



## **Nursery**

**Pupils will learn about:**

### **Understanding the World**

#### **Past and present**

- Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history.
- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

#### **Key Vocabulary**

long ago, now, then, remember, today, yesterday, tomorrow, calendar

## **Reception**

**Pupils will learn about:**

### **Understanding the World**

#### **Past and present**

- Comment on images of familiar situations in the past.
- Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.
- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

#### **Key Vocabulary**

long ago, now, then, remember, today, yesterday, tomorrow, calendar, History / Historian, past, present, future, timeline

## **Y1/2**

**Pupils will learn 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 [for example the Great Fire of London, the first airplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries];
- 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 [for example Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

#### **Historical Interpretation**

Pupils understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented. They

- start to compare two versions of a past event;
- observe and use pictures, photographs and artefacts to find out about the past;
- start to use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction;
- explain that there are different types of evidence and sources that can be used to help represent the past.



## **Historical Investigations**

Pupils ask and answer questions, using other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They:

- observe or handle evidence to ask simple questions about the past;
- observe or handle evidence to find answers to simple questions about the past on the basis of simple observations;
- choose and select evidence and say how it can be used to find out about the past.

## **Chronological Understanding**

- Pupils develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework. They:
- sequence artefacts and events that are close together in time;
- order dates from earliest to latest on simple timelines;
- sequence pictures from different periods;
- describe memories and changes that have happened in their own lives;
- use words and phrases such as: old, new, earliest, latest, past, present, future, century, new, newest, old

## **Knowledge and understanding of Events, People and Changes in the Past**

Pupils identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.

Pupils choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They:

- recognise some similarities and differences between the past and the present;
- identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods;
- know and recount episodes from stories and significant events in history;
- understand that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did;
- describe significant individuals from the past.

## **Presenting, organising and communicating**

Pupils use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They:

- show an understanding of historical terms, such as monarch, parliament, government, war, remembrance;
- talk, write and draw about things from the past;
- use historical vocabulary to retell simple stories about the past;
- use drama/role play to communicate their knowledge about the past.

## **Key Vocabulary**

### **Year 1 - Same as EYFS, plus:**

Artefact, century, chronological order, living memory, memories, opinion, fact, source, interpret, enquire/enquiry, Parent, Grandparent, Great grandparent, Family, compare, Family tree, Castle, Keep, Moat, Drawbridge, Bailey, Arrow loops, Battlement, Portcullis, Tower, Turret, Dungeon, Motte, Knight, Banquet

### **Year 2 – Same as EYFS & Year 1, plus:**

Impact, research, evidence, significant, recent, The great fire of London, Thomas Farriner, Samuel Pepys, diary, Guy Fawkes, Parliament, treason

### **Y3/4**

### **In Y3/4 pupils will learn about:**

- changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age;
- 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 local history study;
- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066;

## **Historical Interpretation**

Pupils understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. They:

- look at more than two versions of the same event or story in history and identify differences;
- investigate different accounts of historical events and be able to explain some of the reasons why the accounts may be different.

## **Historical Investigations**

Pupils regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.

Pupils construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They:

- use a range of sources to find out about the past;
- construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information;
- gather more detail from sources such as maps to build up a clearer picture of the past;
- regularly address and sometimes devise own questions to find answers about the past;
- begin to undertake their own research.

## **Chronological Understanding**

Pupils continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They:

- sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time;
- understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini).

## **Knowledge and understanding of Events, People and Changes in the Past**

Children note connections, contrasts and trends over time. They:

- note key changes over a period of time and be able to give reasons for those changes;
- find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today;
- explain how people and events in the past have influenced life today;
- identify key features, aspects and events of the time studied;
- describe connections and contrasts between aspects of history, people, events and artefacts studied.

## **Presenting, organising and communicating**

Pupils develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They



- use and understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate information such as ruled, reigned, empire, invasion, conquer, kingdoms;
- present, communicate and organise ideas about the past using models, drama role play and different genres of writing including letters, recounts, poems, adverts, diaries, posters and guides;
- start to present ideas based on their own research about a studied period.

## **Key Vocabulary**

### **Year 3 - Same as EYFS & KS1, plus:**

Era/period, BCE (Before Common Era), CE (Common Era), BC (Before Christ), AD (Anno Domini), archaeologists / archaeology, museum, pre-history, bias, excavate, Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Hunter-gatherer, Skara Brae, Stonehenge, Hill fort, Druid, Celts

**Year 4 – Same as previous year groups plus:** Impact, effects, consequences, continuity, cause / causation, infer, conclusion, Romans, Invasion, Britons, Colony, Caesar, Boudicca, Empire, Latin, Mosaic, Villa, Slave, Greek, Democracy, Architecture, Alexander the Great, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Sparta / Spartan, Athens / Athenian, Myth, Olympics, Vulcan, Vesuvius, Pompeii, Petrified, Pyroclastic flow

## **Y5/6**

### **In Y5/6, pupils will learn about:**

- A theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066;
- 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;
- a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization, c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.

## **Historical Interpretation**

Children understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. They:

- find and analyse a wide range of evidence about the past;
- use a range of evidence to offer some clear reasons for different interpretations of events, linking this to factual understanding about the past;
- consider different ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations of the past;
- start to understand the difference between primary and secondary evidence and the impact of this on reliability;
- show an awareness of the concept of propaganda;
- know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that may be to persuade others;
- begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources.

## **Historical Investigations**

Pupils regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.

Children construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They:

- recognise when they are using primary and secondary sources of information to investigate the past;



- use a wide range of different evidence to collect evidence about the past, such as ceramics, pictures, documents, printed sources, posters, online material, pictures, photographs, artefacts, historic statues, figures, sculptures, historic sites;
- select relevant sections of information to address historically valid questions and construct detailed, informed responses;
- investigate their own lines of enquiry by posing historically valid questions to answer.

## **Chronological Understanding**

Pupils continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They:

- order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline using dates accurately;
- accurately use dates and terms to describe historical events;
- understand and describe in some detail the main changes to an aspect in a period in history;
- understand how some historical events/periods occurred concurrently in different locations, e.g. Indus Valley and Ancient Egypt.

## **Knowledge and understanding of Events, People and Changes in the Past**

Pupils should note connections, contrasts and trends over time. They:

- identify and note connections, contrasts and trends over time in the everyday lives of people;
- use appropriate historical terms such as culture, religious, social, economic and political when describing the past;
- examine causes and results of great events and the impact these had on people;
- describe the key features of the past, including attitudes, beliefs and the everyday lives of men, women and children.

## **Presenting, organising and communicating**

Pupils develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They:

- know and show a good understanding of historical vocabulary including abstract terms such as democracy, civilisation, social, political, economic, cultural, religious;
- present, communicate and organise ideas about from the past using detailed discussions and debates and different genres of writing such as myths, instructions, accounts, diaries, letters, information/travel guides, posters, news reports;
- plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period.

## **Key Vocabulary**

### **Year 5 -Same as previous year groups, plus:**

Primary source/evidence, secondary source/evidence, reliable, extent of change, extent of continuity, evaluate, reliable, eyewitness, Monarchy, Mayans, Sacrifice, Pyramid, Temple, Priest, Civilisation, Society

### **Year 6 - Same as previous year groups, plus:**

Legacy, ambiguous, consequences, omits, decade, Scribe, Pharaoh, Slave, Cleopatra, Tutankhamun, Class, Hieroglyphics, Afterlife, Mummification, Papyrus, Rosetta Stone