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**ST CHARLES’ CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**HISTORY PROGRESSION OF SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND VOCABULARY**

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|  | **Nursery** | **Reception** | **YEAR 1** | **YEAR 2** | **YEAR 3** | **YEAR 4** | **YEAR 5** | **YEAR 6** |
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| **HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE**  |  |  | In discussion, children can recall some of the key events and people associated with themes studied within family, local, national and global history, e.g. within the history of flight or the development of railways.Descriptions of the above demonstrate some understanding of the characteristic features of the period studied, e.g. technology available. | Children can confidently and accurately retell the story of events, etc. associated with themes studied within family, local, national and global history, e.g. the Gunpowder Plot and the Great Fire of London.Descriptions of the above demonstrate an understanding of the characteristic features of the period studied, e.g. technology available or religion. | Children can identify some details from within and across several themes, societies, events and significant people covered in local, national and global history, e.g. using knowledge gained from their study of the Stone Age, identifying three of the main achievements of the people in the Neolithic period, and perhaps providing some reasons for their selection. | Children can identify a range of details from within and across local, national and global history, to demonstrate some overall awareness of themes, societies, events and people, e.g. using knowledge gained in their study of Ancient Egypt, identifying three or more of the main achievements of the Ancient Egyptians and providing some valid detailed reasons for their selections. Will begin to make some reference to other societies, but their reasoning may be undeveloped. | Children can understand some features associated with themes, societies, people and events, e.g. use knowledge gained to demonstrate an understanding of aspects of the life within the Viking period, such as religion and food, but without links and grouping them into themes, e.g. social, cultural.They will be able to make some reference to and identify links with other societies studied, e.g. The Anglo-Saxons. | Children can provide overviews of the most significant features of different themes, individuals, societies and events covered, e.g. can use knowledge gained to give an overview of the main features of the Maya civilisation. They will begin to make links and group them into themes, e.g. social, cultural. They will be able to make links with themes in other societies studied, e.g. The Ancient Egyptians. |
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|  |  | Children can depict on a timeline the sequence of a few objects or images and/or pieces of information related to a topic, e.g. events related to family life in the past in correct order.Children will begin to use a range of common words relating to the passage of time, e.g related to a discussion of their grandparent’s pupil hood, e.g. now, then, new old, when, before, etc. Demonstrate a secure understanding of the words used.Will require little prompting to use these words. | Children can sequence on an annotated timeline independently and with some confidence a number of objects or events related to an aspect of a topic studied, e.g. seaside holidays in the past in the correct order.Children will begin to explain why they have placed the items in this sequence.Demonstrate secure understanding of the terms used. Independently use the terms appropriately. | Children can sequence a number of the most significant events, objects, themes, societies, periods and people in LKS2 topics studied including some dates, labels and period names and terms, e.g. grouping a range of images related to the Bronze to Iron Age into the correct time periods. Provide valid reasons why they have chosen this time period for most of the images. | Children can accurately sequence the key events, objects, themes, societies, periods and people within and across topics confidently using key dates and terms, e.g. they can accurately construct a timeline of Roman Britain and with some accuracy link this with a timeline of the Bronze to Iron Age (or other relevant topics previously studied).Provide detailed valid reasons why they have sequenced the events/objects in this way. | Children will sequence, with some independence and increasing accuracy, many of the significant events, societies and people within and across topics covered using appropriate dates, period labels and terms, e.g. place many of the important developments, people and events in the Anglo-Saxon period on an annotated timeline. Children will be able to make some links between this sequence to the events and people within other time periods studied. | Children will sequence, with independence, many of the significant events, societies and people within and across the UKS2 topics covered using appropriate dates, period labels and terms, e.g. select independently from a range of material, and sequence accurately using appropriate labels and dates.They can accurately identify links between this sequence and the events of other periods studied. |
|  | **Nursery** | **Reception** | **YEAR 1** | **YEAR 2** | **YEAR 3** | **YEAR 4** | **YEAR 5** | **YEAR 6** |
| **HISTORY CONCEPTS**  |  |  |
|  |  | Children can identify independently a range of similarities, differences and changes within a specific time period, e.g. between early and modern trains or aeroplanes. | Children can describe independently, confidently and accurately similarities, differences and changes both within and across time periods and topics, e.g. between holidays at different times in the past and today.May begin to demonstrate an understanding of which are the most important differences and why. | Children can make valid statements about the main similarities, differences and changes occurring within topics, e.g. the pupil can describe a range of the key changes between the Old and New Stone Ages. Can see links between changes, and begin to identify types of change. Will demonstrate an awareness of the significance of change and its impact. | Children can explain why certain changes and developments were of particular significance within topics and across time periods. Children can provide a comprehensive list of the changes of Crime and Punishment within the period studied.Will identify links between the changes.Children will provide a clear rationale for why one change could be considered to be more important than others. They May provide insightful ideas about whether some things did not change very much within a period and why. | Children can independently and confidently provide a comprehensive list of the changes within the period studied.They can independently provide valid reasons why some changes and developments were of particular importance within the particular UKS2 topic, e.g. decide why one or more changes in the Anglo-Saxon period is of particular importance.Children will identify a range of links between the various changes.They will be able to provide insightful ideas about whether some things did not change very much within a period and why this occurred. | Children can compare similarities, differences and changes within and across topics, e.g. in terms of importance, progress or the type and nature of the change, e.g. provide some similarities and differences affecting differing locations within the world wars. They will confidently identify a range of links between the various changes, e.g. the change in women’s roles during the war with changes in women’s rights.They will begin to understand and explain how some of the changes were exceptional or commonplace, e.g. as part of the impact of the war on their locality. |
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|  |  | Children can identify at least one relevant cause for, and effect of, several events covered, e.g. of the development of flight or of the railways. | Children can identify several causes and effects of events covered, e.g. the Great Fire of London and The Gunpowder Plot.Will begin to understand that some of the causes and/or effects are of particular importance, e.g. for the Great Fire of London taking place. | Children can describe some relevant causes for, and effects of, some of the key events and developments covered, e.g. reasons why changes took place during the Neolithic period. Will demonstrate an understanding that some of the causes and/or effects are of particular importance, e.g. why the changes took place in the Neolithic period. | Children can independently and confidently comment on the importance of causes and effects for some of the key events and developments within the topics studied, e.g. the reasons for the changes in prison reform. Children can understand that the same event can result in both positive and negative effects, e.g. the actions of the suffragettes. | Children can explain the role of different causes and effects of a range of events and developments, e.g. can list a range of valid reasons why the Vikings left Scandinavia and chose to settle in Britain. They can place the causes and/or effects in an order of significance and explain why they are arranged in this order, e.g. the reasons why the Vikings left Scandinavia and chose to settle in Britain. Children can make a link between the causes or effects of events within one period with those of another, e.g. events in the Viking period with those of other periods studied, such as why the Romans or the Anglo-Saxons chose to settle in Britain. | Children can independently provide a comprehensive list of valid detailed reasons why events took place and the effects of those events, e.g. how the World Wars had an impact on their locality.They will order these causes and/or effects into a hierarchy of significance and will comment insightfully on why they have selected this order. Will make a number of valid links between why certain events occurred in the period studied and events taking place in other periods or locations, or note how effects of events could be similar. Children may be able to identify some of the causes as long or short-term triggers and how some effects can be immediate and others long term. |
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|  |  | Children will demonstrate through examples and discussion an understanding of the term 'significance'.Children can give some valid reasons why someone or something is significant, e.g. an explorer making an important discovery. Will begin to make connections between significant events or people, e.g. the explorers studied. | Children can give a broad range of valid reasons why someone or something is significant.Demonstrate a secure understanding of the term significance.Children can give some valid reasons why one aspect of a person’s life or event is of particular importance in making them/it significant.Children can make valid connections and judgements between significant events or people, e.g. why one of our local heroes is more worthy of study than another. | Children can select what is most significant in a historical account, related to a person’s life, a key event or a theme, e.g. which buildings are of particular significance within their locality. Children can give a valid reason why they have selected a particular aspect as being most significant in a historical account, related to a person’s life, a key event or a theme, e.g. the reasons why particular buildings are of significance within their locality. | Children can confidently select what is most significant in a historical account, related to a person’s life, a key event or a theme, e.g. a development made by the Romans.Children can give a number of valid reasons why they have selected a particular aspect as being most significant in a historical account, related to a person’s life, a key event or a theme and why others are less important. Will begin to understand that some things will have long or short-term significance e.g. the developments introduced by the Romans and their relevance today. | Children can confidently select what is most significant in a historical account, related to a person’s life, a key event or a theme, e.g the developments made by the Anglo-Saxons.Children can give a range of valid reasons why they have selected a particular aspect as being most significant in a historical account, related to a person’s life, a key event or a theme and why others are less important. Children will understand that some will have long-term significance and others only short-term significance, e.g. the spread of Christianity. | Children can confidently explain the reasons why particular aspects of a historical event, development, society or person were of particular significance, e.g. they will describe and then critically evaluate the significance of various achievements made by the Ancient Greeks. Children can introduce a hierarchy of importance and explain while some aspects continue to be relevant, others may be dismissed as no longer being relevant and not having long term significance, e.g. within the achievements made by the Ancient Greeks the significant impact of establishing democracy and its importance in society today. |
|  | **Nursery** | **Reception** | **YEAR 1** | **YEAR 2** | **YEAR 3** | **YEAR 4** | **YEAR 5** | **YEAR 6** |
| **HISTORICAL ENQUIRY**  |
| Children can ask ‘why’ and ‘how’ questions. | Children can ask ‘why’ and ‘how’ questions based upon their own experiences. | Children can plan a small enquiry by asking relevant questions.Children can also find relevant information to answer questions using at least one story and another type of source, e.g. 'Which are the most significant explorers?'They can use appropriate historical vocabulary. | Children can pose a range of valid questions independently.They can also find relevant information from more than one source to confidently answer these questions. e.g. to answer 'Why we should remember a local hero?'Children can use a range of appropriate vocabulary in both their questions and answers. | Children can independently devise a range of historically valid questions for a series of different types of enquiry.Will answer them with detailed structured responses making reference to specific sources of evidence related to 'Why should we preserve our locality?'.Will use a range of relevant historical terms. | Children can independently devise significant historical enquiries based on a range of valid questions, e.g. related to 'What happened when the Romans came to Britain?'.They can answer the questions in some detail using a range of relevant and varied sources to support points made. Children’s work will be clearly structured with contrasting viewpoints considered. Use a broad range of relevant historical terms. Children will work independently and with confidence. | Children can confidently identify the ways in which interpretations of the same event or person can differ, e.g. can identify a number of differences in the interpretations presented about the Windrush journey.They can explain why there may be differing interpretations and will make reference to the differing types of representation. Children can also understand why there may be some similarities in the interpretations. | Children can confidently and independently identify the different interpretations in a range of topics e.g. explain ways in which the different interpretations about Athenian society or about the Olympic Games differ.They can give a range of valid reasons for the different interpretations in a range of topics, e.g. explain why there could be different interpretations about Athenian society or about the Olympic Games.Demonstrate insight into why some aspects of the interpretation may be the same.Will make reference to the differing types of representation. |
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|  |  | Children can extract some information from more than one type of source to find out about an aspect of the past. e.g. about their grandparent’s childhood. These sources could include written, visual, oral sources and artefacts including the environment. | Children can select key information independently from several different types of source including written, visual, oral sources and artefacts, etc. to answer historical questions, e.g. about a local hero.Demonstrate an understanding that some sources are more useful than others in providing information to answer a historical question. | Children can understand how sources can be used to answer a range of historical questions, e.g. 'Do you think the Bronze and Iron Ages were dangerous times to live?'Children are aware that some sources may be more useful than others in answering certain historical questions. | Children can recognise possible uses of a range of sources for answering historical enquiries, e.g. the pupil can use a range of sources to compile a detailed description of what Dick Turpin was like.Children can use the sources to compile a detailed description of what Dick Turpin was like. They will demonstrate an understanding that some sources may be more useful than others by commenting on the importance of some of the sources. | Children can confidently and independently devise significant historical enquiries based on a broad range of valid questions, e.g related to 'Was the Anglo-Saxon period really a Dark Age?'.They can answer the questions in detail using a broad range of relevant and varied sources to support points made. Work will be clearly structured with contrasting viewpoints considered. Children will use the evidence to reach a valid and substantiated overall conclusion.Will use a broad range of relevant historical terms throughout.They will follow a clear structure appropriate for presenting an argument.Children will work independently and with confidence. They will also begin to critically evaluate their enquiry and consider possible ways in which it could be improved or developed. | Children can independently plan and produce quality, detailed responses to a wide range of historical enquiries.Children will make reference to appropriate evidence from a wide range of complex, varied sources studied within the sessions and also from their own research to produce a structured argument to answer the sub-question and build towards reaching an overall conclusion. They will reach a valid overall conclusion, e.g. 'Which of the world wars had the greater impact on their community?' with clear reference made to the preceding arguments and evidence.Children will confidently use a broad range of challenging, relevant historical terms throughout.They will critically evaluate their enquiry and consider ways in which it could be improved or developed. |
|  |  |  | **YEAR 1** | **YEAR 2** | **YEAR 3** | **YEAR 4** | **YEAR 5** | **YEAR 6** |
| **VOCABULARY**  |  |  | Oral history, same, different, compare, before, after, past, now, timeline, 20th century, 1950s, 1960s, 21st century, grandparent, growing up, year, clue, object/artefact, matching, modern, old, vocabulary related to different types of house (terraced, flats, bungalow, semi-detached) and features of houses (bathrooms, heating etc.), inventions, materials, condition, design, packaging, similar, comics, classify, locality, supermarket, shopping mall, shopkeeper, parade of shops, grocer, greengrocer, tobacconist, market, delivery vans, cash register, rationing, playground games, punishments, rote, 3Rs (Reading, wRiting and aRithmetic), school, chalk board, dip pen and ink. | Children can use a wider range of terms and phrases, e.g. nowadays, in the past, previously, and depending on the context and opportunities be able to use more complex terms, e.g. last century, decade, and those related to time periods.Stuart period, King James 1, earlier, treason, plot, Catholic, Protestant, evidence, sources, traditional, rhyme, orally, hero, villain, terrorist, treason, customs, tradition, commemorate, importance, relevance, effigy, law, repeal, now, then, cause, important, water squirt, fire bucket, fire hook, eyewitness, diary, interpretation, consequences, impact, benefit. | Impressive, smelting, bronze, hoard, ore, mould, period, status, beaker, archer, evidence, interpretations, radiocarbon dating, DNA testing, beliefs, afterlife, torc, inference, marine archaeology, persuasive argument, technology, tribe, viewpoint, wattle and daub, roundhouses, crannog, broch, ingot, hill fort. | Invade, invasion, conquer, republic, empire, emperor, status, glory, barbaric, legacy, resistance, primary evidence, interpretations, conquer, client kings, centurion, tablet, Picts, heritage, forts, garrisons, camber, groma, impact, transport system, positive, negative, significant, representation, interpretation, legions, legionaries, auxiliaries, testudo, centurion, names of uniform and equipment. | Invasion, settle, reconstruction, Dark Ages, pagan, plunder, Scandinavia, grave goods, archaeologist, excavation, function, sceptre, garnet, millefiori, hoard, metal detecting, saga, chronicle, illuminated manuscript, ecclesiastical, conversion, monastery, Old English, proof, evidence, counter argument, decay, excavate, preserved, deduction, interpretation, stratigraphy, classification, cataloguing, strata, shard, site, trench. | Religious, social, economic, cultural, political, civilisation, pyramid, temple, conclusion, evidence, reconstruction, archaeology, city state, sacrifice, Meso-America, nobles, creation, hierarchy, sacrifice, bloodletting, conquistadors, technology, culture, glyphs, agriculture, astronomy, calendar, trade, interpretations, theory, climate change, conquer, decline, codex/codices, pagan, scribe, significance. |