



	FYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	EYFS Communication and Language- Speaking: They use past forms when talking about events that have already	Vear 1 Using simple phrases and words to describe the passing of time - e.g. 'past' 'before' 'now' 'then' 'Long ago' 'before I	Vear 2 Using phrases and words to describe the passing of time - e.g. 'past' 'before' 'now' 'then' 'present' 'period' 'Long ago' 'before I was	Vear 3 Using phrases and words to describe the passing of time - e.g. 'past' 'before' 'now' 'then' 'present' 'period' 'decade'	Vear 4 Using phrases and words to describe the passing of time - e.g. 'duration' 'period' 'era' 'concurrent' 'during this time'	Vear 5 Using phrases and words to describe the passing of time and context of civilisations -e.g. 'duration' 'period' 'era'	Vear 6 Using phrases and words to describe the passing of time and context of civilisations - e.g. 'duration' 'period' 'era'
	happened. A long time ago, past, now, then, old, new	was born' 'changes to now/ present Using words to describe events and	born' 'changes to now' 'stayed the same' Using words and phrases to describe events and	'century' 'Long ago' 'before I was born' 'changes to now' 'stayed the same'	'previously' 'compared to' Using words and phrases to describe	'concurrent' 'chronology' 'context' 'the duration of' 'continuing on from'	'concurrent' 'chronology' 'context' 'the duration of' 'the narrative of history'
Historical language		people from the past: important/ rich / poor	people from the past – e.g. 'rich' 'poor' 'local' 'national' 'important' 'significant' 'primary source' 'impact'	Using words and phrases to describe events and people from the past – e.g. 'Skara Brae' 'Stone Age' 'cave painting' 'huntergather' 'pre-historic' 'artefact' 'BC/AD' 'Papyrus' 'Pharoh' 'mummification' 'Canopic Jars' 'Cartouche' 'Sarcophagus' 'archaeologist' hieroglyphics' 'tomb' 'pyramid' 'revolutionise' 'industry' 'Industrial Revolution' 'orphanage'	events and people from the past – e.g. 'empire' 'emperor' 'migration' 'conquest' 'invasion' cause' 'army' 'effect' 'tribe' 'warrior' 'rebellion' 'reliable' 'democracy' 'Christianity'	Using words and phrases to describe events and people from the past – e.g. 'farmer-warrior' 'democracy' 'Christianity' 'myth' 'legend' 'global' 'invader' 'interpretation' 'viewpoint' 'bias'	Using words and phrases to describe events and people from the past – e.g. 'significance' 'discovery' 'invention' 'prosperity' 'causation' 'diversity' 'progression', 'Maya', 'civilisation', 'ancient', 'invader', 'invasion', 'dictator', 'ideology', 'democracy'





Constructing the past	Identifying that things from the past might be different from today – technology, cars, houses etc. Comment on images of familiar situations from the past	Identifying that events have happened in the past and significant people from the past have helped shape the present nationally and globally – St John Paul II (MAC patron saint) Identifying that there are some themes that link history together – locality, transport etc when looking at events beyond living memory- e.g. beaches, holidays, transport	Identifying that significant events and individuals from the past have helped shaped the present locally, nationally and internationally. Locally – our school and church Nationally/Internationally – Josephine Bakhita/ Dr Barnardo Identifying that the past can be commemorated each year at specific times	Building a coherent knowledge of the Stone, Bronze and Iron ages by comparison throughout most lessons, focusing on:	Identifying the impact of the Ancient Greeks' on the western world and their chronological place in the context of world history Building a coherent knowledge of British history from the Iron Age to Roman Britain by comparison on: achievements, housing, society, food, entertainment, beliefs	Building a coherent knowledge of British history from Roman Britain through to Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain by comparison on: achievements, housing, society, food, entertainment, beliefs	Comparing Viking Britain with the Maya civilisation through:
Chronological	Understanding the world: People and communities- talk about the past and present events in their	-Sequence events in their own life -Use a timeline to place important event -Order a set of events or objects	-Develop an awareness of the past -Understand use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.	-Use timelines to place events in order -Understand timelines can be divided in BC and AD	-Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini)	-Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) –	-Order significant events, movements and dates on a timelineIdentify and compare changes within and





1.	lives and lives of their	-Use words and	-Recount changes in my	-Use words and	-Order significant	-Order significant	across different
	family.	phrases: old, new,	own life over time.	phrases: century,	events and dates on a	events, movements	periods.
		now, then, yesterday	-Understand how to put	decade	timeline.	and dates on a	-Understand how
	Identifying that things	-Remember part of	people, events and	-Describe dates of and	-Describe the main	timeline.	some historical events
	have happened in the	stories and memories	objects in order of when	order significant events	changes in a period in	-Describe the main	occurred concurrently
	past, relating to	about the past	they happened.	from the period studied	history.	changes in a period in	in different locations
	themselves and within		-Use a timeline to place	Placing Stone, Bronze		history	i.e. Ancient Egypt and
	living memory	Identifying that	important events	and Iron Ages into	Placing Stone, Bronze		Prehistoric Britain.
		events and people	-Identify similarities /	wider chronological	and Iron Ages into	Placing Stone, Bronze	
	Begin to identify that	form the past may	differences between	contexts – make	wider contexts	and Iron Ages into	Placing Ancient Maya
	some things have	have occurred across	period	references to Ancient		wider contexts	into chronological
	happened before they	a greater period of	Identifying how periods	Egypt and	Placing the Ancient		context and in direct
	were born – relating to	time than just	of time can impact on	pyramids/achievements	Greeks into the wider	Placing Ancient	comparison with
	family such as parents	themselves	individuals and events		context of historical	Romans and Roman	Anglo-Saxons
	and grandparents		Demonstrate a basic	Developing an	chronology	Britain into wider	
		Identifying that	understanding of why	understanding of		context	Placing War time
	To know some	events and changes	certain events happened	concurrence of			Britain into
	similarities between	have happened in	at certain times with	civilisations around the	Placing Ancient	Placing Anglo-Saxon	chronological context
	things in the past and	order – development	some reasoning	world during these	Romans and Roman	and Viking Britain into	and it's legacy and
	now building on	of trains		times	Britain into the wider	the wider context of	impact today
	experiences from what				context of historical	historical chronology	
	is being read in class			Placing early	chronology		Continued
				civilisations into			development of
				chronological context –			concurrent civilisations
				in-depth Egyptians			around the world and
							their impact on later
							civilisations
		Identifying that	Identifying that changes	Identifying the	Identifying the	Identifying the	Identifying the
change	Understanding the	changes have	throughout history have	continuity and changes	continuity and change	continuity and change	continuity and change
hai	world – People and	happened in history	had important	throughout the Stone,	throughout Roman	throughout Anglo-	from war torn Britain
and c	communities:	that can impact on	consequences –	Bronze and Iron Ages	Britain from Iron Age	Saxon and Viking	to the modern day
an	To know about	today – George		by comparison of:	Britain through	Britain from Roman	through comparison
Continuity	similarities and	Stephenson and the		housing,	comparison of:	Britain through	of:
tin	differences between	development of	Identifying WHY some	 society, 	housing,	comparison of:	 housing,
,uo	themselves and others	trains; changes in	things have stayed the	• food,	 society, 	 housing, 	 society,
"		seaside holidays	same throughout history		• food,	 society, 	• education





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	Identify that some things within living memory have changed and some things have stayed the same – growing up, changing teachers/classrooms etc.	Identifying that there are reasons for continuities and changes and stating some of these Identifying that continuity or change can be a good thing or a bad thing	– people living in towns/cities, explorers trying to find new things etc.	 entertainment, beliefs Identifying the continuity and changes to the local area through industry population jobs local significance 	Identifying the continuities and changes of Greek achievements and inventions from then to now through: • democracy • society, • entertainment, • beliefs	food,beliefs	 entertainment Comparing similarities and differences between the Ancient Maya and Viking Britain through comparison of: housing, society, food, entertainment, beliefs
Cause and effect	Identifying that certain choices have a consequence to them – building a castle/wearing armour will make you safer etc.	Identifying that certain events and individuals have had major consequences in history – George Stephenson's developments led to national railways etc. Identifying that history can affect the local area, as well as nationally and globally – development of railways and exporting of ideas to other countries Identifying that there are reasons for continuity and change and begin to use the	Identifying that certain events and individuals have had major consequences in history—. Identifying how events from history are so significant that they are remembered each year—Remembrance and Bonfire Night	Identifying what caused the shift in huntergathering to farming — communicating the reasons for it and the impact on life Identifying the importance of the Nile for the Ancient Egyptians — identifying the links between natural resources and humans (incl. early civilisations) Identifying the causes and effects of industrialisation of Birmingham —	Identifying the effects and influence of Greek achievements on the Western world – democracy, philosophy, medicine, language etc. Identifying the reasons for the invasion of Britain by the Romans and the impact that it had on Britain – identifying the effects on following civilisations and today	Identifying the causes and effects of Anglo-Saxon and Viking invasion on Britain – changes in housing, religion, language etc. Identifying that one event can have multiple effects – invasions of Britain by Anglo-Saxons and Vikings	Identifying why Britain was at war, the roles of individuals that arose as a result of war Identifying the effect of World War II on today's world as either positive or negative Identifying the cause and effect of Spanish explorers on the Maya – positive or negative?





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Significance and interpretation	Understanding that some events and people from history are important because they have achieved something or had an effect Understand the past through settings, characters and events.	terms 'cause' and 'effect' – Titanic sinking and health and safety changes made due to it Identifying why certain people/events are significant in history – achievements, impact etc. Identifying why some individuals are significant both locally and nationally – Begin to understand what makes someone or something significant -	Identifying why certain people/events are significant in the wider context of history — Identifying that certain individuals and events have had an impact locally, nationally and internationally	I Identifying why our interpretations of these time periods is difficult due to limited primary sources or written evidence	Identify why Boudicca is such a significant individual for both British and Roman British history Identify why interpretation of these sources is critical to our understanding of the past	Use primary sources to solidify possibilities of bias and understand that there are different interpretations of the same event and write from both viewpoints Identify why interpretations can change in light of new evidence —	Identifying the significance of War time Britain, it's achievements and impact on today Interpreting the achievements of war time Britain as a turning point in British history in the context of then and now – who felt more of their impact, us or them? Interpret the achievements of the Maya compared to the Vikings and make a judgement on their significance – which achievements were more impressive?
ige and depth	Communication and Language- Speaking: They use past forms when talking about	-Recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives.	-Use information to describe the pastDescribe the differences between then and nowLook at evidence to give	-Use evidence to describe houses and settlements, culture and the way of life, people's beliefs and	-Use evidence to describe what was important to people from the pastUse evidence to show	-Choose reliable sources of information to find out about the pastGive own reasons	-Choose reliable sources of information to find out about the pastGive reasons why
Range	events that have already happened.	-Know and recount episodes from	and explain reasons why people in the past may	attitudes and differences between	how the lives of rich	why changes may	changes may have





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		stories about the	have acted in the way	rich and poor.	and poor people from	have occurred, backed	occurred, backed up by
		past	they did.	(Egyptians only)	the past differed.	up by evidence.	evidence.
			-Recount the main events	-Use evidence to find	-Describe similarities	-Describe similarities	-Describe similarities
			from a significant event	out how any of these	and differences	and differences	and differences
			in history.	may have changed	between people,	between some people,	between some people,
				during a time period	events and artefacts	events and artefacts	events and artefacts
				-Suggest reasons for	studied.	studied	studied.
				why there were	-Describe how some	-Describe how	-Describe how some of
				differences between	of the things from the	historical events	the things studied from
				periods	past affect/influence	studied	the past
					life today	affect/influence life	affect/influence life
						today.	today.
						-Make links between	-Make links between
						some of the features	some of the features of
						of past societies. (e.g.	past societies. (e.g.
						religion, houses,	religion, houses,
						society, technology.)	society, technology.)
	Understanding the	-Know and recount	-Identify different ways in	-Explore the idea that	-Look at different	-Give reasons why	-Evaluate evidence to
9	world- People, culture	episodes from stories	which the past is	there are different	versions of the same	there may be different	choose the most
l le	and communities:	about the past	represented	accounts of history	event in history and	accounts of history.	reliable forms.
, Š		-Say why people have			identify differences.	-Evaluate evidence to	-Know that people
Using sources as evidence	Understanding that	acted the way they	Understanding the	Identifying primary and	-Know that people in	choose the most	both in the past have a
es :	items can tell us about	did.	difference between	secondary sources –	the past represent	reliable forms	point of view and that
2	someone or		primary and secondary	artefacts, books,	events or ideas in a		this can affect
SOI	something – a piece of	Analyse a variety of	sources	internet etc.	way that persuades	Identify why	interpretation.
ng	uniform, an item of	artefacts/objects to			others.	viewpoints differ and	-Give clear reasons
Usi	clothing, an object	infer about an		Identifying why sources		why bias might skew	why there may be
1	from a certain place or	individual or event –		are limited for the		these viewpoints	different accounts of
<u>.</u>	event			Stone, Bronze and Iron	Identifying why	·	history, linking this to
tat		Begin to make		ages	sources can be useful	Identify why the	factual understanding
pre		reasoned			in a variety of ways –	amount of written	of the past.
Historical interpretation		interpretations about			inaccuracies can tell us	primary sources varies	·
<u>:</u>		why certain			more about those who	depending on	Identify the
<u>:</u>		artefacts/objects			produce evidence	individual time periods	effectiveness of
tor		belong to certain				– /Anglo-	sources as evidence
His		people or events –				Saxons/Vikings	
		clothing, housing etc.					





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							Use sources of evidence as the basis for an opinion Begin to make references to evidence as justification
Historical enquiry	Starting to ask simple questions about people or events from within living memory	-Identify different ways in which the past is represented -Explore events, look at pictures and ask questions -Look at objects and ask questionsFind answers to simple questions about the past by using source materialDiscover about the past through role play	-Ask and answer questions -Understand some ways we find out about the past -Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show understanding Making semi-independent decisions and using evidence provided to justify	-Use documents, printed sources (e.g. archive materials) the Internet, databases, pictures, photographs, visits to sites as evidence about the pastAsk questions and find answers about the past. Begin to make independent decisions and use evidence to justify	-Use documents, printed sources (e.g. archive materials) the Internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, -Ask questions and find answers about the past Independent enquiry using a range of primary and secondary sources Make independent decisions and using evidence to justify	-Choose reliable sources of evidence to answer questions, realising that there is often not a single answer to historical questionsInvestigate own lines of enquiry by posing questions to answer. Independent selection of sources to provide evidence Making independent decisions using a range of evidence to justify	-Use documents, printed sources (e.g. archive materials) the Internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visits to museums and galleries and visits to sites to collect evidence about the past. Y6 to add this into existing lessons: -Choose reliable sources of evidence to answer questions, realising that there is often not a single answer to historical questionsInvestigate own lines of enquiry by posing questions to answer Independently identifying important achievements from war time Britain -





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							Critical thinking, reasoning, research and debate
							Independent selection of sources, arguments
							and evidence to justify
							opinion
							Development of
							vocabulary and historical terms to
							articulate opinions and
							engage in reasoned
	Communication and	-Sort events or	-Write simple stories and	-Communicate ideas	-Communicate ideas	-Communicate ideas	debate Present information
	Language- Speaking:	objects into groups	recounts about the past.	about the past using	about from the past	about from the past	in an organised and
	Simple words to	(i.e. then and now.)	-Draw labelled diagrams	different genres of	using different genres	using different genres	clearly structured way
	describe the passing of time – e.g.	-Use timelines to order events or	and write about them to tell others about people	writing, drawing, and using ICT.	of writing, drawing, diagrams, data-	of writing, drawing, diagrams, data-	and in the most effective/appropriate
<u>_</u>	'past' 'before' 'now'	objects.	and objects.	-Suggest different ways	handling, drama role-	handling, drama role-	manner (eg written
Organisation and communication	'then'	-Tell stories about the	-Drama/ role play	of presenting	play, storytelling and	play, storytelling and	explanation, tables and
iun	Develop their own	past. -Talk, write and draw		information for different purposes.	using ICT.	using ICTPresent detailed	charts, labelled diagram).
m m	narratives based on	about things from the		-Use dates and		findings giving	-Recording reflects the
) b	past events that have	past		vocabulary accurately		reference to historical	skill being taught.
n an	happened to them.					skills being taught in a way that shows	-Makes accurate use of specific dates
atio	Expressive arts and					awareness of an	
anis	design- Being					audience.	
Org	imaginative: They represent their own					-Use dates and terms accurately.	
	ideas, thoughts and					-Plan and present a	
	feelings through					self-directed project	
	design and technology, art, music,					or research about the studied period.	
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dance, role-play and stories.			
stories.			