



Let your light shine

History progression



Concept	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Settlements		Talk about past and present events in their own lives and those who are important to them.	Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment.	Aspects of everyday life from the past, such as houses, jobs, shops, objects, transport and entertainment, may be similar or different to those used and enjoyed by people today.	Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone. Bronze Age life is defined by the use of metals, including bronze. Iron Age life is defined by the use of metals, including iron. Farming became more efficient and religion was an important part of life.	Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life.	Everyday life, including culture, language, settlements, trade and belief systems could change during different periods due to invasion, natural disasters or changes in leadership. However, some aspects of everyday life could continue.	War, oppression, conflict and rebellion can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, ways of life and identity.
					Aspects of everyday life in a Roman town include the use of the forum; shops and market places; family life, including the different roles and lifestyles of men and women; slavery and life in a Roman fort.	The materials and decoration used to make an artefact can tell us about the skill of the craftworker and the status of the owner. The form can tell us how it was used. Some artefacts can also show us what people believed, what was important to them and how they spent their time.		
						Romanisation occurred when Roman beliefs, technology and culture were adopted by Britons after the invasion of AD 43. The Romans introduced urban living and road networks, cleanliness in the form of running water and bath houses, and new beliefs in Roman gods and goddesses, and later, Christianity.		
Hierarchy		Kings and queens are known as royalty. Some kings and queens are real people and some are characters in stories.	A monarch is a king or queen who rules a country.	Hierarchy is a way of organising people according to how important they are or were. Most past societies had a monarch or leader at the top of their hierarchy, nobles, lords or landowners in the middle and poor workers or slaves at the bottom.	Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain. Communities created permanent settlements made up of a number of families, farmed to produce food, made and used pottery, developed tools and weapons and created burial mounds and monuments.	Hierarchy structures in ancient civilisations include (from most to least powerful) a ruler; officials, nobles or priests; merchants, workers and peasants and slaves.	Power in ancient civilisations drove the growth of empires and the development of trade, wealth, arts and culture, society, technology and beliefs. Misuse of power and poor leadership caused these aspects of civilisation to decline.	Leaders and monarchs have changed the course of history in a variety of ways, including invading other countries; oppressing groups of people; advocating democracy; inspiring innovation or introducing new religious or political ideologies.
					Rome was ruled by a king, a group of men called the senate and an emperor. Below the rulers in the hierarchy, Roman society was split into upper class patricians and equites who owned land and had powerful jobs. Lower class plebeians' and freedmen were citizens of Rome who earned their own money. Slaves were at the bottom.			The consequences of resistance, refusal and rebellion against leaders or hierarchies are far reaching and can include war, conflict, oppression, change and improvement in people's lives.
						There were power struggles in Britain after they invaded. They tried to take Celtic lands. In the short term, they caused death and destruction and in the long term the Celts were defeated.		

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Civilisations					The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials stone, bronze and iron. These developments made it easier for people to farm, create permanent settlements and protect their land.	The features and achievements of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures.	The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world include the English alphabet and language; democracy, including trial by jury; sport and the Olympic Games; the subjects of mathematics, science, philosophy, art, architecture and theatre.	Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule. Motives include birthright; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs.
					Human invention and ingenuity have changed the living conditions, health, safety, quality of life and cultural experiences of people over time and throughout the world. Examples include the development of tools, the discovery of antibiotics, the writing of Shakespeare and the Industrial Revolution.	The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years.	The characteristics of past civilisations include cities, rule and government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures.	An achievement or discovery may be significant because it affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans.
					The growth of the Roman Empire spread the influence of Roman culture, technology and beliefs to North Africa, the Middle East and Europe. Their achievements include the development of trade, building towns, creating a road system, the use of the Latin language and the spread of Christianity.	The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England led to many conflicts. In AD 878, the Anglo-Saxon king, Alfred the Great, made peace with the Vikings, who settled in Danelaw in the east of England. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the remaining Viking rulers and the Vikings in England agreed to be ruled by an Anglo-Saxon king.	The characteristics of ancient civilisations include cities, government, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years.	The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today.
	Stories, books and pictures give us information about the past.	Stories, books and pictures are used to help people to find out about people and events from the past.	Stories, pictures and role play are used to help people learn about the past, understand key events and empathise with historical figures.	Historical information can be presented in a variety of ways. For example, in a non-chronological report, information about a historical topic is presented without organising it into chronological order.	Historical information can be presented as a narrative, non-chronological report, fact file, timeline, description, reconstruction or presentation.	Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.	Sources of historical information can have varying degrees of accuracy, depending on who wrote them, when they were written and the perspective of the writer.	Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding primary and secondary sources.
Vocabulary			Common words and phrases, such as here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago, can be used to describe the passing of time.	A year is 365 days and a leap year is 366 days. A decade is 10 years. A century is 100 years.	Historical terms to describe periods of time include decade, century, millennia, era, AD, CE, BC and BCE.	Historical terms include abstract nouns, such as invasion and monarchy.	Historical terms include topic related vocabulary, which may include abstract nouns, such as peasantry, civilisation, treason, empire, rebellion and revolt.	Abstract terms include nouns, such as empire, civilisation, parliament, peasantry, conquest, continuity, discovery, interpretation, invasion, nation, significance and sacrifice.
					Well composed historical questions begin with statements, such as 'how', 'why' and 'to what extent' and should be based around a historical concept, such as cause and effect, significance or continuity and change.			

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Artefacts and sources			Objects from the past can look different to objects from the present.	Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. The shape and material of the object can give clues about when and how it was made and used.	Artefacts are objects and things made by people rather than natural objects. They provide evidence about the past. Examples include coins, buildings, written texts or ruins.	Interviews, diaries, letters, journals, speeches, autobiographies, artefacts, photographs and witness statements are historical source materials. However, some historical source materials are more reliable than others.	Historical artefacts can reveal much about the object's use or owner. For example, highly decorated artefacts made of precious materials and created by highly skilled craftsmen suggest the owner was wealthy and important, whereas simple objects made of readily available materials suggest the owner was poor and unimportant.	Using a range of historical sources and artefacts can reveal a clearer and more accurate picture about a historical event or person.	Questions can be used to evaluate the usefulness of a historical source.
				Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and paintings	A viewpoint is a person's own opinion or way of thinking about something.	Historical viewpoints demonstrate what a person thinks and feels about a historical event or person. Primary sources include documents or artefacts created by a witness to a historical event at the time it happened. Secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience or participate in the event.	Bias is the act of supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way.	Bias is the act of supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way. A balanced argument is a response to a question or statement where you consider both viewpoints about a historical event or person.	Different types of bias include political, cultural or racial.
							A primary source is a document or artefact, which provides direct, first-hand evidence of an event, person or time in the past. Primary sources contain the life experiences, thoughts, opinions and beliefs of their writers or creators, which can affect the information included and the way that people and events have been depicted.		
Local history			Explore and talk about important events in the school or locality's history.	Important events in the school's history could include the opening of the school, the arrival of new teachers, special visitors and significant changes to buildings.	Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our local community's history.	National and international historical events, such as wars, invasions, disease, the invention of new technologies and changes in leadership, can have a positive or negative impact on a locality.	A past event or society can impact a local settlement in several ways, including the layout and use of land in the settlement; changes to the number of people who lived or worked there over time; the creation of human features, such as canals, castles or factories; place names and language.	Aspects of British history and related sites that may have local significance include, the Norman invasion (Norman castles and settlements), Black Death of 1346-1353 (plague pits), the Wars of the Roses (battlefields) and the Industrial Revolution.	Sources of information for a study of a local town or city include primary sources and secondary sources.
Similarity and difference			Describe some similarities and differences between things in the past and the present.	Identifying similarities and differences helps us to make comparisons between life now and in the past.	A historical period is an era or a passage of time that happened in the past. For example, Victorian Britain is a period in British history.	Throughout history, common areas of human concern include the need for food, survival, shelter and warmth; the accumulation of power and wealth and the development of technology.	Characteristics of a civilisation include cities, government or leadership, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures. The form these characteristics take can be similar or contrasting across different civilisations.	Aspects of history that can be compared and contrasted include rulers and monarchs, everyday life, homes and work, technology and innovation.	Common aspects of history, such as leadership, belief, lifestyle and significant events, are features of different historical time periods. Many of these threads have features in common and differences.
Significance				Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people. Key features of significant historical events include the date it happened, the people and places involved and the consequences of the event.	Significant events affect the lives of many people over a long period of time and are sometimes commemorated. For example, Armistice Day is commemorated every year on 11th November to remember the end of the First World War.	The causes of a significant event are the things that make the event happen and directly lead up to the event. The consequences of a significant event happen after the event and can be short-term or long-term.	Every significant historical event has a cause or a number of causes. The consequences are the outcomes of an event.	Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today.	Historical narratives can describe long- and short-term causes and consequences of an event; highlight the actions of significant individuals and explain how significant events caused great change over time.

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Significance		Some people in history are significant because they did important things that changed the world or how we live.	A person who is historically significant has made big changes in their lifetime, has been a good or bad role model, were known in their lifetime, made people's lives better or worse or changed the way people think.	Historical models, such as Dawson's model and diamond ranking, help us to organise and sort historical information.	Historically valid questions relate to aspects, such as significance; time and chronology; continuity and change; comparing and contrasting or cause and consequence.	A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.	Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create temples and tombs or protest against injustice.	Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons. Decisions are influenced by the cultural context of the day, which may be different to the cultural context today, and should be taken into account when making a judgement about the actions of historical individuals.
Continuity and change	Pictures and books can show how life was different in the past.	The way that people lived in the past is not the same as the way that we live now. There have been changes to schools, play activities, toys, food, transport and clothes.	Changes with in living memory have happened over the last 100 years and include advances in technology, exploration, workplaces, houses and jobs, leisure, family and social structures.	Life has changed over time due to changes in technology, inventions, society, use of materials, land use and new ideas about how things should be done.	Aspects of history that can change over time include rule and government, jobs, health, art and culture, everyday life and technology.	Changes over time can happen rapidly or slowly and are affected by the desire for people to change, their beliefs, the availability of resources and technology, and social and economic circumstances.	Continuity is the concept that things stay the same. Change is the concept that things progress and become bigger, better or more important or things decline.	The causes of significant events can be short or long term. These long- and short-term causes can lead to a range of consequences for individuals, small groups of people or society as a whole.
British history		Stories, or narratives, can tell us about important things that happened in the past.	Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people.	Important individual achievements include great discoveries and actions that have helped many people.	Significant events or people in the past have caused great change over time. They have influenced how people live today	Individual events linked to themes, such as the rise and fall of the monarchy, uprisings and rebellions, great inventions and crime and punishment, all show changes in British life over time.		Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time.
					Over time, many people became Romanised, living in Roman towns and taking on aspects of Roman culture, such as religion and language. However, people in the west of Britain retained their Celtic culture.	Anglo-Saxons and Scots invaded Britain because the Romans had left and they wanted to farm land, settle and create kingdoms. These kingdoms became counties of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Middlesex and East Anglia.		The British economy grew between the 16th and 19th centuries due to a range of factors. This growth had far-reaching consequences and changed many aspects of people's lives including the way they worked, travelled and spent their money.
Chronology		Put familiar events in chronological order, using pictures and discussion.	Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically.	A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years.	Dates and events can be sequenced on a timeline using AD or BC. AD dates become larger the closer they get to the present day. BC dates become larger the further away they get from the present day. The year AD 1 marks the birth of Christ in the Gregorian calendar.	Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths.	Different world history civilisations existed before, after and alongside others. For example, the ancient Sumer existed from c4500 BC to c1900 BC and the ancient Egyptians from c3100 BC to 30 BC.	Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.