History Progression of Skills

| National Curriculum |  | Year 1/2 | Year 3/4 | Year 5/6 |
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|  |  | Pupils should be taught about: * changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
* events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
* the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods
* significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.
 | Pupils should be taught about: * changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
* the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China
* Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
* the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
* Britain’s settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots
* the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor
* a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066
* a non-European society that provides contrast with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Bagdad c.AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300
* a local history study
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|  | EYFS | Yr 1 | Yr 2 | Yr 3 | Yr 4 | Yr 5 | Yr 6 |
| Suggested inquiries  |  | For instance: I’m making History History on my doorstep – where shall we go? Who / what made my corner of the world special long ago? | For instance: Who was here before me? To bravely go! - Explorers and adventurers Who made history? Happy holidays now and then  | For instance Stone age to Iron age – Who was here before me? Early civilisation –why are there pyramids in Ancient Egypt? | For instance What did the Ancient Greeks do for us? Why did the Ancient Romans march through Durham?  | For instance What happened to Britain when the Romans left? How vicious were the Vikings? | For instance Who was making history in faraway places? A magnificent millennium – how did Britain change between 1000 – 2000?  |
| Chronology | Nursery Develops and understanding of growth, decay and changes over timeCan retell a simple past event in the correct orderRecognises and describes special times or events for family or friendsReception Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and changeUse talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events | For instance: Develop, then demonstrate an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time Show where places, people and events fit into a broad chronological framework Begin to use dates | For instance: Develop increasingly secure chronological knowledge and understanding of history, local, British and world Put events, people, places and artefacts on a timeline Use correct terminology to describe events in the past  | For instance:As Year 3/4, and Use greater depth and range of knowledge  |
| Historical terms | Reception Use every day language related to time | For instance: Develop, the use a wide vocabulary of historical terms, such as: a long time ago, recently, when my …. were younger, years, decades, centuries  | For instance: Develop use of appropriate subject terminology, such as: empire, civilisation, monarch  | For instance: Record knowledge and understanding in a variety of ways, using dates and key terms appropriately  |
| Historical enquiry | Nursery (Begins to understand how and why questionsShows interest in the lives of people who are familiar to themShows interest in different occupations and ways of lifeReception Use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events | For instance: 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 | For instance: 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  | For instance: 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  |
| Interpret history |  | For instance Identify different ways that the past is represented, e.g. fictional accounts, illustrations, films, song, museum displays | For instance Be aware that different versions of the past may exist and begin to suggest reasons for this | For instance Understand that the past is represented and interpreted in different ways and give reasons for this  |
| Continuity and change | Reception Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change | For instance Discuss change and continuity in an aspect of life, e.g. holidays | For instance: Describe and begin to make links between main events, situations and changes within and across different periods and societies  | For instance: As Year 3/4, and Use a greater depth of historical knowledge |
| Causes and consequences | Reception Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change | For instance: Recognise why people did things Recognise why some events happened Recognise what happened as a result of people’s actions or events | For instance: Identify and give reasons for historical events, situations and changes Identify some of the results of historical events, situations and changes  | For instance: Begin to offer explanations about why people in the past acted as they did |
| Similarities and differences | Reception Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change | For instance: Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods, including their own lives  | For instance: Describe some of the similarities and differences between different periods, e.g. social, belief, local, individual  | For instance: Show understanding of some of the similarities and differences between different periods, e.g. social, belief, local, individual  |
| Significance |  | For instance: Recognise and make simple observations about who was important in an historical event/account, e.g. talk about important places and who was important and why  | For instance:Identify and begin to describe historically significant people and events in situations  | For instance: Give reasons why some events, people or developments are seen as more significant than others |