



History – Knowledge Progression

Big Idea	Concept	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Everyday life		<p>In the 1950s, families watched television and ate dinner together. Children played unsupervised in the streets and spent their pocket money on sweets.</p> <p>In the 1950s, there were shops for different products and few supermarkets. New houses had indoor bathrooms and appliances. People worked in mines, factories, shipyards and shops and many women were housewives. In their leisure time, people listened to the radio, visited dance halls and began to watch television.</p> <p>In Victorian schools, boys and girls were separated into large classes. They were taught different subjects in the afternoon and reading, writing, arithmetic and religious studies in the mornings. Children were punished harshly if they were rude or lazy.</p>	<p>Over time, a town's human features, such as buildings and bridges, can be retained, changed or demolished. People's jobs and pastimes can also remain or change.</p>	<p>During the Stone Age, life became more sophisticated as new tools, homes and food producing techniques were invented.</p> <p>The Bell Beaker folk introduced metalworking, Bell Beaker pottery and new religious beliefs to Britain.</p> <p>Iron Age hillforts were protected settlements containing roundhouses built on hilltops.</p> <p>The Iron Age in Britain ended after the Roman invasion in AD 43.</p> <p>The Romanisation of Britain included living an urban lifestyle, worshipping Roman gods, trading across the Roman Empire and using written communication.</p> <p>The Romans led a rich and cultured life, enjoying feasting, music, dancing, gladiator tournaments and fashion.</p>	<p>After the Roman's left, many Britons returned to the life of the Iron Age. They no longer lived in towns, used money or kept written records.</p> <p>In ancient Sumer, thousands of people lived in the cities, which contained mud brick public buildings and houses, defensive walls, winding streets, temples and ports.</p> <p>Ancient Egyptian wealthy people lived in comfortable houses with gardens and pools. They enjoyed hunting, banquets, music, dancing and games.</p> <p>Ancient Egyptian poor people lived in small, flat-roofed houses and did specialised jobs inside the city or worked on farms.</p>	<p>The Minoans were peaceful farmers, fishermen and traders. Over time, they developed a written language, became skilled artists and craftsmen and built stone palaces.</p> <p>Athenians created the world's first democratic political system where all male citizens over 20 were expected to participate in political discussion and vote.</p> <p>Democracy is still evident in many countries around the world.</p> <p>During the Shang Dynasty, royals and the elite lived in large houses or palaces in a separate part of the city to the lower social classes, who lived in homes dug from the earth.</p> <p>During the Shang Dynasty, men and women were not treated as equals. A woman was taught to obey her father and when she got</p>	<p>The triangular slave trade caused people to suffer because they were permanently separated from their families, punished and made to work hard labour.</p> <p>Many enslaved people died in the coastal forts and on the slave ships.</p> <p>After slavery was abolished, formerly enslaved people were made to work as apprentices and the enslavers were compensated for the loss of their property.</p> <p>Emancipated people settled in the country where they had been enslaved or travelled to other countries, which formed the worldwide African diaspora.</p> <p>Preparations for the Second World War included conscription, evacuation, building air raid shelters, rationing</p>

			In the Victorian era, rich families lived in large houses and had servants; poor families lived in cramped houses and had little food and clothing.				married, she was expected to obey her husband. During the Shang Dynasty, people worshipped their ancestors at home altars.	and the Dig for Victory campaign.
Hierarchy and power	Kings and queens are rulers of a country.	A monarch is a king or queen who rules a country	<p>Hierarchy is a way of organising people in society according to how important they are.</p> <p>The feudal system was the hierarchy in Norman times: it had the king at the top followed by the tenants-in-chief, knights and peasants.</p>	<p>In the Bronze Age, for the first time in Britain, there was a difference between the wealth and status of people because people with access to metal ores became rich.</p> <p>An increase in wealth led to conflicts between tribes and the need for defensive walls around settlements.</p> <p>The Roman Kingdom was a monarchy ruled by a king who had absolute power.</p> <p>The Roman Republic was ruled by a senate of 600 men, who were elected every year.</p> <p>The Roman Empire was ruled by an emperor who had absolute power and ruled for life.</p> <p>Boudicca, the queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe, led a rebellion against Roman rule that resulted in conflict, death and destruction.</p>	<p>The hierarchy in ancient Sumerian city states had the lugal at the top followed by priests and priestesses, upper class professionals then lower class craftspeople, farmers and slaves.</p> <p>The ancient Egyptian hierarchy had the pharaoh at the top followed by the vizier, priests, craftspeople and merchants, peasant farmers and slaves.</p>	<p>Ancient Athenian hierarchy had male citizens at the top followed by metics and slaves.</p> <p>In ancient Athenian hierarchy women took on the hierarchical status of the men in their families.</p> <p>Misuse of power and poor leadership has caused civilisations to decline.</p> <p>The Shang Dynasty hierarchy had the king at the top followed by the aristocrats, the military, craftspeople, peasant farmers and slaves, some of whom were offered as human sacrifices.</p>	<p>Many forms of resistance, revolt and refusal by enslaved people played a key role in the abolition of slavery.</p>	

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	Civilisations				<p>The discovery of bronze and how it could be used changed the way that people lived, farmed, fought, traded and dressed.</p> <p>The city of Rome was founded in Italy between 750-500 BC.</p> <p>The Roman Empire expanded until the 2nd century AD when it ruled most of western and southern Europe, and African and Middle Eastern countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>Stone Age tools and weapons were made from stone, wood and bone. They became more sophisticated and efficient over time.</p> <p>Bronze Age tools and weapons were made from metals, such as bronze.</p>	<p>The Vikings travelled by longships to raid English monasteries because they were wealthy and unprotected. They attacked monks, stole precious items and captured slaves.</p> <p>Ancient Sumer was the first civilisation to develop c4500 BC. Nomads settled there because of the food and water available in the Fertile Crescent.</p> <p>Ancient Egyptian civilisation grew around the banks of the Nile c3100 BC to 30 BC because there was fertile soil in the floodplains.</p>	<p>People of the Shang Dynasty had five important religious beliefs: the three realms, ancestor worship, the two souls of the human body, sacrifices and people who could communicate with spirits.</p> <p>The bronze casting technique in the Shang Dynasty was technologically advanced, enabling craftspeople to make high quality objects, including ritual bronzes for sacrifices and burials.</p> <p>Theorems put forward by ancient Greek mathematicians, especially about geometry, are still studied and used today.</p> <p>The Olympic Games was the greatest sporting event in ancient Greece. It</p>	<p>Great achievements within Antarctic exploration include Captain Cook's crossing of the Antarctic Circle, in the 1770s; Captain James Clark Ross' discovery of Mount Erebus, the Ross Sea and the Ross Ice Shelf; and the expedition to reach the South Pole by Shackleton, Amundsen and Scott, between 1901 and 1916 during the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration.</p>

					<p>They were more efficient than stone, so farming, trade and wealth increased.</p> <p>Roman inventions include roads, bridges, aqueducts, hypocaust and sewers.</p> <p>The Romans built a network of roads across Britannia, enabling the Roman army, traders and citizens to travel more quickly.</p>		<p>has developed into the modern Olympic Games we have today.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Many of the ancient Greek city states had an acropolis, which was a hilltop stronghold, but the most impressive was in Athens.</p> <p>The characteristics of past civilisations include cities, rule and government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and set social structures.</p>	
Creativity	Report and conclude	<p>People travelled to the moon in space rockets.</p> <p>Neil Armstrong visited the moon.</p>	<p>Stories, pictures and role play help people learn about key past events and empathise with historical figures.</p>	<p>Historical information can be presented as a result of a sorting activity.</p> <p>Diamond ranking is a way of organising information from the most to the least important.</p>		<p>Historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.</p>	<p>Sources of historical information can have varying degrees of accuracy, depending on when they were written and the perspective of the writer.</p>	

	Communication	Words that help us to describe the passage of time include yesterday, last week, before and then.	Words and phrases used to describe the passing of time include now, yesterday, last week and last year.	Historical terms and phrases linked to monarchs include king, queen, sovereign, ruler and reign.	Historical terms to describe periods of time include millennia, era, BC (before Christ), BCE (before the common era), AD (in the year of our Lord) and CE (common era).	Key terms to describe the features of a civilisation include art, city, culture, hierarchy, infrastructure, invention, religion, trade and writing.	Historical terms include topic related vocabulary, which may include abstract nouns, such as peasantry, civilisation, treason, empire, rebellion and revolt.	Abstract historical terms include colonisation, empire, enslavement, rebellion and resistance.
Materials	Artefacts and sources	Objects from the past can look different to objects from the present.	<p>First-hand accounts can sometimes be different from one person to the next because of their point of view or opinion.</p> <p>Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past.</p> <p>Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and paintings.</p>	<p>Artefacts provide evidence about the past.</p> <p>Royal portraiture is a centuries old tradition used to promote the wealth, power and importance of a monarch.</p> <p>The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth that shows the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England.</p> <p>A fact is something that is known or true. An opinion or viewpoint is a thought or belief about something.</p>	<p>Skara Brae is a settlement in Scotland whose well preserved dwellings and artefacts have helped historians and archaeologists to understand more about life in the Neolithic.</p> <p>Radiocarbon dating, genetic analysis and facial reconstruction of a Stone Age skeleton called Cheddar Man has enabled historians to learn about his lifestyle and heritage.</p> <p>Primary sources include documents or artefacts created by a witness to a historical event at the time it happened.</p> <p>Secondary sources are created by someone who has not participated in the event they describe.</p> <p>A secondary source interprets and analyses primary sources.</p>	<p>The 20th century discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb by British archaeologist Howard Carter enabled historians to learn more about ancient Egyptian pharaohs.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Using a range of historical sources and artefacts can reveal a clearer and more accurate picture about a historical event or person.</p> <p>The 20th century dig at Yinxu uncovered the first evidence that the Shang Dynasty had existed.</p> <p>Oracle bones are pieces of turtle shell, cow bone or sheep bone that were used by diviners in the Shang Dynasty. Their inscriptions provide information about life in that civilisation.</p> <p>Bias is the act of supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way.</p> <p>A balanced argument is a response to a question or statement where you consider multiple viewpoints.</p>	

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Place and space	Local history		Important events in a school's history include celebrations and anniversaries.	Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our local community's history.			<p>Contrasts can be made between the Greek civilisation's decline in the Dark Age and its development in the Archaic period.</p> <p>The Mycenaeans were influenced by the Minoans, so there were similarities in their religious worship, crafts and writing but there were differences in their attitudes toward women and military power.</p>	
Comparison	Compare and contrast			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.		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.		<p>In 1912, the 'unsinkable' RMS Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean on its maiden voyage, killing approximately 1500 people.</p> <p>The triangular slave trade consisted of three journeys: ships from Europe sailed to Africa and exchanged European goods for</p>

								<p>enslaved people, the enslaved people were transported to the Caribbean and the Americas where they worked on plantations, then the ships took the goods from the plantations back to Europe where they were sold at a profit.</p> <p>The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act of 1807 outlawed the slave trade in Britain. Other countries followed suit soon afterwards.</p> <p>The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 made Britain one of the first countries to abolish slavery altogether.</p> <p>In 1948, article four of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights prohibited slavery as part of the 30 rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.</p> <p>On D-Day, 6th June 1944, over 150,000 Allied troops landed on the coast of France, leading to the country's liberation.</p> <p>The Battle of the Bulge began at the end of 1944 when German troops pushed open a gap</p>
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Significance	Significant events	A significant event is something that is important to them or other people. Photographs and videos are used to record these events.	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.	<p>The Battle of Hastings in 1066 led to the Norman Conquest and the reign of William the Conqueror.</p> <p>Elizabeth I's Royal Navy stopped an invasion by the Spanish Armada in 1588.</p>	<p>Pompeii was an ancient Roman city that perished when Mount Vesuvius erupted in AD 79.</p> <p>Pompeii is an archaeological site of great importance.</p> <p>The Stone Age ended when the Bell Beaker folk arrived in Britain c2500 BC.</p> <p>In 55 BC and then 54 BC the Roman emperor, Julius Caesar, failed to conquer Britain.</p>	<p>There were three claimants to the English throne after Edward the Confessor died in 1066: Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada and William, Duke of Normandy.</p> <p>Harold Godwinson was crowned king and defeated Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge then he was defeated by William, Duke of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings. This was the end of Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule and the beginning of Norman Britain.</p> <p>In the fifth century AD, the Britons hired Saxon, Angle and Jute warriors to help them fight the Picts and Scots but the visitors saw the potential of British farmland and invaded the country they had agreed to protect.</p>	<p>Hippocrates was a doctor in ancient Greece who realised that disease and symptoms had a logical cause.</p> <p>Cleisthenes was the 'father of Athenian democracy'.</p> <p>Pericles was a great Athenian statesman and general who supported Athens in becoming a major centre for education, art and culture.</p> <p>Socrates was a great Athenian philosopher who spent much of his time teaching and questioning others to make sure that their ideas were logical.</p> <p>Plato was an Athenian philosopher who founded Athens's first university.</p> <p>Alexander the Great was an intelligent and masterful ancient Greek leader who conquered many lands to create one of the largest empires in the ancient world.</p>	

							Fu Hao was a queen in the Shang Dynasty and one of the most important military leaders of her time. She demonstrated that women could be key members of society in a civilisation that did not value them.	
	Significant people	Some people in history are significant because they did important things that changed the world or how we live.	Samuel Wilderspoon opened schools with playgrounds during the Victorian era.	Learn the significant impact of global people such as Captain James Cook; Mary Anning; Neil Armstrong; Paul Cezanne; Vincent van Gogh; Emmeline Pankhurst; Henry VIII; Rosa Parks; Christopher Columbus; Joseph Lister; Vasco da Gama; Christopher Columbus; Captain James Cook; Roald Amundsen; William Wilberforce; Mahatma Gandhi; Martin Luther King Jr; Malala Yousafzai; Alfred the Great; William the Conqueror; William I; Elizabeth I; Elizabeth II;		<p>A pharaoh was a ruler of ancient Egypt. The pharaoh was in charge of everything, including laws and religion, and the people of Egypt worked to fulfil the pharaoh's wishes.</p> <p>King Narmer united Upper and Lower Egypt and became the first pharaoh to rule over Egypt as a whole.</p> <p>King Khufu ordered the building of the Great Pyramid of Giza.</p> <p>King Hatshepsut was a woman who made herself a king because kings had more power than queens.</p> <p>Amenhotep IV banned the worship of all gods and goddesses apart from the Sun God, Aten. This caused Egypt to lose a lot of its wealth.</p>	<p>It is believed that changes due to natural disasters weakened the Minoan civilisation and made it vulnerable to invasion.</p> <p>During the Archaic period of ancient Greece, language, society, government, trade, art and architecture all started to flourish again creating jobs and wealth.</p> <p>The world's first democracy developed during the Greek Archaic period, and people from different city states came together for festivals and games, including the first Olympic Games.</p>	<p>Campaigns, rebellions, protests and petitions, held over a period of around 100 years, led to the eventual abolition of slavery.</p> <p>Key causes of the Second World War include the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany, fascism, expansionism and appeasement.</p>
Change	Changes over time	Fairy tales show the clothes that people	The Victorian era is named after Queen Victoria.	Explorers' modes of transport have changed over time.		The Fertile Crescent in the Middle East is known as the	It is believed that changes due to natural disasters	Campaigns, rebellions, protests and petitions, held

		<p>used to wear a long time ago.</p> <p>Fairy tales show the homes that people used to live in a long time ago.</p>	<p>During the Industrial Revolution, new machines were invented, and factories, railways and canals were built. Goods could now be made and transported quickly, which made the UK a very powerful and rich country.</p> <p>By the end of the Victorian era, young children attended school instead of working long hours in dangerous factories, mills and coalmines.</p>	<p>For example, early explorers used sailing ships and modern explorers use rockets.</p> <p>In the past, some monarchs had absolute power and could make their own rules and laws.</p> <p>Today we have a constitutional monarch, Charles III, which means that laws are made by parliament, and the King represents the nation.</p>		<p>birthplace of farming.</p> <p>Ingenious farming methods and amazing inventions meant that ancient Sumer grew surplus food that they could trade.</p> <p>Ancient Sumerian inventions made tasks quicker and easier, such as the wheel, the plough, moulded bricks, and numbering and writing systems.</p>	<p>weakened the Minoan civilisation and made it vulnerable to invasion.</p> <p>During the Archaic period of ancient Greece, language, society, government, trade, art and architecture all started to flourish again creating jobs and wealth.</p> <p>The world's first democracy developed during the Greek Archaic period, and people from different city states came together for festivals and games, including the first Olympic Games.</p>	<p>over a period of around 100 years, led to the eventual abolition of slavery.</p> <p>Key causes of the Second World War include the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany, fascism, expansionism and appeasement.</p>
British History	<p>Stories, or narratives, can tell us about important things that happened in the past.</p>	<p>The coronation of Queen Elizabeth II took place in 1953 at Westminster Abbey, London.</p> <p>A bakery fire in Pudding Lane started the Great Fire of London in 1666. A monument commemorates the event.</p>		<p>In AD 43, the Roman emperor, Claudius, invaded and Romanised Britain.</p> <p>The introduction of ironworking improved farming, trade and weapons and made people wealthy. This led people to live in hillforts for protection against attacking tribes.</p> <p>Improved farming in the Iron Age produced enough food for everyone so some people could do different jobs and there was more free time.</p>	<p>The Saxons, Angles and Jutes invaded from Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark, forcing Britons to take on Anglo-Saxon ways or move west to Cornwall or Wales. Anglo-Saxon words and place names still exist today.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons recorded a set of laws, which were the first steps towards creating the legal system used in Britain today.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon peasant farmers, ceorls and slave families grew their</p>		<p>Britain played a key role in the maafa, which is a term meaning the history and effects of the transatlantic slave trade.</p> <p>Elizabeth I gave John Hawkins permission to become the first British slave trader.</p> <p>British privateers seized lands in the West Indies from Spain, and built plantations that used enslaved workers.</p> <p>Britain transported over three million enslaved people across the Atlantic,</p>	

					<p>During the second century AD, traders from Rome brought Christianity to Britannia. Many Britons converted even though the religion was banned by the Roman authorities until the emperor, Constantine, made it legal in the fourth century.</p>	<p>own food and made their own clothes. They also produced surplus crops and goods to trade for things they couldn't make.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxons had to keep law and order, pursuing and punishing criminals themselves.</p>	<p>more than any other country.</p> <p>The slave trade caused human suffering, an increase in war and conflict in Africa, a decrease in the African population, the loss of indigenous culture and the creation of racist ideologies.</p> <p>The Race Relations Act of 1965 was the first piece of British legislation that dealt with racism. It was replaced by the Equality Act 2010, which covers discrimination against race, gender, disability, sexual orientation and religion.</p> <p>The Battle of Britain was a major air campaign fought over southern Britain in 1940.</p> <p>Britain's victory over the Luftwaffe prevented Germany from invading and occupying Britain.</p> <p>Britain benefitted from the enslavement of African people because the profits funded the Industrial Revolution and created wealthy banks and insurance companies.</p>
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	Chronology		<p>Photographs can be ordered chronologically on a timeline.</p> <p>A decade is 10 years.</p>	<p>A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order.</p> <p>A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years.</p> <p>A historical period is the duration of a monarch's reign.</p>	<p>The Stone Age in Britain began c750,000 BC and ended when metalworking technology arrived c2500 BC.</p> <p>The Stone Age is split into three periods: the Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and the Neolithic.</p> <p>The Bronze Age started c2500 BC, when the Bell Beaker folk brought metalworking skills from Europe to Britain.</p> <p>The Bronze Age ended when society in Britain</p>	<p>During the period AD 410–1066, Britain came under attack from the Picts, Scots, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and finally the Normans.</p>	<p>There are six periods in ancient Greek history, from the Minoan civilisation c3000 BC to the end of the Hellenistic period in 30 BC.</p> <p>The Mycenaean civilisation began in c1600 BC and ended alongside the Minoan civilisation in c1100 BC.</p> <p>The Greek Dark Age began when the Minoan and the Mycenaean civilisations collapsed around 1100 BC and lasted until around 800 BC, when the Archaic period began.</p>	<p>The Second World War started in 1939 when Adolf Hitler, the leader of Germany, invaded Poland.</p> <p>People in Britain celebrated VE day on 8th May 1945.</p> <p>The Second World War ended when Japan surrendered in 1945 after the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.</p>

					<p>and Europe collapsed.</p> <p>The Iron Age in Britain started c800 BC when Celts from Europe settled in Britain and brought their ironworking skills with them.</p> <p>The Iron Age ended after the Roman invasion in AD 43.</p> <p>The Stone Age in Britain began c750,000 BC and ended when metalworking technology arrived c2500 BC.</p> <p>The Bronze Age started c2500 BC. It ended when society in Britain and Europe collapsed.</p> <p>The Iron Age in Britain started c800 BC. It ended after the invasion of the Romans in AD 43.</p> <p>The Roman emperor, Claudius, conquered England and Wales in AD 43, renaming them Britannia.</p> <p>Roman rule ended in Britain in AD 410.</p>		<p>China is the longest lasting civilisation starting with the Xia Dynasty in c2070.</p> <p>The Shang Dynasty, c1600 BC until 1046 BC, is the earliest recorded ruling dynasty of China.</p>	
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