxons and Vikings). * Use relevant terms and period labels. * Make comparisons between different times in history.	* Place current study on a timeline in relation to other studies. * Sequence up to ten events on a timeline. * Use knowledge and understanding to describe the characteristic features of past societies and periods. * Understand how some historical events occurred concurrently in different locations ie. Ancient Egypt & Prehistoric Britain.
Lesson examples	* Sequence school day/days of the week * Sequence photos of people of different ages * Time vocabulary	* Sequence the seasons/months of the year. * Sequence events in their life. * Sequence 3 or 4 artefacts from distinctly different periods of time. * Describe memories of key events in lives.	* Place the time period studied on a simple timeline. * Sequence a small number of events.	* Place the events from the period studied on a timeline (incl. BCE/AD). * Sequence several events. * Use terms related to the period and begin to date events.	* Know & sequence key events of time periods. * Use relevant terms and periods labels. * Relate current studies to previous studies. * Use words such as era, period, century, decade to describe the passing of time. * To name the date of any significant event from the past that has been studied, and place it correctly on a timeline (eg. children given pictures of key people/features from each major point in history such as a caveman, a wheel, Roman soldiers hat, typical Anglo-Saxon	* Sequence up to 10 events from the period studied on a timeline * Make comparisons of changes within and across different periods. * Use words such as era, period, century, decade to describe the passing of time. * To name the date of any significant event from the past that has been studied & the main legacies left behind, and place them correctly on a timeline.

					home, Viking long-boat, gas mask, atomic bomb).	
Knowledge & understanding of events, people and changes in the past	* Recall some facts about people & events before living memory. * State why people might have acted the way they did.	* Use information to describe the past. * Describe the key differences between then and now. * Look at evidence to give & explain reasons why people in the past may have acted in the way they did. * Recount the main events from a significant event in history.	* Use evidence to describe a range of aspects from the past, eg. culture or leisure activities, clothes, way of life/actions, buildings, etc and compare with our life today. * Identify reasons for and results of people's actions.	* Use evidence to describe what was important to people from the past. * Use evidence to show how the lives of rich and poor people from the past differed. * Describe similarities & differences between people, events & artefacts studied. * Look for links & effects in the time period studied. * Describe how some aspects that have been studied from the past affect or influence life today.	* Choose reliable sources of information to find out about the past. * Give reasons why changes may have occurred, backed up by evidence. * Describe similarities & differences between some people, events & artefacts studied. * Describe how historical events studied affect or influence life today. * Offer reasonable explanations for some events. * Make links between some of the features of past societies (eg. religion, houses, society).	* Choose reliable sources of information to find out about the past. * Give reasons why changes may have occurred, backed up by evidence. * Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people. * Describe and explain how historical events studied affect or influence life today. * Explain the links between some of the features of past societies (eg. religion, houses, society, technology).
Lesson examples	* Facts linked to the first man on the moon. * Where did some of the world's explorers travel to?	* Differences between first aeroplanes & modern day. * Why do we remember Florence Nightingale?	* Compare the different houses from prehistoric times & compare with modern day. * Why did many tribes fight each other? What were the impacts?	* Examine artefacts and deduce their purpose. How do these differ today or from other time periods.	* Study an Ancient Civilization in detail. Use knowledge and understanding to describe the characteristic features of the Mayans/ Ancient Greeks * Examine causes & results of Ancient Greek wars and the impact on the people.	* How has society changed over time between different time periods? * What were the causes/ impacts of WW2? Reasons why WWI started; how this then led to the rise of Hitler and WWII. * Understand, ask and respond to questions considering which countries were, axis, allies and neutrals and why certain countries swapped sides. * Which information source would be chosen as the most reliable to learn about WW2?

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Historical Interpretation	* Begin to identify different ways to represent the past (eg. photos, stories, adults talking about the past).	* Identify different ways to represent the past.	* Explore the idea that there are different accounts of history.	* Look at different versions of the same event in history and identify differences. * Know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that persuades others.	* Understand that some evidence from the past is propaganda, opinion or misinformation, and that this affects interpretations of history. * Give reasons why there may be different accounts of history. * Evaluate evidence to choose the most reliable forms.	* Evaluate evidence to choose the most reliable forms. * Know that people both in the past and now have a point of view and that this can affect interpretation. * Give clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history, linking this to factual understanding of the past.
Lesson examples	* Look at books, digital technology, photographs, pictures & artefacts to find out about the past. * Read different versions of the same story. * Look at different illustrations of the same person. * Discuss different versions of an event at school.	* Look at and use books & pictures, stories, eye witness accounts, pictures, photographs, artefacts, historic buildings, museums, galleries, historical sites & the internet to find out about the past. * Use stories to encourage children to distinguish between fact & fiction.	* Watch some simple films or read simple book extracts which portray different accounts of history and discuss how they are different.	* Compare a (Disney) film portraying a historic character with other evidence. How do the accounts differ?	* Compare written evidence about why the Mayan Civilisation ended. * Why are there different accounts of history? * Which is the most reliable source? * Evaluate evidence on the local area and decide which is the most accurate evidence if accounts vary. * Discuss how the Spartans are now regarded as brutal fighters but in Ancient Greece times they were seen as heroic, brave and fierce.	* Evaluate propaganda posters from WW2. What point of view were they portraying? Why? The difference between the portrayal of Hitler and Churchill in the UK, USA and Germany. Questioningwould people in the UK think in the same way as the German population? Why? * Find supporting evidence for different accounts of historic events or people.
Historical Enquiry	* Explore events, look at pictures & ask questions eg. 'Which things are old & which are new?' or 'What were people doing?' * Look at objects from the past & ask questions eg.	* Ask questions about the past. * Use a wide range of information to answer questions.	* Use documents, printed sources, the internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visits to museums & galleries as	* Use documents, printed sources, the internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visits to museums & galleries to collect evidence about the past.	* Use documents, printed sources, the internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visits to museums & galleries to collect evidence about the past.	* Begin to select and combine information from historical sources to support an historical enquiry and evaluate its success. * Evaluate which historical questions are useful to answer specific enquiries and evaluate

HISTORY Progression of Skills							
	'What were they		evidence about	* Ask questions &	* Choose reliable	the success of	
	used for?' and try to answer.		the past. * Ask questions &	find answers about	sources of evidence to	strategies.	
	to answer.		find answers	the past.	answer questions, realising that there is		
			about the past.		often not a single		
			about the past.		answer to historical		
					questions.		
					* Investigate own lines		
					of enquiry by posing		
					questions to answer.		
					* Begin to identify		
					primary and secondary		
					sources.		
Lesson	* Use a source –	* Sort artefacts into	* Use a small range	* Use a range of	* Confidently use online	* Use a range of sources to	
examples	handle, question, observe & sketch.	then and now. * Sequence	of sources to find out about eg.	sources to find out about eg. Romans.	research & photographs to learn about the lives of	find out about an aspect of WW2.	
	* Distinguish	collections from	Ancient Egypt.	* Choose a variety of	the Mayans or Ancient	* Teacher led discussions	
	between old and	different periods –	* Choose relevant	relevant material to	Greeks.	into questions still	
	new.	similarities &	material to present	present a picture of one	* Teacher led	unanswered about WWII-	
		differences.	a picture of one	aspect of life in Roman	discussions about what	eg. why did the German	
		* Use a source – handle, question,	aspect of life in Ancient Egyptian	times.	the Romans invented e.g. aqueducts, concrete,	population not do more to stop the holocaust? Why	
		observation, sketch,	times.		underfloor heating.	did the Berlin Olympic	
		why, what, who,	unnoon		* Investigate what the	games go ahead? Why is	
		how, where.			Ancient Greeks invented.	there no exact figure for	
					Compare their findings to	how many Jewish people	
					what the Romans	died?	
					developed.	* Discuss reliable and non- reliable sources on the	
					* Investigate and use information from local	internet. How do we know	
					historical societies to	something we are reading	
					decide aspects which are	on the internet is true?	
					important about the	Show children a credible	
					locality.	and non-credible website.	
						Compare the two	
						(annotate). * Bring knowledge gathered	
						from several sources	
						together in a fluent account.	

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Organisation	* Sort events or	* Describe	* Communicate	* Communicate ideas	* Communicate ideas	* Communicate ideas
and	objects into	objects, people or	ideas about the	about the past, using	about the past using	about the past in a more
communication	groups.	events in history.	past using	different genres of	different genres of	structured way, using
	* Tell stories	* Use timelines to	different genres of	writing, drawing,	writing, drawing,	different genres of
	about the past.	order events,	writing, drawing,	diagrams, data-	diagrams, data-	writing, drawing,
	* Talk, write &	objects or place	diagrams, data-	handling, drama role-	handling, drama role-	diagrams, data-handling,
	draw about things	significant people.	handling, drama	play, storytelling &	play, storytelling &	drama role-play,
	from the past.	* Communicate	role-play,	using IT.	using IT and making	storytelling & using IT,
	* Use timelines to	ideas about	storytelling &		appropriate use of	making appropriate use
	order events or	people, objects or	using IT.		dates and some	of dates & some
	objects.	events from the			specialist terms.	specialist terms.
		past in speaking,			* Plan & present a self-	* Plan & present a self-
		writing, drawing,			directed project or	directed project or
		role-play,			research about the	research about the
		storytelling & using IT.			studied period.	studied period.
Lesson	* Sort events or	* Annotated	* Explanation text	* Display findings about	* Powerpoint	* Plan & carry out individual
	objects into groups	photographs/	on the process of	the Roman Empire's	presentation on an	investigation on the
examples	(ie. then and now).	diagrams of	mummification.	impact on Britain (Word	aspect of the Ancient	similarities and differences
	* Discussion about	dinosaurs.	* Diary recount of	document)	Greek Civilisation.	between Winston Churchill
	how seaside	* Drama/role-play	Stone-Iron Age	* Drama/role-play on	* Produce a historical	and Adolf Hitler.
	holidays have	linked to Wright	people.	Boudicca's rebellion	leaflet for people	
	changed from	Bros, Florence	* Drama/role-play	against the Romans.	interested in learning	
	photos shown. What might an	Nightingale, Mary Anning.	on Howard Carter's discovery of	* Diary recount of an Anglo-Saxon.	about the history of Shadwell or Bramham.	
	astronaut need to	* Diary recount of	Tutankhamun's	Angio-Saxon.	* Drama/role-play of the	
	take to the moon?	Florence	tomb.		Conquistadors meeting	
	* Drama/role-play	Nightingale & Mary			with the Mayans.	
	linked to Neil	Seacole.				
	Armstrong first					
	stepping on the					
	moon, the Queen's					
	coronation, Raleigh stepping onto					
	American soil.					