

History - Curriculum Subject Statement							
Core Values	Early Years Foundation Stage	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2				
Connection, Awareness & Empathy	We provide children with first-hand experiences where they are able to talk experience events that are happening 'now' and compare them to events that happened in the past. Children should know that life in the past is different to the present.	Children grow an awareness of the past and significant individuals that have contributed to national and international achievements. They begin to develop a curiosity about history.	Pupils continue to secure and extend their chronological knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history through a developed understanding and enjoyment of the past.				

Purpose of Study

A high-quality history education will help pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. It should inspire pupils' curiosity to know more about the past. Teaching should equip pupils to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments, and develop perspective and judgement. History helps pupils to understand the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time.

National Curriculum Subject Aims

- Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and has been influenced by the wider world.
- Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of the empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind.
- ✓ Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'.
- ✓ Understand historical concepts such continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including narratives and analyses.
- ✓ Understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past has been constructed.
- ✓ Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short-and long-term timescales.

National Curriculum Subject Content

Key Stage 1

Pupils should 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 and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented. In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching about the people, events and changes outlined below, teachers are often introducing pupils to historical periods that they will study more fully at key stages 2 and 3.

- 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.

Key Stage 2

Pupils should 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 should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

- 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
- 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: The events of WWII
- the achievements of the earliest civilizations: Ancient Egypt;
- Ancient Greece a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
- a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history: Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.

Topic Progression Grid

History Subject Overview Grid

Year Group/Class	Elder EYFS	Spruce and Yew Years 1 & 2	Ash Year 3 and 4	Beech Year 5	Oak Year 6
Autumn 1	Christmas Guy Fawkes	People, Places and Our Locality	The Romans in Britain	Invaders and Settlers	Invaders and Settlers
Remembrance Day Autumn 2	Remembrance Day	Beatrix Potter	The Romans in Britain		
Spring 1	Old tales/stories Stories – 'No Dinner' Once there were Giants			World War II	World War II
Spring 2				world war ii	World War II
Summer 1	Dinosaurs:	Changes within Living Memory Childhood and Toys from	The Victorians and Local History		
Summer 2	Mary Anning	the Past How Seaside holidays have Changed	Thistory		

History Subject Overview Grid Cycle B

Year Group/Class	Elder EYFS	Spruce and Yew Years 1 & 2	Ash Years 3 & 4	Beech Year 5	Oak Year 6
Autumn 1	Christmas Guy Fawkes	Events Beyond Living Memory The Great Fire of London		The Egyptians	The Egyptians
Autumn 2	Remembrance Day	The Gunpowder Plot The History of Flight The Moon Landing	Stone Age to the Iron Age		
Spring 1	Old tales/stories Stories – 'No Dinner' Once there were Giants				
Spring 2				The Kingdom of Benin	The Kingdom of Benin
Summer 1	Dinosaurs:	The Lives of Significant People Mary Seacole Amy Johnson,	Ancient Greeks		
Summer 2	Mary Anning	Ibn Battuta, Edmund Hilary around the theme of Explorers			

Curriculum Progression Grid for History

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Chronological understanding	Recognise the distinction between past and present. Order and sequence some familiar events and objects. Identify some similarities and differences between ways of life at different times. Use some everyday terms about the passing of time such as 'a long time ago' and 'before'.	Order and sequence events and objects. Recognise that their own lives are similar and / or different from the lives of people in the past. Use common words and phrases concerned with the passing of time.	Place the time studied on a time line Use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time Sequence several events or artefacts	Place events from period studied on time line Use terms related to the period and begin to date events Understand more complex terms eg. BC/AD	Know and sequence key events of time studied Use relevant terms and period labels Make comparisons between different times in the past	Place current study on time line in relation to other studies Use relevant dates and terms Sequence up to 10 events on a timeline
Range and depth of historical knowledge	Retell some events from beyond their living memory which are significant nationally or globally. Describe some changes within their living memory (including aspects of national life where appropriate).	Demonstrate awareness of the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Develop awareness of significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.	Find out about everyday lives of people in time studied Compare with our life today Identify reasons for and results of people's actions Understand why people may have wanted to do something	Use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied Identify key features and events of time studied Look for links and effects in time studied Offer a reasonable explanation for some events	Study different aspects of different people - differences between men and women Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people Compare life in early and late 'times' studied Compare an aspect of lie with the same aspect in another period	Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied Write another explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation

						Know key dates, characters and events of time studied
Interpretations of history	Make simple observations about different people, events, beliefs and communities. Use sources to answer simple questions about the past. Identify some of the basic ways in which the past can be represented. Choose parts of stories and other sources to show what they know about the past.	Ask and answer simple questions about the past through observing and handling a range of sources. Consider why things may change over time. Recognise some basic reasons why people in the past acted as they did. Choose parts of stories and other sources to show what they know about significant people and events.	Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented Look at representations of the period – museum, cartoons etc	Look at the evidence available Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources Use textbooks and historical knowledge	Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction Offer some reasons for different versions of events	Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations – fact or fiction and opinion Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions Confidently use the library and internet for research
Historical enquiry			Use a range of sources to find out about a period Observe small details — artefacts, pictures Select and record information relevant to the study Begin to use the library and internet for research	Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past Ask a variety of questions Use the library and internet for research	Begin to identify primary and secondary sources Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event Select relevant sections of information Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence	Recognise primary and secondary sources Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past

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	significant events.	who was significant	through: Discussion Drawing	information	produce structured work, making
		in simple historical	pictures Drama/role play Making		appropriate use of dates and terms.
	Retell simple stories	accounts.	models Writing Using ICT	Communicate their knowledge and	
	or events from the			understanding.	
Organisation	past.	Demonstrate simple			
and		historical concepts			
communication	Use simple historical	and events through			
	terms.	role-play, drawing			
		and writing.			
		Use a variety of			
		simple historical			
Ì		terms and concepts.			