



Holy Family's Progression of Knowledge and Skills- History

Progression of knowledge		Chronological Awareness
Reception	Year 1	Year 2
<p>To know that someone's age is the time since they were born.</p> <p>To know that they started life as a baby but have since grown and changed.</p> <p>To know that some people are older than others.</p> <p>To know that parents are older than children and grandparents are older than parents.</p> <p>To know some language for talking about the passing of time and events that have already happened, even if used inaccurately. (before, yesterday, last week, last year).</p>	<p>To know that a timeline shows the order events in the past happened.</p> <p>To know that we start by looking at 'now' on a timeline then look back.</p> <p>To know that 'the past' is events that have already happened.</p> <p>To know that 'the present' is time happening now.</p> <p>To know that within living memory is 100 years.</p> <p>To know that beyond living memory is more than 100 years ago.</p>	<p>To know that events in history may last different amounts of time. To know a decade is ten years.</p>
Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2
<p>To know that history is divided into periods of history e.g. ancient times, middle ages and modern.</p> <p>To know that we can use dates to work out the interval between periods of time and the duration of historical events or periods.</p> <p>To know that BC means 'before Christ' and is the term used to date the years before Jesus was born.</p> <p>To know that AD means Anno Domini and can be used to show years from the year 1AD.</p> <p>To know that prehistory is the period of time before written methods and stretches until the Roman invasion in AD43.</p> <p>To know that prehistory is divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.</p> <p>To know that the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods are named after the materials that were commonly used to make tools.</p> <p>To know that the Tudor period is the name of the period from 1485-1603 as this was when the Tudor family were the ruling family in England.</p> <p>To know that the Victorian period is the period 1833-1901 and roughly coincides with the years that Queen Victoria ruled</p>		<p>To understand the term "century" and how dating by centuries works. (e.g. the 1500s are known as the 16th century)</p> <p>To know relevant dates and relevant terms for the period and period labels e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Romans, Tudors, Greeks, Aztecs, and Victorians</p>



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Progression of skills	Chronological awareness
Reception	
Beginning to sequence events when describing them (e.g. daily routines, events in a story) Recognising that some stories are set a long time ago. Recognising significant dates for them (birthday). Beginning to use common words and phrases for the passage of time, even if using inaccurately (e.g. yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, “when I was in nursery..”) Recounting activities that happened in their past using photos as a prompt.	
Year 1	Year 2
Sequencing three or four events in their own life (e.g. birthday, starting school, starting Year 1). Using common words and phrases for the passing of time (e.g. now, long ago, then, before, after). Sequencing three or four artefacts/photographs from different periods of time. Placing events on a simple timeline. Recording on a timeline a sequence of historical stories heard orally.	Sequencing up to six photographs, focusing on the intervals between events. Placing events on a timeline, building on times studied in Year 1. Beginning to recognise how long each event lasted. Knowing where people/events studied fit into a chronological framework.
Lower Key Stage 1	Upper Key Stage 2
Sequencing events on a timeline, referring to times studied in KS1 to see where these fit in. Understanding that history is divided into periods of history e.g. ancient times, middle ages and modern. Using dates to work out the interval between periods of time and the duration of historical events or periods. Using BC/AD/Century. Sequencing eight to ten artefacts, historical pictures or events. Beginning to develop a chronologically secure knowledge of local, British and world history across the periods studied. Placing the time studied on a timeline. Using dates and terms related to the unit and passing of time e.g. millennium, continuity and ancient. Noticing connections over a period of time. Making a simple individual timeline.	Sequencing events on a timeline, comparing where it fits in with times studied in previous year groups. Understanding the term “century” and how dating by centuries works. Putting dates in the correct century. Using the terms AD and BC in their work. Using relevant dates and relevant terms for the period and period labels e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Romans, Tudors, Greeks, Aztecs, and Victorians Developing a chronologically secure understanding of British, local and world history across the periods studied. Placing the time, period of history and context on a timeline. Relating current study on timeline to other periods of history studied. Comparing and making connections between different contexts in the past. Sequencing 10 events on a timeline



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Progression of knowledge		Substantive (abstract) concepts	
Sub strand	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Power (monarchy, government and empire)	To know that in fairytales kings/queens are usually important, powerful people who rule over others.	N/A	To know that a monarch in the UK is a king or queen. To begin to understand that power is exercised in different ways in different culture, times and groups e.g. monarchy. To know that Britain was organised into kingdoms and these were governed by monarchs
Achievements and follies of mankind	To recognise some interests and achievements from their own lives and the lives of their families and friends.	To know some inventions that still influence their own lives today (e.g. toys – the invention of the teddy bear, electronic toys etc.) To know some achievements and discoveries of significant individuals (e.g. explorers).	To begin to identify achievements and inventions that still influence their own lives today (e.g. schools, travel). To know the legacy and contribution of some inventions (e.g. flight). To be aware of the achievements of significant individuals (e.g. those involved with the history of flight).



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Progression of knowledge		Substantive (abstract) concepts
Sub strand	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Power (monarchy, government and empire)	<p>To understand the development of groups, kingdom and monarchy in Britain.</p> <p>To know who became the first ruler of the whole of England.</p> <p>To understand the expansion of empires and how they were controlled across a large empire.</p> <p>To understand that societal hierarchies and structures existed including aristocracy and peasantry.</p> <p>To understand some reasons why empires fall/collapse</p>	<p>To understand how the monarchy exercised absolute power.</p> <p>To understand the process of democracy and parliament in Britain.</p> <p>To understand that different empires have different reasons for their expansion.</p> <p>To understand that there are changes in the nature of society.</p> <p>To know that there are different reasons for the decline of different empires</p>
Invasion, settlement and migration	<p>To know that there were different reasons for invading Britain.</p> <p>To understand that there are varied reasons for coming to Britain.</p> <p>To know that there are different reasons for migration.</p> <p>To know that settlement created tensions and problems.</p> <p>To understand the impact of settlers on the existing population.</p> <p>To understand the earliest settlements in Britain.</p> <p>To know that settlements changed over time.</p>	<p>To understand there are increasingly complex reasons for migrants coming to Britain.</p> <p>To understand that migrants come from different parts of the world.</p> <p>To know about the diverse experiences of the different groups coming to Britain over time.</p>
Civilisation (social and cultural)	<p>To understand how invaders and settlers influence the culture of the existing population.</p> <p>To understand that society was organised in different ways in different cultures and times and consisted of different groups with different roles and lifestyles.</p> <p>To know that education existed in some cultures, times and groups</p>	<p>To understand the changes and reasons for the organisation of society in Britain.</p> <p>To understand how society is organised in different cultures, times and groups.</p> <p>To be able to compare development and role of education in societies.</p> <p>To be able to compare education in different cultures, times and groups.</p> <p>To understand the changing role of women and men in Britain.</p> <p>To understand that there are differences between early and later civilisations</p>



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Progression of knowledge		Substantive (abstract) concepts
Sub strand	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Trade	<p>To know that communities traded with each other and over the English Channel in the Prehistoric Period.</p> <p>To understand that trade began as the exchange of goods.</p> <p>To understand that trade routes existed between Britain in the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking times.</p> <p>To understand that the Roman invasion led to a great increase in British trade with the outside world.</p> <p>To understand that trade develops in different times and ways in different civilisations.</p> <p>To understand that the traders were the rich members of society.</p>	<p>To know that trade routes from Britain expanded across the world.</p> <p>To understand that trading ships and centres (e.g. York) were a reason for the Vikings raiding Britain.</p> <p>To understand there was a race to discover new countries and that this resulted in new items to be traded in (e.g. silk, spices and precious metals).</p> <p>To understand that the expansion of trade routes increased the variety of goods available.</p> <p>To understand that the methods of trading developed from in person to boats, trains and planes.</p> <p>To understand the development of global trade.</p>
Beliefs	<p>To understand that there are different beliefs in different cultures, times and groups.</p> <p>To know about paganism and the introduction of Christianity in Britain.</p> <p>To know how Christianity spread.</p> <p>To compare the beliefs in different cultures, times and groups</p>	<p>To be aware of the different beliefs that different cultures, times and groups hold.</p> <p>To understand the changing nature of religion in Britain and its impact.</p> <p>To be aware of how different societies practise and demonstrate their beliefs.</p> <p>To be able to identify the impact of beliefs on society</p>
Achievements and follies of mankind	<p>To be able to identify achievements and inventions that still influence our lives today from Roman times.</p> <p>To know the legacy and contribution of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings to life today in Britain.</p> <p>To be aware that the achievements of ancient civilisations contributed to the development of technology, culture and science</p>	<p>To understand that people in the past were as inventive and sophisticated in thinking as people today.</p> <p>To know that new and sophisticated technologies were advanced which allowed cities to develop.</p> <p>To understand the impact of war on local communities.</p> <p>To know some of the impacts of war on daily lives</p>



Holy Family's Progression of Knowledge and Skills- History

Progression of skills and knowledge		Disciplinary Concepts	
Sub strand	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Change and continuity	Being aware of changes that happen throughout the year (e.g. seasons, nature)	Being aware that some things have changed and some have stayed the same in their own lives. Describing simple changes and ideas/objects that remain the same. Understanding that some things change while other items remain the same and some are new.	Recognising some things which have changed / stayed the same as the past. Identifying simple reasons for changes
	To know that the environment around us changes as time passes.	To know that people change as they grow older. To know that throughout someone's lifetime, some things will change and some things will stay the same. To know that everyday objects have changed over time.	To know that daily life has changed over time but that there are some similarities to life today
Cause and consequence	Experiencing cause and effect in play - achieve through continuous provision.	Asking why things happen and beginning to explain why with support.	Asking questions about why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result. Recognising why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result
	n/A	To know that everyday objects have changed as new materials have been invented.	To know that changes may come about because of improvements in technology.
Similarities and differences	Beginning to recognise similarities and differences between the past and today. Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present day	Beginning to look for similarities and differences over time in their own lives.	Identifying similarities and difference between ways of life at different times. Finding out about people, events and beliefs in society. Making comparisons with their own lives



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	N/A	<p>To know that there are similarities and differences between their lives today and their lives in the past. To know some similarities and differences between the past and their own lives.</p> <p>To know that people celebrate special events in different ways.</p> <p>To know that everyday objects have similarities and differences with those used for the same purpose in the past.</p>	<p>To know that there are explanations for similarities and differences between children's lives now and in the past.</p>
Historical significance	<p>Recalling special people in their own lives.</p>	<p>Recalling special events in their own lives.</p>	<p>Discussing who was important in a historical event</p>
	<p>To know the names of people that are significant to their own lives.</p>	<p>To know that some people and events are considered more 'special' or significant than others</p>	<p>To know that some events are more significant than others.</p> <p>To know the impact of a historical event on society.</p> <p>To know that 'historically significant' people are those who changed many people's lives.</p>
Sources of evidence	<p>Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present day. Using stories and non-fiction books to find out about life in the past.</p>	<p>Using artefacts, photographs and visits to museums to answer simple questions about the past.</p> <p>Finding answers to simple questions about the past using sources (e.g. artefacts). Sorting artefacts from then and now.</p>	<p>Using artefacts, photographs and visits to museums to ask and answer questions about the past.</p> <p>Making simple observations about a source or artefact.</p> <p>Using sources to show an understanding of historical concepts (see above). Identifying a primary source.</p>
	<p>To know that stories and books can tell us about the past.</p>	<p>To know that photographs can tell us about the past.</p> <p>To know that we can find out about the past by asking people who were there.</p>	<p>To know that we can find out about how places have changed by looking at maps.</p> <p>To know that historians use evidence from sources to find out more about the past</p>



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		To know that artefacts can tell us about the past. To know that we remember some (but not all) of the events that we have lived through	
Historical interpretations	Recognising that different members of the class may notice different things in photographs from the past.	Beginning to identify different ways to represent the past (e.g. photos, stories). Developing their own interpretations from historical artefacts	Recognising different ways in which the past is represented (including eye-witness accounts). Comparing pictures or photographs of people or events in the past. Developing their own interpretations from photographs and written sources.
	To begin to understand that the past can be represented in photographs and drawings.	To know that the past can be represented in photographs.	To know that the past is represented in different ways.

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HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC
PRIMARY SCHOOL