

## History Skills and Knowledge Progression Document – Warwick Bridge Primary School



## What history might look like in the EYFS:

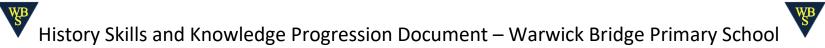
- Role playing special events, e.g. coronation, etc.
- Talking about how they have changed since they were a baby.
- Talking about daily or weekly routines.
- Noticing seasonal changes.
- Recounting personal memories.
- Reading stories about how things change or the past.
- Using language connected with the passing of time.

In addition to this, **Reception** will be using Kapow to support the teaching of Understanding the World through the units: Peek into the past and Adventures through time.

Reception		Year 1	Year 2
To know that someone's age is the time since they were born.		ine shows the order events in the ast happened.	To know that events in history may last different amounts of time.
To know that they started life as a baby but have since grown and changed.	To know that we start by looking at 'now' on a timeline then look back.		To know a decade is ten years.
To know that some people are older than others.	To know that 'the past' is events that have already happened.		
To know that parents are older than children and grandparents are older than parents.	To know that 'the present' is time happening now.		
To know some language for talking about the	To know that within living memory is 100 years.		
passing of time and events that have already	To know that beyond living memory is more than 100		
happened, even if used inaccurately. (Before, yesterday, last week, last year).		years ago.	
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Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6
To know that history is divided into periods of history e.g. ancient times,	To understand the term "century" and how dating by centuries works. (e.g. the 1500s
middle ages and modern.	are known as the 16th century)
To know that we can use dates to work out the interval between periods of	To know relevant dates and relevant terms for the period and period labels e.g. Stone
time and the duration of historical events or periods.	Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Tudors, Greeks, Aztecs, and
To know that BC means before Christ and is used to show years before the	Victorians.
year 0.	







To know that AD means Anno Domini and can be used to show years from the year 1AD.
To know that prehistory is the period of time before written methods and stretches until the Roman invasion in AD43.
To know that prehistory is divided into the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
To know that the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods are named after the materials that were commonly used to make tools.
To know that the Tudor period is the name of the period from 1485-1603 as this was when the Tudor family were the ruling family in England.
To know that the Victorian period is the period 1833-1901 and roughly coincides with the years that Queen Victoria ruled.

Chronological Awareness - Skills				
Reception	Year 1		Year 2	
Beginning to sequence events when describing them	Sequencing three or	four events in their own life (e.g.	Sequencing up to six photographs, focusing on the	
(e.g. daily routines, events in a story)	birthday, start	ing school, starting Year 1).	intervals between events.	
Recognising that some stories are set a long time	Using common words	and phrases for the passing of time	Placing events on a timeline, building on times	
ago.	(e.g. now, lon	g ago, then, before, after).	studied in Year 1.	
Recognising significant dates for them (birthday).	Sequencing three or four artefacts/photographs from		Beginning to recognise how long each event lasted.	
	different periods of time.			
Beginning to use common words and phrases for the	Placing events on a simple timeline.		Knowing where people/events studied fit into a	
passage of time, even if using inaccurately (e.g.			chronological framework.	
yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, "when I was				
in nursery")				
Recounting activities that happened in their past	Recording on a timeline a sequence of historical stories			
using photos as a prompt.	heard orally.			
Years 3 and 4	Years 3 and 4		Years 5 and 6	
Sequencing events on a timeline, referring to times stu	udied in KS1 to see	Sequencing events on a timeline, comparing where it fits in with times studied in		
where these fit in.		previous year groups.		







Understanding that history is divided into periods of history e.g. ancient times, middle ages and modern.		Understanding the term "century" and how dating by centuries works.	
Using dates to work out the interval between periods of time and the duration of historical events or periods.		Putting dates in the correct century.	
Using BC/AD/Century.		Using the terms AD and BC in their work.	
Sequencing eight to ten artefacts, hist	orical pictures or events.	Using relevant dates and relevant terms for the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Victor	Vikings, Romans, Tudors, Greeks, Aztecs,
Beginning to develop a chronologically	y secure knowledge of local, British	Developing a chronologically secure understa	nding of British, local and world history
and world history across the periods s	<del>-</del>	across the periods studied.	
Placing the time studied on a timeline.		Placing the time, period of history	
Using dates and terms related to the umillennium, continuity and ancient.	unit and passing of time e.g.	Relating current study on timeline to other periods of history studied.	
Noticing connections over a period of time.		Comparing and making connections between different contexts in the past.	
Making a simple individual timeline.		Sequencing 10 events on a timeline.	
	Substantive (	Concepts - Knowledge	
	EYFS Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Power (monarchy, government and empire)	To know that in fairy tales kings/queens are usually important, powerful people who rule over		To know that a monarch in the UK is a king or queen.
	others.		To begin to understand that power is exercised in different ways in different culture, times and groups e.g. monarchy.
			To know that Britain was organised into kingdoms and these were governed by monarchs.
Ashiovements and fallies of	To recognize some interests and	To know some inventions that still influence	To hagin to identify achievements and
Achievements and follies of	To recognise some interests and achievements from their own lives		To begin to identify achievements and inventions that still influence their own
mankind	acinevements non their own lives	their own lives today (e.g. toys – the invention of the teddy bear, electronic toys etc.)	lives today (e.g. schools, travel).





	and the lives of their families and friends.	To know some achievem of significant individua		To know the legacy and contribution of some inventions (e.g. flight).
				To be aware of the achievements of significant individuals (e.g. those involved with the history of flight).
	Years 3 and	d 4		Years 5 and 6
Power (monarchy, government and empire)	To understand the development of groups, kingdom and monarchy in Britain.		To understand how	the monarchy exercised absolute power.
	To know who became the first ruler of the whole of England.		To understand the	process of democracy and parliament in Britain.
	To understand the expansion of empires and how they were controlled across a large empire.		To understand that	different empires have different reasons for their expansion.
	To understand that societal hierarchies and structures existed including aristocracy and peasantry.		To understand that t	there are changes in the nature of society.
	To understand some reasons why empires fall/collapse.		To know that there	e are different reasons for the decline of different empires.
Achievements and follies of mankind	To know that there were different rea	asons for invading Britain.		ere are increasingly complex reasons for grants coming to Britain.
	To understand that there are varied Britain.	d reasons for coming to	To understand that	migrants come from different parts of the world.
	To know that there are different r			he diverse experiences of the different coming to Britain over time.
	To know that settlement created to	ensions and problems.		
	To understand the impact of settlers of	n the existing population.		







	To understand the earliest settlements in Britain.	
	To know that settlements changed over time.	
Civilisation (social and cultural)	To understand how invaders and settlers influence the culture of the existing population.	To understand the changes and reasons for the organisation of society in Britain.
	To understand that society was organised in different ways in different cultures and times and consisted of different groups with different roles and lifestyles.	To understand how society is organised in different cultures, times and groups.
	To know that education existed in some cultures, times and groups.	To be able to compare development and role of education in societies.
		To be able to compare education in different cultures, times and groups.
		To understand the changing role of women and men in Britain.
		To understand that there are differences between early and later civilisations
Trade	To know that communities traded with each other and over the English Channel in the Prehistoric Period.	To know that trade routes from Britain expanded across the world.
	To understand that trade began as the exchange of goods.	To understand there was a race to discover new countries and that this resulted in new items to be traded in (e.g. silk, spices and precious metals.
	To understand that trade routes existed between Britain in the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking times.	To understand that the expansion of trade routes increased the variety of goods available.
	To understand that the Roman invasion led to a great increase in British trade with the outside world.	To understand that the methods of trading developed from in person to boats, trains and planes.
	To understand that trading ships and centres (e.g. York) were a reason for the Vikings raiding Britain.	To understand the development of global trade.
	To understand that trade develops in different times and ways in different civilisations.	







Britain. To know how Christi  pare the beliefs in different  able to identify achievemen influence our lives today f w the legacy and contribution Vikings to life toda	nd groups. ntroduction of Christianity in fanity spread. cultures, times and groups. nts and inventions that still from Roman times. on of the Anglo-Saxons and y in Britain.	To understand To be awa To be able To understand soph To know the	·
cultures, times are vabout paganism and the in Britain.  To know how Christic pare the beliefs in different able to identify achievement influence our lives today for with legacy and contribution Vikings to life today.	nd groups. ntroduction of Christianity in fanity spread. cultures, times and groups. nts and inventions that still from Roman times. on of the Anglo-Saxons and y in Britain.	To understand To be awa To be able To understand soph To know the	times and groups hold. If the changing nature of religion in Britain and its impact. If the of how different societies practise and demonstrate their beliefs. It identify the impact of beliefs on society If that people in the past were as inventive and histicated in thinking as people today. If the times and sophisticated technologies were
v about paganism and the in Britain.  To know how Christi  pare the beliefs in different  able to identify achievemen influence our lives today f w the legacy and contribution	ianity spread.  cultures, times and groups.  nts and inventions that still from Roman times. on of the Anglo-Saxons and y in Britain.	To be award To be able To understand soph	d the changing nature of religion in Britain and its impact.  are of how different societies practise and demonstrate their beliefs.  to identify the impact of beliefs on society  d that people in the past were as inventive and disticated in thinking as people today.  at new and sophisticated technologies were
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Vikings to life toda	y in Britain.		·
To know the legacy and contribution of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings to life today in Britain. To be aware of the achievements of the Ancient Egyptians.		To know that new and sophisticated technologies were advanced which allowed cities to develop.	
		To understa	and the impact of war on local communities.
		To know	some of the impacts of war on daily lives.
			I that people in the past were as inventive and isticated in thinking as people today.
			at new and sophisticated technologies were nced which allowed cities to develop.
Disciplinary Con	cepts - Skills and Kn	owledge	
EYFS Reception Year 1			Year 2
g aware of changes that	changed and some have s	tayed the same	Recognising some things which have changed / stayed the same as the past.
{	YFS Reception g aware of changes that throughout the year (e.g.	YFS Reception  g aware of changes that throughout the year (e.g.  Year 1  Being aware that some changed and some have so	To know the adva  Disciplinary Concepts - Skills and Knowledge  YFS Reception  g aware of changes that Being aware that some things have changed and some have stayed the same







		Describing simple changes and ideas/objects that remain the same.	Identifying simple reasons for changes.
		Understanding that some things change while other items remain the same and some are new.	
Change and continuity	To know that the environment around us changes as time passes.	To know that people change as they grow older.	To know that daily life has changed over time but that there are some similarities to life
Knowledge		To know that throughout someone's lifetime, some things will change and some things will stay the same.  To know that everyday objects have	today.
		changed over time.	
Cause and consequence	Experiencing cause and effect in play - achieve through continuous provision.	Experiencing cause and effect in play - achieve through continuous provision.	Asking questions about why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result.
Skills	ριονιδιοί.		Recognising why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result.
Cause and consequence		To know that everyday objects have changed as new materials have been	To know that changes may come about because of improvements in technology.
Knowledge		invented.	
Similarities and differences  Skills	Beginning to recognise similarities and differences between the past and today.	Beginning to look for similarities and differences over time in their own lives.	Identifying similarities and difference between ways of life at different times.
Skiiis	Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present day		Finding out about people, events and beliefs in society.  Making comparisons with their own lives
Similarities and differences		To know that there are similarities and differences between their lives today and their lives in the past.	To know that there are explanations for similarities and differences between children's lives now and in the past.







Knowledge		To know some similarities and differences between the past and their own lives.	
		To know that people celebrate special events in different ways.	
		To know that everyday objects have similarities and differences with those used for the same purpose in the past.	
Historical significance	Recalling special people in their own lives.	Recalling special events in their own lives.	Discussing who was important in a historical event.
Skills			
Historical significance	To know the names of people that are significant to their own lives.	To know that some people and events are considered more 'special' or	To know that some events are more significant than others.
Skills		significant than others.	To know the impact of a historical event on society.
			To know that 'historically significant' people are those who changed many people's lives.
Sources of evidence	Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present day.	Using artefacts, photographs and visits to museums to answer simple questions about the past.	Using artefacts, photographs and visits to museums to ask and answer questions about the past.
Skills	Using stories and non-fiction books to find out about life in the past.	Finding answers to simple questions about the past using sources (e.g. artefacts).	Making simple observations about a source or artefact.
		Sorting artefacts from then and now.	Using sources to show an understanding of historical concepts (see above).  Identifying a primary source.
Sources of evidence	To know that stories and books can tell us about the past.	To know that photographs can tell us about the past.	To know that we can find out about how places have changed by looking at maps.
Knowledge		To know that we can find out about the past by asking people who were there.	To know that historians use evidence from sources to find out more about the past.
		To know that artefacts can tell us about the past.	





## History Skills and Knowledge Progression Document – Warwick Bridge Primary School

		not all) of the event	emember some (but ts that we have lived bugh.	
Historical interpretations  Skills	Recognising that different members of the class may notice different things in photographs	members of the class may notice represent the past (e.g. photos, stories).		Recognising different ways in which the pass is represented (including eye-witness accounts).
	from the past.		own interpretations cal artefacts.	Comparing pictures or photographs of people or events in the past.
				Developing their own interpretations from photographs and written sources.
Historical interpretations	To begin to understand that the past can be represented in	·	st can be represented ographs.	To know that the past is represented in different ways.
Knowledge	photographs and drawings.			
	Year 3 and 4	4		Year 5 and 6
Change and continuity	Identifying reasons for change and reasons for continuities.		Making links between events and changes within and across different time periods / societies.	
Skills	Identifying what the situation was like before the change occurred.			the reasons for changes and continuity.
	Comparing different periods of history and identifying		Describing the links	between main events, similarities and change
	changes and continuity.		within ar	nd across different periods/studied.
		Describing the changes and continuity between different periods of history.		the links between different societies.
	Identifying the links between different societies.			easons for changes and continuity using the arry and terms of the period as well.
				enting the reasons for changes and continuity.
Change and continuity	To know that change can be brought about by advancements in transport and travel.		To know that	change can be brought about by conflict.
Knowledge	To know that change can be br		To know that change can be traced using the census.	
Ç	advancements in mat	-		ž
	To know that change can be br advancements in tra	-		

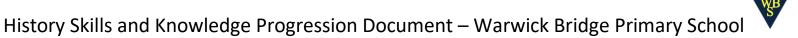


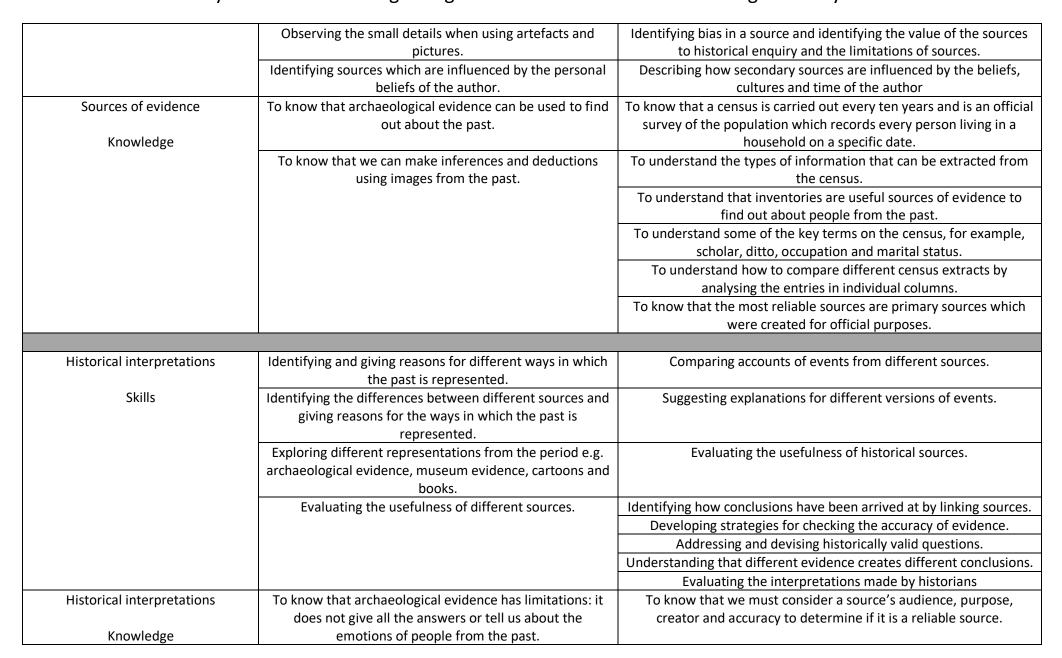




Cause and consequence	Identifying the consequences of events and the actions of	Giving reasons for historical events, the results of historical events,
CL:II-	people.	situations and changes.
Skills	Identifying reasons for historical events, situations and	Starting to analyse and explain the reasons for, and results of
	changes.	historical events, situations and change.
Cause and consequence	To know that the actions of people can be the cause of change (eg. Lord Shaftesbury).	To know that members of society standing up for their rights can be the cause of change.
Knowledge	To know that advancements in science and technology	the cause of change.
Knowledge	can be the cause of change.	
	Can be the cause of change.	
Similarities and differences	Identifying similarities and differences between periods	Describing similarities and differences between social, cultural,
	of history.	religious and ethnic diversity in Britain and the wider world.
Skills	Explaining similarities and differences between daily lives	Making links with different time periods studied.
	of people in the past and today.	
	Identifying similarities and differences between social,	Describing change throughout time
	cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in Britain and the	
	wider world.	
Historical significance	Recalling some important people and events.	Identifying significant people and events across different time
_		periods.
Skills	Identifying who is important in historical sources and	Comparing significant people and events across different time
	accounts.	periods.
		Explain the significance of events, people and developments.
Historical significance	To know that significant archaeological findings are those	To know how historians select criteria for significance and that this
	which change how we see the past.	changes.
Knowledge		
	To know that 'historically significant' events are those	
	which changed many people's lives and had an impact for	
	many years to come.	
Sources of evidence	Using a range of sources to find out about a period.	Recognising primary and secondary sources.
Skills	Using evidence to build up a picture of a past event.	Using a range of sources to find out about a particular aspect of the
38.113		past.













	To know that assumptions made by historians can change in the light of new evidence.		To understand that there are different interpretations of historical figures and events.			
Historical Enquiry - Skills						
	EYFS Reception	`	Year 1	Year 2		
Posing historical questions	Asking questions about the differences they can see in photographs or images (in stories) that represent the past.	Asking how and why questions based on stories, events and people.  Asking questions about sources of evidence (e.g. artefacts).		Asking a range of questions about stories, events and people.		
				Understanding the importance of historically valid questions.		
Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence	Making simple observations about the past from photographs and images.	Using sources of information, such as artefacts, to answer questions.  Drawing out information from sources.  Making simple observations about the past from a source.		Understanding how we use books and sources to find out about the past.		
				Using a source to answer questions about the past.		
				Evaluating the usefulness of sources to a historical enquiry.		
				Selecting information from a source to answer a question.		
				Identifying a primary source.		
Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections	Making simple observations about the past from photographs and images.	Interpreting evidence by making simple deductions.		Making links and connections across a unit of study.		
		_	nple inferences and m sources of evidence.	Selecting and using sections of sources to illustrate and support answers.		







		concrete evide historical evide	main features of nce of the past or nce (e.g. pictures, nd buildings).	
Evaluating and drawing conclusions	Deciding whether photographs or images (e.g. from stories) depict the past.		nclusions to answer a estion.	Making simple conclusions about a question using evidence to support.
Communicating findings	Communicating findings by pointing to images and using simple language to explain their thoughts.	Communicating findings through discussion and timelines with physical objects/ pictures.		Communicating answers to questions in a variety of ways, including discussion, drama and writing (labelling, simple recount).
			such as - old, new, me ago.	Using relevant vocabulary in answers.
		events or stori	writing about past es in narrative or tic forms.	Describing past events and people by drawing or writing.
		historical story or writing or drawin felt like in response	sonal response to a revent. (e.g. Saying, g what they think it e to a historical story vent.)	Expressing a personal response to a historical story or event through discussion, drawing our writing.
	Years 3 and 4		Years 5 and 6	
Posing historical questions	Understanding how historical enquiry questions are structured.  Creating historically valid questions across a range of time periods, cultures and groups of people.  Asking questions about the main features of everyday life in periods studied, e.g. how did people live.		Planning a historical enquiry.	
			Suggesting the evidence needed to carry out the enquiry.	
			Identifying methods to use to carry out the research.	
			Asking historical questions of increasing difficulty e.g. who governed, how and with what results?	







	Creating questions for different types of historical enquiry.	Creating a hypothesis to base an enquiry on.	
	Asking questions about the bias of historical evidence.	Asking questions about the interpretations, viewpoints and perspectives held by others.	
Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence	Using a range of sources to construct knowledge of the past.  Defining the terms 'source' and 'evidence'	Using different sources to make and substantiate historical claims.	
	Extracting the appropriate information from a historical source	Developing an awareness of the variety of historical evidence i different periods of time.	
	Selecting and recording relevant information from a range of sources to answer a question.	Distinguishing between fact and opinion.	
	Identifying primary and secondary sources. Identifying the bias of a source.	Recognising 'gaps' in evidence.	
	Comparing and contrasting different historical sources.	Identifying how sources with different perspectives can be use in a historical enquiry.	
		Using a range of different historical evidence to dispute the ideas, claims or perspectives of others.	
		Considering a range of factors when discussing the reliability of sources, e.g. audience, purpose, accuracy, the creators of the source.	
Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections	Understanding that there are different ways to interpret evidence. Interpreting evidence in different ways.	Interpreting evidence in different ways using evidence to substantiate statements.	
Ü	Understanding and making deductions from documentary as well as concrete evidence e.g. pictures and artefacts.	Making increasingly complex interpretations using more than one source of evidence.	
	Making links and connections across a period of time, cultures or groups.	Challenging existing interpretations of the past using interpretations of evidence.	
	Asking the question "How do we know?"	Making connections, drawing contrasts and analysing within a period and across time.	
		Beginning to interpret simple statistical sources	





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Evaluating and drawing conclusions	Understanding that there may be multiple conclusions to a historical enquiry question.	Reaching conclusions which are increasingly complex and substantiated by a range of sources.
	Reaching conclusions that are substantiated by historical evidence.	Evaluating conclusions and identifying ways to improve conclusions.
	Recognising similarities and differences between past events and today.	
Communicating findings	Communicating knowledge and understanding through discussion, debates, drama, art and writing.	Communicating knowledge and understanding in an increasingly diverse number of ways, including discussion, debates, drama,
	Constructing answers using evidence to substantiate findings.	art, writing, blog posts and podcasts.
	Identifying weaknesses in historical accounts and arguments.	
	Creating a simple imaginative reconstruction of a past event using the evidence available to draw, model, dramatise, write or retell the story.	Showing written and oral evidence of continuity and change as well as indicting simple causation.
	Creating a structured response or narrative to answer a historical enquiry.	Using historical evidence to create an imaginative reconstruction exploring the feelings of people from the time.
	Describing past events orally or in writing, recognising similarities and differences with today.	Constructing structured and organised accounts using historical terms and relevant historical information from a range of sources.
		Constructing explanations for past events using cause and effect. Using evidence to support and illustrate claims.