



HISTORY

COMPARISON

Compare and Contrast

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
National Curriculum	Past and Present	Learn about changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.		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.				
Skills	Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines. Talks about past and present events in their own life and in the lives of family members.	Identify similarities and differences between ways of life within living memory.	Describe what it was like to live in a different period.	Explain the similarities and differences between two periods of history.	Compare and contrast an aspect of history across two or more periods studied.	Compare and contrast two civilisations	Compare and contrast leadership, belief, lifestyle or significant events across a range of time periods.	



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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Knowledge</p>	<p>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. Knows that other children do not always enjoy the same things, and is sensitive to this. Knows about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities, cultures and traditions.</p>	<p>Identifying similarities and differences helps us to make comparisons between life now and in the past.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Throughout history, common areas of human concern include the need for food, survival, shelter and warmth; the accumulation of power and wealth and the development of technology.</p>	<p>Aspects of history that can be compared and contrasted include rulers and monarchs, everyday life, homes and work, technology and innovation.</p>	<p>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>	<p>Common aspects of history, such as leadership, belief, lifestyle and significant events are features of different historical time periods. Many of these threads have features in common, such as the invasion of a country by a leader and an army, but may also have differences, such as the success of an invasion.</p>
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Topic / Coverage	Starting school, Bonfire night, Christmas Day, Chinese New Year, Growth, Change, Spring, Easter, Traditional Tales, Around the world	Superheroes	Towers Tunnels Turrets	Stone Age to Iron Age	History of the Railways	Ancient Greeks Ancient Egyptians	Second World War The Vikings Mayans
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HUMANKIND							
Everyday Life							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	Past and Present People, Culture and Communities	Learn about changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.	Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind				
			Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	Learn about the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	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	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	
				Ancient Egypt – a study of Egyptian life and achievements and their influence on the			



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						western world	
Skills	<p>Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines.</p> <p>Talks about past and present events in their own life and in the lives of family members.</p>	Describe an aspect of everyday life within living memory.	Describe the everyday lives of people in a period within or beyond living memory.	Describe the everyday lives of people from past historical periods.	<p>Describe the 'Romanisation' of Britain, including the impact of technology, culture and beliefs.</p> <p>Describe everyday life in a Roman town, including jobs, houses and schooling.</p>	Explain how everyday life changed for people after invasion.	Evaluate the human impact of war or conflict on the everyday life of a past or ancient society.
Knowledge	<p>Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p> <p>Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.</p> <p>Knows that other children do not always enjoy the same things, and is sensitive to this.</p> <p>Knows about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among</p>	Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment.	Aspects of everyday life from the past, such as houses, jobs, shops, objects, transport and entertainment, may be similar or different to those used and enjoyed by people today.	Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gather lifestyle to farming.	The influences of Roman civilisation on Britain include the building of roads, houses and villas with technology, such as underfloor heating; the building of forts and fortified towns; the use of language and numbers in the form of Roman numerals and the spread of Christianity	Societies are changed by an invasion in many ways, including the adoption of religion, culture and language; the structure and uses of settlement; opportunities for trade and the destruction of previous belief systems and ways of life.	War can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change peoples' beliefs, ways of life and identify.



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	families, communities, cultures and traditions						
Topic / Coverage	Walks around the locality / visitors in school. Me and my Community. Starting school, Autumn, Bonfire night, Christmas, Winter, Growth, Change, Spring, Easter	Bright Lights, Big City	Towers Tunnels Turrets	Stone Age to the Iron Age	The Romans	Greeks Egyptians	Second World War Mayans

Hierarchy and Power							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum		Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.		Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind. Pupils should gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'.			
Skills	Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.	Describe the role of a monarch.	Describe the hierarchy of a past society.	Describe the roles of tribal communities and explain how this influenced everyday life.	Describe the hierarchy and different roles in ancient civilisations.	Describe and explain the significance of a leader or a monarch.	Describe the significance and impact of power struggles on Anglo-Saxon Britain



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Knowledge		A monarch is a king or queen who rules a country.	Hierarchy is a way of organizing people according to how important they are or were.	Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain and supplanted the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Communities created permanent settlements made up of a number of families, farmed to produce food, made and used property, developed tools and weapons and created burial mounds and monuments.	Leaders and monarchs have changed the course of history in a variety of ways, including: invading other countries; oppressing groups of people; advocating democracy; inspiring innovation or introducing new religious or political ideology.	Hierarchy structures in ancient civilisations include (from most to least powerful): a ruler; officials, nobles or priests; merchants, workers and peasants or slaves.	The Viking Invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England lead to many conflicts. In AD 878, the Anglo-Saxon King, Alfred the Great, made peace with the Vikings, who settled in Danelaw in the East of England. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the remaining Viking rulers and the Vikings in England agreed to be ruled by an Anglo-Saxon King.
Topic / Coverage	Traditional tales, Kings and Queens. Queen's Platinum Jubilee (May 2022)	Bright Lights Big City	Tunnels, Turrets and Towers	Stone Age to Iron Age Anglo-Saxons	Romans	Egyptian Greeks	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Civilisations							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum				<p>Pupils should learn about 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.</p> <p>Pupils should know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind.</p>			



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Skills				<p>Describe how past civilisations or lives of people in Britain developed during the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.</p>	<p>Explain the cause and consequence of invasion and migration by the Romans into Britain.</p> <p>Describe the significance and impact of power struggles on Britain.</p> <p>Construct a narrative of a past civilisation, focusing on their features and achievements.</p> <p>Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy).</p> <p>Describe ways in which human invention and ingenuity have changed how people live.</p>	<p>Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy).</p> <p>Describe the achievements and influence of the ancient Egyptians on the wider world.</p> <p>Describe and explain the common traits and motives of a leader and monarch from different historical periods.</p> <p>Study a feature of a past civilisation or society</p>	<p>Explain the cause, consequences and impact of invasion and settlement in Britain.</p> <p>Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy).</p> <p>Describe and explain the common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs from different historical periods.</p> <p>Describe some of the greatest achievements of mankind and explain why they are important.</p>
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Knowledge				<p>The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials stone, bronze and iron. These developments made it easier for people to farm, create permanent settlements and protect their land.</p> <p>The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years.</p>	<p>The cause of the Roman invasion of Britain was to gain land, slaves and precious metals, after conquering many other countries to the east of Rome. The consequence of invasion was conflict with the Celtic tribes that lived in Britain. Over time, many people in the east of England became Romanised, living in Roman towns and taking on aspects of Roman culture, such as religion and language. Many people in the west of Britain retained their Celtic characteristics and lifestyle.</p> <p>Human invention and ingenuity have changed the living conditions, health, safety, quality of life and cultural experiences of</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> <p>The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks/Egyptians 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 and philosophy and art, architecture and theatre.</p>	<p>The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today. Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule, including by democratic vote or the divine right of kings and personal qualities, such as determination and the ability to communicate. Motives include birth right; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs. A great achievement or discovery may be significant because it</p>
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					people over time and throughout the world. Examples include the development of tools, the discovery of antibiotics, the writing of Shakespeare and the Industrial Revolution.		affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans. The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England lead to many conflicts. In AD 878, the Anglo-Saxon king, Alfred the Great, made peace with the Vikings, who settled in Danelaw in the east of England. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the remaining Viking rulers and the Vikings in England agreed to be ruled by an Anglo-Saxon king.
Topic / Coverage				Stone Age to Iron Age	Romans The Railways Leisure and Entertainment	Egyptians Greeks Crime and Punishment	Second World War Mayans

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CHANGE							
Changes over time							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	Past and Present	Learn about changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.		Pupils should begin to understand historical concepts such as 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 written narratives and analyses.			
Skills	Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. Talks about past and present events in their own life and in the lives of family members.	Describe changes within living memory (approximately 100 years).	Describe how an aspect of life has changed over time.	Summarise how an aspect of British or world history has changed over time.	Answer and ask historically valid questions about changes over time and suggest or plan ways to answer them.	Frame historically valid questions about continuity and change and construct informed responses.	Describe the causes and consequences of a significant event in history.
Knowledge	Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.	Changes within living memory have happened over the last 100 years and include technology, exploration, workplaces, houses and jobs, leisure, family and social structures.	Life has changed over time due to changes in technology, inventions, society, use of materials, land use and new ideas about how things should be done.	Aspects of history that can change over time include rule and government, jobs, health, art and culture, everyday life and technology.	Changes over time can happen rapidly or slowly and are affected by the desire for people to change, their beliefs, the availability of resources and technology, and social and economic circumstances	Continuity is the concept that aspects of life, such as rule and government, everyday life, settlements and beliefs, stay the same over time. Change is the concept that these aspects either progress and become bigger, better or more important, or decline and	The causes of significant events can be long-term and revolve around set ideologies, institutions, oppression and living conditions or short-term, revolving around the immediate motivations and actions of



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						become smaller, worse or less important.	individuals or groups of people. These long- and short-term causes can lead to a range of consequences for individuals, small groups of people or society as a whole.
Topic / Coverage	Dangerous Dinosaurs, Big Wide World. Starting school, Bonfire night, Christmas Day, Chinese New Year, Growth, Change, Spring, Easter, Traditional Tales, Around the world.	Moon Zoom!	Scented gardens	Stone Age to Iron Age Anglo-Saxons	Romans The Railways Leisure and Entertainment	Ancient Greeks Ancient Egyptians Crime and Punishment	Mayans Second World War
British History							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	People, Culture and Communities	Learn about 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.		Pupils should 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 been influenced by the wider world. Pupils should study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.			



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Skills	Talks about past and present events in their own life and in the lives of family members.	Describe a significant historical event in British history.	Describe and explain the importance of an individual's achievements.	Describe how a significant event or person in British history changed or influenced how people live today.	Debate the significance of a historical person, event, discovery or invention in British history		Explain the cause, consequence and impact of invasion and settlement in Britain. Describe a series of significant events, linked by a common theme, that show changes over time in Britain. Create an in-depth study of an aspect of British history beyond 1066.
Knowledge	Knows about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities, cultures and traditions. 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	Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people.	Important individual achievements include great discoveries and actions that have helped many people.	Significant events or people in the past have caused great change over time. They have influenced how people live today because they have formed countries and boundaries; created buildings and objects that are still used today; helped to improve health, knowledge and understanding through scientific research and discovery and provided	Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration.	Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life.	Anglo-Saxons and Scots from Ireland invaded Britain to fight & capture land & goods because the Romans had left. Anglo-Saxons also wanted to find farmland after flooding in Scandinavia. They wanted to



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	encountered in books read in class and storytelling			inspiration for the way people should live.			make new homes & settlements and eventually settled in kingdoms, first across the south-east and eastern England and then across the whole country. These kingdoms later became the counties of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Middlesex & East Anglia.
Topic / Coverage	Me and My Community Bonfire night, Christmas Day, Transport	Bright Lights, Big City		Anglo-Saxons Tudors	The Railways Leisure and Entertainment	Ancient Greeks Ancient Egyptians Crime and Punishment	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
Chronology							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	Talk about the past and present and present	Pupils should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework, use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time and use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.		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			



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Skills	<p>Talks about past and present events in their own life and in the lives of family members.</p> <p>Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.</p>	<p>Order information on a timeline.</p> <p>Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time to communicate ideas and observations (here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago).</p>	<p>Sequence details about an event beyond living memory in chronological order.</p> <p>Use the historical terms year, decade and century.</p>	<p>Sequence dates and information from several historical periods on a timeline.</p> <p>Use historical terms to describe different periods of time.</p>	<p>Sequence significant dates about events within a historical time period on historical timelines.</p> <p>Use more complex historical terms to explain and present historical information</p>	<p>Sequence, and make connections between, periods of world history on a timeline.</p> <p>Articulate and organise important information and detailed historical accounts using topic-related vocabulary.</p>	<p>Articulate and present a clear, chronological world history narrative within and across historical periods studied.</p>
Knowledge	<p>Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Knows that other children do not always enjoy the same things, and is sensitive to this.</p> <p>Knows about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities,</p>	<p>Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically.</p> <p>Common words and phrases, such as here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago, can be used to describe the passing of time.</p>	<p>A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years.</p> <p>A year is 365 days and a leap year is 366 days. A decade is 10 years. A century is 100 years.</p>	<p>Dates and events can be sequenced on a timeline using AD or BC. AD dates become larger the closer they get to the present day. BC dates become larger the further away they get from the present day.</p> <p>The year 0 AD marks the birth of Christ in the Gregorian calendar.</p> <p>Historical terms to describe periods of time include decade, century, millennia,</p>	<p>Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths.</p>	<p>Different world history civilisations existed before, after and alongside others. For example, the ancient Sumer existed from 4500 BC to 190 BC and the ancient Egyptians from 3100 BC to 332 BC.</p>	<p>Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.</p>



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	cultures and traditions.			era, AD, CE, BC and BCE.			
Topic / Coverage	Me and My Community, Daily life sequencing, Exploring Autumn.	Moon Zoom!	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets	Stone Age to Iron Age Anglo-Saxons The Tudors	Romans The Railways Leisure and Entertainment	Ancient Greeks Ancient Egyptians	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Second World War Mayans

SIGNIFICANCE							
Significant events							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	People, Culture and Communities	Pupils should learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.		Pupils should begin to understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and <u>significance</u> , and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.			
Skills	Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines. Talks about past and present events in their own life and in the lives of family members.	Identify some key features of a significant historical event beyond living memory.	Explain why an event from the past is significant.	Explain the cause and effect of a significant historical event.	Explain in detail the multiple causes and effects of a significant historical event.	Explain why an aspect of world history is significant.	Present a detailed historical narrative about a significant global event.



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Knowledge	<p>Knows that other children do not always enjoy the same things, and is sensitive to this. Knows about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities, cultures and traditions.</p>	<p>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>	<p>Significant events affect the lives of many people over a long period of time and are sometimes commemorated. For example, Armistice Day is commemorated every year on 11th November to remember the end of the First World War.</p>	<p>The causes of a significant event are the things that make the event happen and directly lead up to the event. The consequences of a significant event happen after the event and can be short-term, such as people being killed in a battle, or long-term, such as the change in language and society after an invasion.</p>	<p>Every significant historical event has a cause or a number of causes, such as the need for power and wealth, retaliation for past wrongs, the need to improve quality of life or the occurrence of natural disasters, such as earthquakes. The consequences are the outcomes of an event, such as changes in power, people being killed or displaced during war, improvements in quality of life or damage and destruction from a natural disaster.</p>	<p>Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today.</p>	<p>Historical narratives can describe long- and short-term causes and consequences of an event; highlight the actions of significant individuals and explain how significant events caused great change over time.</p>
Topic / Coverage	<p>Yom Kippur, Diwali, Hanukkah, Christmas Day, Australia Day, Chinese New Year (Tiger), Mardi Gras, World Book Day, Holi, Mother's Day, Vaisakhi (Sikh new year), Easter, Ramadan, Vesak (Buddhist), International Space Day, Eid al-Fitr, Butterfly Education and Awareness Day, World Oceans Day, Father's Day</p>	<p>Dinosaur Planet</p>	<p>Tunnels, Turrets and Towers</p>	<p>Stone Age to Iron Age Anglo-Saxons The Tudors</p>	<p>Romans The Railways</p>	<p>Ancient Greeks Ancient Egyptians</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Second World War Mayans</p>



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Significant People							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	People, Culture and Communities	Learn about 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.		Know and understand how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world Pupils should understand how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.			
Skills	Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines. Talks about past and present events in their own life and in the lives of family members. Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.	Understand the term significant and explain why a significant individual is important.	Use historical models to make judgements about significance and describe the impact of a significant historical individual.	Devise historically valid questions about a significant historical figure and suggest or plan ways to answer them.	Construct a profile of a significant leader using a range of historical sources.	Explore and explain how the religious, political, scientific or personal beliefs of a significant individual caused them to behave in a particular way.	Examine the decisions made by significant historical individuals, considering their options and making a summative judgement about their choices.
Knowledge	Knows that other children do not always enjoy the same things, and is sensitive to this. Knows about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities, cultures and traditions.	Significant individuals have helped people, stood up for their beliefs, made discoveries or provided leadership. Significant individuals in history include Mary Anning, Sir Francis Beaufort, Rosa	The impact of significant historical individuals can include greater knowledge of the world, improvements to local or national life and personal achievements. Significant individuals	People become historically significant when their actions have created change over time, changed human thinking or their individual lives have highlighted the struggles of a larger group of people.	A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.	Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create	Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons, including belief, lack of options, cultural influences and personal gain.



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		Parks and Neil Armstrong.	include Captain Cook, Helen Keller, Grace Darling, Jesse Owens and Isambard Kingdom Brunel.	Significant people are also usually remembered and celebrated during or after their lifetimes.		temples and tombs and protest against injustice.	Decisions are influenced by the cultural context of the day, which may be different to the cultural context today, and should be taken into account when making a judgement about the actions of historical individuals.
Topic / Coverage	Me and my community, superheroes, Queen's Platinum Jubilee	Bright Lights, Big City Dinosaur Planet Moon Zoom! Superheroes	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets	Anglo-Saxons (Alfred the Great) The Tudors	Romans The Railways	Ancient Greeks Ancient Egyptians	Second World War
CREATIVITY							
Report and Conclude							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum		Pupils should begin to ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.		Pupils 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.			



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Skills		Create stories, pictures and role play about historical events, people and periods.	Present historical information in a simple non-chronological report, fact file, story or biography.	Make choices about the best way to present historical accounts and information.	Present a thoughtful selection of relevant information in a historical report or in-depth study.	Explore the validity of a range of historical reports and use books, technology and other sources to check accuracy.	Think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and present a perspective on an aspect of historical importance.
Knowledge		Stories, pictures and role play are used to help people learn about the past, understand key events and empathise with historical figures.	Historical information can be presented in a variety of ways. For example, in a non-chronological report, information about a historical topic is presented without organising it into chronological order.	Historical information can be presented as a narrative, non-chronological report, fact file, timeline, description, reconstruction or presentation.	Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.		
Topic / Coverage		Bright Lights, Big City, Superheroes	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets	Stone Age to Iron Age Anglo-Saxons The Tudors	Romans The Railways	Ancient Greeks Ancient Egyptians Crime and Punishment	Second World War



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PLACE							
Local History							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	People, places and community	Pupils should learn about significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.		Pupils should learn about significant historical events, people and places in their own locality and conduct an in-depth local history study.			
Skills	Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.	Describe important events in the school's history.	Describe, in simple terms, the importance of local events, people and places.	Describe and explain the impact of a past society on a local settlement or community.	Analyse a range of historical information to explain how a national or international event has impacted the locality.	Investigate evidence of invasion and settlement in the locality.	Present an in-depth study of a local town or city, suggesting how to source the required information.
Knowledge	Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.	Important events in the school's history could include the opening of the school, the arrival of new teachers, special visitors and significant changes to buildings.	Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our local community's history.	A past event or society can impact a local settlement in several ways, including the layout and use of land in the settlement; changes to the number of people who lived or worked there over time; the creation of human features, such as canals, castles or factories; place names and language.	National and international historical events, such as wars, invasions, disease, the invention of new technologies and changes in leadership, can have a positive or negative impact on a locality and can shape the beliefs, identity, settlement and culture of people in the locality.	Evidence of invasion and settlement can include buildings, earthworks and other forms of archaeological evidence; place names and family names; primary and secondary sources of information, including documents and artefacts,	Sources of information for a study of a local town or city include primary sources, such as letters, diaries, official documents, artefacts and buildings that were created at the time of specific events, and secondary sources, such as memorial and



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						stories, myths and legends.	commemorative plaques, information books and research produced after the event.
Topic / Coverage	Exploring the locality / visitors. Me and my community. Observing seasons throughout the year.	Superheroes	Towers, Turrets and Tunnels – Rockingham castle	Only Olney	Only Olney	Only Olney	Only Olney Second World War

MATERIALS							
Artefacts and Sources							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	Comparing objects past and present	Pupils should begin to understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.		Pupils should begin to understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.			
Skills	Observe and talk about objects / artefacts.	Use a range of historical artefacts to find out about the past. Express an opinion about a historical source.	Examine an artefact and suggest what it is, where it is from, when and why it was made and who owned it.	Make deductions and draw conclusions about the reliability of a historical source or material. Identify and discuss different viewpoints in a	Explain how the design, decoration and materials used to make an artefact can provide evidence of the wealth, power and status of the object's owner.	Use a range of historical sources or artefacts to build a picture of a historical event or person.	Ask perceptive questions to evaluate an artefact or historical source.



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			Use historical sources to begin to identify viewpoint.	range of historical materials and primary and secondary sources.	Identify bias in primary and secondary sources.	Find evidence from different sources, identify bias and form balanced arguments. Sources of historical information can have varying degrees of accuracy, depending on who wrote them, when they were written and the perspective of the writer.	Identify different types of bias in historical sources and explain the impact of that bias. Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding the background and ideologies of the writer or creator and knowing if the source was written at the time of the event (primary evidence) or after the event
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							(secondary evidence).
Knowledge	<p>Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p>	<p>Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. The shape and material of the object can give clues about when and how it was made and used.</p> <p>Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and paintings.</p>	<p>Artefacts are objects and things made by people rather than natural objects. They provide evidence about the past. Examples include coins, buildings, written texts or ruins.</p> <p>A viewpoint is a person's own opinion or way of thinking about something.</p>	<p>Interviews, diaries, letters, journals, speeches, autobiographies, artefacts, photographs and witness statements are historical source materials. However, some historical source materials are more reliable than others. For example, written accounts may be biased, depending on the viewpoint of the writer.</p> <p>Historical viewpoints demonstrate what a person thinks and feels about a historical event or person. Primary sources include documents or artefacts created by a witness to a historical event at the time it happened. Secondary sources were created by someone</p>	<p>Historical artefacts can reveal much about the object's use or owner. For example, highly decorated artefacts made of precious materials and created by highly skilled craftsmen suggest the owner was wealthy and important, whereas simple objects made of readily available materials suggest the owner was poor and unimportant.</p> <p>Bias is the act of supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way.</p>	<p>Bias is when an author's viewpoint is so strong that the information they produce is unbalanced or prejudiced. Biased sources can contain positive or negative information. Biased sources may also miss out key facts that don't fit with the author's opinion or include incorrect information.</p> <p>A balanced argument is a response to a question or statement</p>	<p>Questions can be used to evaluate the usefulness of a historical source. Examples include 'Who created the source? Why was the source created? Does the source contain any bias? When was the source created? Is the source similar to others made at the same time? Does the source contain any information that is untrue?'</p> <p>Different types of bias include</p>



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				who did not experience or participate in the event. A secondary source interprets and analyses a primary source.		where you consider both viewpoints about a historical event or person.	political, cultural or racial.
Topic / Coverage	Visiting museum / library boxes.	Superheroes and Bright Lights, Big City	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets	Stone Age to Iron Age Anglo-Saxons The Tudors	Romans The Railways	Ancient Greeks Ancient Egyptians Crime and punishment	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Second World War