History Progression map - Sequence of Learning

Working TOGETHER to achieve the best!

Intent

At Tillington Manor we teach history to instil in the children an understanding, appreciation and curiosity of the past. We believe in providing our children with a high-quality history education which will help them gain an understanding of how the study of history is related to our daily lives. Children will be given a wide range of learning opportunities in order to develop the skills required to ask questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement. These skills will be used to give a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past. The children will also develop their understanding of the history of the wider world and how different civilisations and cultures have impacted each other over time. Through understanding the complexity of people's lives, the process of change, the diversity of societies and relationships between different groups, our children will also develop their understanding of their own identity and challenges of their time.

The national curriculum for history aims to ensure that all pupils:

* 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

* 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

so gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'

• 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

• 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 have 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

History		
Three and Four-Year- Olds	Understanding the World	• Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history.
Reception	Understanding the World	 Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.

ELG	Understandi	Past	 Talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society.
	ng the	and	• Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has
	World	Prese	been read in class.
		nt	 Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.
			 Talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society.
			 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.

History: Age related National Curriculum Coverage

Early Learning goals	Reception	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2
Understanding the world & Past and	Understanding the world:	_Pupils will be taught about:	Pupils will be taught about:
present:			
 Talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society. 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. Talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society. 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. 	 Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. 	 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 for example, the Great Fire of London, first manned mission to the moon or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries. 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 [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. For example looking at the history of homes and Stafford Castle. 	 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 and Scots. The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. A local history study – 19th Century Stafford. A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066- a significant turning point in history for example the Battle of Britain The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of the following: 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 –Mayan civilization c. AD 900

Year Group	History Units			
Year 1	Me and my world - Toys	Castles	Explorers – Christopher Columbus	
Big Question	How and why have toys changed over time?	What was life like in a castle?	Why do people explore?	
Prior knowledge				
Year 2	Great Fire of London	Gunpowder Plot	Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole	
Big Question	Why was the Great Fire of London so devastating?	Why do we remember the 5 th November 1605?	Why are people thankful to Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole?	
Prior knowledge				
Year 3	Stone Age	Egyptians		
Big Question	Which was best: The Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?	What has been discovered about the Egyptians?		
Prior knowledge				
Year 4	Greeks	Romans		
Big Question	What has Ancient Greece left behind?	Why did the Romans invade and what did they want?		
Prior knowledge				
Year 5	Mayans	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings		
Big Question	Who were the Mayans?	Were the Anglo-Saxons and Viking settlers or invaders?		
Prior knowledge				
Year 6	19 th century Stafford	Battle of Britain		
Big Question	Has Stafford changed in the last 150 years?	What changed during and after the Battle of Britain?		
Prior knowledge				

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
KS1 Y1	Me in my world	Castles and Turrets	Explorers
Learning Sequence	How and why have toys changed over time? <i>Changes within living memory Y1</i> What are toys like today? Which came first? (e.g. of from the last 20 years or so) What is the item used for? Key components and materials item is made from now compared to last 10/20 years How has the item changed? Why has the item changed? How has life improved as a result? How does it help	What was life like in a castle? Place of historical significance in the locality Where/Why were castles built? What were the main parts of the castle? How did castles change? Why did castles change? Which castle came first? Who lived in castles? How did they defend/attack castles? Why does Stafford have a castle?	Why do people explore? Lives of important individuals Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally Who was Neil Armstrong/Christopher Columbus? What did he do? How did he get to the moon? How did he get to the new world? What happened when he arrived?
Prior Lear	 us now? How things have changed from the past 	 What was it like to live in the castle? How was life different from now? How has Stafford Castle changed over the years? Toys in the past were made of different materials Electricity has changed toys 	 What special equipment did he need? What was different about the food they ate? What was life like on board ship? What did Christopher Columbus discover? Where in the world did Christopher Columbus go? Technology changes – how toys have changed Parts of a castle (battlement, tower, gate, moat, keep)
Pr Pr	 Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history 	 nowadays There are more toys nowadays due to technology 	 Changes over time (toys and castles)
Vocabulary	Old; new before/after/first/last → past/ now → change Different/same/change	On-going historical terminology: Old; new → before/after/first/last/long ago → past/now Different/same/change Specific vocabulary: Castle → battlements → moat → drawbridge → tower Lord - servant	On-going historical terminology: past/present/now/recent \rightarrow order \rightarrow century details/facts \rightarrow events \rightarrow feature reasons for artefact - document \rightarrow information \rightarrow research/find \rightarrow deduce Specific vocabulary: significant/important – equipment – supplies

	By the end of the unit children should know:	By the end of the unit children should know:	By the end of the unit children should know:
	the terms order and changewhich item came first and why	 where castles were built - how castles changed 	• Neil Armstrong landed on the moon on 21 st July
		• the main parts of a castle – moat, drawbridge,	1969 as part of the Apollo 11 space mission
	• what the item was like and how it has changed in	gatehouse, tower, battlement, dungeon, spiral	• Christopher Columbus lived in the 15 th century and
	the last 20 years (materials, technology, style)	staircase, kitchens, living areas	sailed to lots of lands. He found the Americas by
	 why the item has changed (technology, materials) 	• who lived in castles – lords/ladies, knights, peasants	accident. He was actually looking for a new way to
	 how life has improved for children as a result of the 	 what people did to defend castles 	get to China and India.
	changes	• about life in the castle – how food was prepared,	Details of the Apollo 11 mission – different stages of
	changes	what the rooms were like, how the quarters for	the mission
S		servants were different compared to the Lord's	What happened when they landed on the moon
	By the end of the unit children should be able	 how light and heat was provided and how this 	about the equipment they used (spacesuit,
ō		different to now	helmet, a command module, a service module, and
est	to:	• what is different in Stafford Castle from when it was	a lunar module)
Milestone	Make observations + recount facts	built	about the living arrangements on the rocket and
2	 Identify main change – before/ after 	By the end of the unit children should be able	landing craft/ship
	Order 2 items/events	to:	
	Identify a reason	Make observations + recount facts	By the end of the unit children should be able
	Answer/ask questions from a source	 Identify main change – before/ after 	to:
		Order 2 items/events	Children in Y1 will:
		Identify a reason	 Make observations + recount facts
		Answer/ask questions from a source	 Identify main change – before/ after
			Order 2 items/events
			Identify a reason
			Answer/ask questions from a source

Strand	Y1 – Children will know:	Y1 Greater Depth
Chronology	 how some objects have changed in recent times 	know/use a wider range of vocabulary when talking about past e.g. before; after
	 the order of 2/3 versions of an object that has changed (e.g. toys) 	be able to order a larger selection of objects
Knowledge +	 some details about events/people studied and sequence some of the 	 know a range of detail about events/people studied
Reasons/consequences	key aspects of the event/person's life	explain differences between their own life and that of the person in the past
	 a reason for why something happened 	explain why some objects were different in the past
Interpretations	 that we can find out about the past from historical objects 	• give a range of examples of objects which tell them about the past
Enquiry	 that different artefacts help us to answer questions about the past 	begin to answer questions using artefacts/sources in more detail

	Auto	Summer		
KS1 Y2	Hot, ho	ot, hot!	Seaside	
Learning Sequence	Why do we remember the 5 th November 1605? <i>Events beyond living memory that are significant</i> <i>nationally</i> Who ruled the country in the early 1600s? Where was the Parliament? Who was in the Parliament? What was the official religion in Britain at that time? Why did Catholics feel they were not treated fairly? What was the Gunpowder plot? Who was involved? Why did the Gunpowder plot fail? What happened in our country as a result of the Gunpowder Plot?	Why was the Great Fire of London so devastating? <i>Events beyond living memory that are significant</i> <i>nationally</i> Who was the king in 1666? What was it like to live in London in 1666 – what were the houses like and how were they constructed? How did the Great Fire start? What happened to the people of London? How did they manage to stop the fire in the end? How is the fire service different now? What happened after the Great Fire of London? How did buildings change?	Why are people thankful to Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole? <i>Lives of important individuals</i> Who were Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole? How were their lives different? What did Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole do? How did they help other people? What was nursing like in the 19 th century? How did it change because of Florence Nightingale/Mary Seacole? How are hospitals different today?	
Prior learning	 Event – first man on the moon (1969) That things have changed from the past to now (toys) Stafford castle – heat and light came from candles and fire places 	 Event – Gunpowder plot (1605) That things have changed from the past to now (toys) Stafford castle – heat and light came from candles and fire places King James I ruled in the early 1600s 	 Compare to Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong (1969) (Y1) That things have changed from the past to now (toys) How things have changed from the past to now – technology (toys) and services (Great Fire of London) 	
Vocabulary	On-going historical terminology: past/present/now/recent/long ago → order → century details/facts → events reasons for artefact - document → information → research/find → deduce Specific vocabulary: King - Parliament - government - rebellion - protestant/catholic	On-going historical terminology: past/present/now/recent → order → century details/facts → events → feature reasons for artefact - document → information → research/find → deduce Specific vocabulary: disaster - spread - build - cathedral	On-going historical terminology: past/present/now/recent → order → century details/facts → events → feature reasons for artefact - document → information → research/find → deduce Specific vocabulary: Disease - germs - soldier	

	By the end of the unit children should know:	By the end of the unit children should know:	By the end of the unit children should know:
les	 who ruled this country in the early 16th century and what the Parliament was → term government that the official religion of Great Britain was Protestant that Catholics felt they were treated unfairly why the Gunpowder Plot happened and who was involved details of the plans for the plot why the plot failed that they can find out about the events by looking at 	 Charles II was the king the Great Fire started in Pudding Lane in a bakery why the fire spread and what buildings in London were like what happened to people how they fought the fire and how this is different now for a modern day fire service how building changed and what we have a result e.g. St 	 who FN and MS were and where they grew up and lived what their lives were like before the Crimean war and how they were treated differently why they went to the Crimea how they helped injured soldiers and what they did to improve conditions in hospitals how hospitals are different now compared to the 19th century
=	 books, pictures and diary entries from the time how the Gunpowder Plot is remembered By the end of the unit children should be able to: Begin to give more detailed descriptions of past features Identify changes + how different to now use language such as past/present/order Sequence several items/events Identify several reasons Offer more detailed answers from/ask questions using sources → begin to deduce info from sources 	 Pauls they can find out about the past from different types of information → Y2: sources/artefacts By the end of the unit children should be able to: Begin to give more detailed descriptions of past features Identify changes + how different to now use language such as past/present/order Sequence several items/events Identify several reasons Offer more detailed answers from/ask questions using sources → begin to deduce info from sources 	 By the end of the unit children should be able to: Begin to give more detailed descriptions of past features Identify changes + how different to now use language such as past/present/order Sequence several items/events Identify several reasons Offer more detailed answers from/ask questions using sources → begin to deduce info from sources

Y2 Expected Standards

Strand	Y2 – Children will:	Greater Depth
Chronology • know/use a wider range of vocabulary when talking about past e.g. •		sequence events in the life of a famous person
	before; after	 order range of objects in chronological order – giving reasons for
	 be able to order a larger selection of objects 	order
Knowledge +	 know a range of detail about events/people studied 	Explain why someone in the past acted as they did
Reasons/consequences	 explain differences between their own life and that of the person in the past 	Explain how features of past are different from now
	 explain why some objects were different in the past 	
Interpretations	• give a range of examples of objects which tell them about the past	explain how objects and artefacts have helped to inform their historical understanding
Enquiry	 begin to answer questions using artefacts/sources in more detail 	independently research a famous event/person

	Autumn	Spring
KS2	Stone Age	Egyptians
Y4		
Learning Sequence	 Which was best: The Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age? <i>Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.</i> When was the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age? What was everyday life like in the Stone/Bronze/Iron Age? How did people travel? How did tools and weapons develop? How do we know about people in the Stone to Iron Ages? 	 What has been discovered about the Egyptians? The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of the following: Ancient Egypt When in history did the ancient Egyptians live? Why do we know so much about the lives of the Ancient Egyptians? What were the different roles/jobs in Ancient Egyptian society? What was everyday life like for different people in Ancient Egypt? What were the key beliefs of Ancient Egypt? How did Ancient Egyptians prepare for death? Was life fair for all in Ancient Egypt? How do we know so much about Ancient Egypt?
Prior Jearning	 Gunpowder Plot – 5th November 1605. Plotters threatened to blow up the Houses of Parliament. Great Fire of London – September 1666. The fire started in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. How things have changed (toys, Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole medical changes) 	 Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age happened before the Egyptian period In the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age they were hunter gatherers then progressed to warriors; they lived in caves then progressed to wooden houses and hill forts; they scavenged for food then progressed to farming Houses during the 1600s were made of wood then progressed to bricks after the Great Fire of London
Vocabulary	On-going historical terminology: BC/AD – ancient/recent – prehistoric – dark ages Similarities/differences/change reason for – results of Representations - Sources → artefacts, pictorial, written Deduce Describe/Explain – features of Specific vocabulary: Settlement – culture – society – farming/agriculture – hunter/gatherer - invent construct/make – tools – dwelling – condition – transport – travel	On-going historical terminology: BC/AD – ancient/recent – civilisation - dynasty Similarities/differences/change reason for – results of Representations → Sources → artefacts, pictorial, written Deduce Describe/Explain – features of Specific vocabulary: civilisation, society, culture, government, pharaoh, agriculture, master/slave/free, household, pyramid, sarcophagus, Canopic jars, after-life - religion

	 By the end of the unit children should know: when the Stone Age/Iron Age periods were and relate them to the birth of Jesus – use terms like BC/AD, ancient and modern 	 By the end of the unit children should know: when the Ancient Egyptians lived and relate the time to the birth of Jesus – use terms like BC/AD, ancient and modern, century
	 what everyday life was like – recount details of homes, food, hunting, transport, tools, weapons, leisure etc. how life was different from now and give reasons and how life changed from the Stone Age to Iron Age 	 what everyday life was like – recount details of homes, food, agriculture, transport, weapons, etc. how Ancient Egyptians prepared for death and what the process of mummification entailed → Y4: how practice for funerals burials was different for different people in society
Milestones	 how we have been able to find out so much about the lives of people in the Stone to Iron ages By the end of the unit children should be able to: Produce a time line to show relative positions of events Begin to describe changes/similarities Describe features of everyday life → give reasons 	 what a pyramid is and how it was constructed – why tombs/pyramids were so important in the religious beliefs of the Ancient Egyptians how life was different/similar from now and from other history topics studied + give reasons → in Ancient Egypt
	 Deduce information from sources and begin to use a range of sources in research Recognise the past is represented through a range of sources 	 By the end of the unit children should be able to: Produce a time line to show relative positions of events Begin to describe changes/similarities Describe features of everyday life → give reasons Deduce information from sources and begin to use a range of sources in research Recognise the past is represented through a range of sources

Strand	Y3 - Children will know:	Greater Depth
Chronology	 that the Stone Age/Ancient Egyptian periods were before the birth of Jesus and be able to order them in relation to other history topics studied how life was different in the periods studied compared to now 	 begin to use broad periods to place events/historical details in a chronological framework explain how life was different between topics studied
Knowledge + Reasons/consequences	 some of the features of everyday life for people in the Stone Age/Ancient Egyptian times and how they differed from each other how the government of Ancient Egypt differed from now some reasons for why things happened in the Stone Age/ Ancient Egypt 	 begin to recognise the impact of events/features on different people know a more detailed range of reasons for events/features
Interpretations	 that we can find out about the past from a range of pictorial sources and artefacts 	Begin to identify characteristics of different representations
Enquiry	that they can answers questions about the past and deduce details from clues	Use several sources to begin to draw a conclusion about an event

	Autumn	Summer
KS2	Ancient Greeks	The Romans
Learning Sequence	 What has Ancient Greece left behind? Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world. How long ago was the time of the Ancient Greeks? What were buildings like in Ancient Greece? How were building similar to buildings we have in this country? How did ancient Greece affect the sports we have now? What sports were the same/different? How was government in Ancient Greece similar to government nowadays? 	 Why did the Romans invade and what did they want? <i>The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.</i> When did the Romans invade Britain? Who was Julius Caesar? Why did the Romans invade Britain? Was everyone happy for the Romans to rule Britain? How did the Romans maintain their rule of Britain? What was everyday life like for the Romans in Britain? How did life change as a result of Roman settlement in Britain?
Prior learning	 Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age happened before the Egyptian period. The Egyptian period (3100BC) came before the Ancient Greeks In the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age they were hunter gatherers then progressed to warriors; they lived in caves then progressed to wooden houses and hill forts; they scavenged for food then progressed to farming In the Egyptian period houses were constructed from mud bricks and most people were farmers, some were craftsmen, scribes or soldiers and a smaller number of people were the powerful nobles and priests. The Nile was important for travel, farming and drinking water. 	 The Ancient Greek period was from 700 – 480 BC The Ancient Greeks created the Olympic Games and certain events (marathon, javelin) The Ancient Greeks were famous for their buildings, including the Parthenon. Buildings have changed over time (caves, wooden houses, stone, bricks – link to Stone Age and Great Fire of London) The Ancient Greeks was a democracy – ruled by the citizens of a city
Vocabulary	On-going historical terminology: BC/AD – ancient/recent –century/periods - civilisations Similarities/differences → Y4: compare/contrast reason for – results of → cause/consequence versions/fact/opinion artefacts, pictorial, written Deduce Describe/Explain – features Specific vocabulary: civilisation, democracy, society, culture, government, conquer, rule, myths, legends - master/slave/free, household,	On-going historical terminology: BC/AD – ancient/recent –century/periods - civilisations Similarities/differences → Y4: compare/contrast reason for – results of → cause/consequence versions/fact/opinion artefacts, pictorial, written Deduce Describe/Explain – features Specific vocabulary: civilisation, democracy, society, culture, government, conquer, rule, conquer, rule, invade, rebellion/revolt, empire/emperor - master/slave/free, household,

 when the period of the Ancient Greeks was and relate it to the birth of Jesus – use terms like BC/AD, ancient and modern, century what buildings in Ancient Greece were like and how they influenced architecture in more recent times e.g. 18th century → examples of buildings around today that were based on \Greek architecture how sporting events in Ancient Greece influenced what we have now – example of the Olympics and specific sporting activities e.g. marathon, javelin, sprint how government was similar/different to now and other periods studied → what the impact is for all people in society now (democracy) how life was different for a slave compared to a leader some details of Greek myths and legends → how stories are similar to other cultures the names of Ancient Greek Gods → how the religious beliefs of Ancient Greece were similar/different to other periods studied how we have been able to find out about the lives of people in Ancient Greece → how different sources have contributed to our understanding and how they differ (factual and opinion) how Ancient Greece was similar/different to other periods studied and know reasons for differences → Y4: how life was similar for different people in society 	 y the end of the unit children should know: when the Romans invaded and occupied Britain – use terms like BC/AD, ancient and modern, century what an empire is and which parts of the world were part of the Roman empire what everyday life was like – recount details of homes, food, transport, weapons etc. → Y4: how life was different for different people in society in Roman times the names of Ancient Greek Gods → Y4: how the religious beliefs of Ancient Greece were similar/different to other periods studied how life was different from now and other periods studied and know why → Y4: identify changes and reasons/results of changes for different people in society now that Boudicca led resistance against Roman rule and why - how the Romans maintained their rule how we have been able to find out so much about the lives of people in Roman Britain → Y4: how different sources have contributed to our understanding and how they differ (fact/opinion) y the end of the unit children should be able to: roduce a timeline – include dates + divide in to 1000yr blocks – include other key events – relate to now escribe changes/similarities in detail escribe what life was like for different people in society + identify reasons for differences/results of se a range of sources to research and combine information in responses entify that there can be different versions of the past → begin to recognise fact/opinion
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Strand	Y4 – Children will know:	Greater Depth
Chronology	 what life was like for different people in society in Ancient Greece and Roman Britain what an empire is and how government was maintained compared to now some of the reasons for/results of events, and features introduced in, Ancient Greece and Roman Britain 	 when the Ancient Greek and the Roman periods were in relation to the birth of Jesus and when they occurred in relation to other key events and topics studied how life was different to now/other topics studied and how some features influenced life now
Knowledge + Reasons/consequences	that interpretations of the past can vary due to the difference between fact and opinion	 what life was like for different people in society in Ancient Greece and Roman Britain what an empire is and how government was maintained compared to now some of the reasons for/results of events, and features introduced in, Ancient Greece and Roman Britain
Interpretations	that they can expand the detail in their research by combining information from different sources	that interpretations of the past can vary due to the difference between fact and opinion

E	Enquiry	•	•	that they can expand the detail in their research by combining information from
				different sources

History - Learning Challenges/Key Questions/Vocabulary/Expected standards - KS2 Y5

	Autumn	Summer
KS2 Y5	Mayans	Vikings and Anglo Saxons
Learning Sequence	Who were the Mayans? A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history –Mayan civilization c. AD 900 • Where did the Mayans live? • When was the period of the Mayans? • What was everyday life like for the Mayans? How did life differ for different groups? • How was life in Mayan civilization similar/different to life in Britain now? • How was life different compared to other periods studied?	 Were the Anglo-Saxons and Viking settlers or invaders? The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor When did the Anglo Saxons/Vikings invade Britain Why did the Anglo Saxons/Vikings invade Britain and settle here? How did life change in Britain? (Impact of crafts, skills, cultures brought – e.g. Staffordshire Hoard) In what ways did the religious life of Britain change in this time? (The rise of Christianity) How was law and order maintained? How was law and order similar/different to law and order in Britain now? How was life in Anglo Saxon times different from Roman times? What would have been different in Britain now if the Anglo Saxons/Vikings hadn't come?
Prior learning	 The Roman period came before the classic Maya period The Romans invaded other countries to grow their empire In the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age they were hunter gatherers then progressed to warriors; they lived in caves then progressed to wooden houses and hill forts; they scavenged for food then progressed to farming Greece, Rome, Skara Brae and London are in Europe Boudicca led a revolt against the Romans The Nile was important for travel, farming and drinking water (link to using what was available). 	 The classic Maya period was from 250AD to around 900AD The Nile was important for travel, farming and drinking water (link to using what was available). In the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age they were hunter gatherers then progressed to warriors; they lived in caves then progressed to wooden houses and hill forts; they scavenged for food then progressed to farming Boudicca led a revolt against the Romans

Vocabulary	On-going historical terminology: Period/civilisation/century/decade Compare – cause/consequence/link → Reasons for/Results of/impact – explain/link → Representations/interpretations/fact + opinion Sources – primary/secondary – evaluate Describe/explain – features - impact/significant Specific vocabulary: civilisation, democracy, society, status, settlement, government – culture - trade/business – industrial - agricultural - invention/development	Vocabulary: On-going historical terminology: Period/civilisation/century/decade Compare – cause/consequence/link → Reasons for/Results of/impact – explain/link → Representations/interpretations/fact + opinion Sources – primary/secondary – evaluate Describe/explain – features - impact/significant Specific vocabulary: Government – rule – democracy - monarch – kingdom - conquer, rule, invade, settle - immigrant, migrate – emigrate - culture - trade/business – industrial - agricultural – craft – artisan - invention/development
Milestones	 By the end of the unit children should know: when and where the Mayans lived details about their every-day life – homes, food, education, farming, jobs, transport how life differed for different people in society → Y6: how features are interconnected and have a range of consequential effects on the life experiences of different people in society how life was similar/different to now and to other periods already studied → Y6: how one change impacted on another how different evidence sources have contributed to our understanding of Mayan culture → Y6: understand how bias affect interpretation By the end of the unit children should be able to: Produce a time line – marking events, using 100 year intervals Describe features/events, beginning to link features in more detailed explanations Identify and link different reasons – use cause consequence Offer reasons for different interpretations and be aware people can have diff perspectives on events Begin to evaluate the usefulness of sources 	 By the end of the unit children should know: when the Anglo Saxons/Vikings came to Britain why the invasions happened → Y6: different perspectives for invasion details about every-day life and the different skills and cultures brought to this country – what the Staffordshire Hoard is and what it tells us about Anglo Saxon life how religious life changed and what this meant for the people – be able to recount some details of people like Bede/Columba how law and order was maintained and how it was similar/different to today → Y6: know how changes have a range of causal/consequential effects who key figures such as Alfred the Great was and what he did that was so important at the time → Y6: the impact of Alfred the Great on what happened in England afterwards/now how/why life in Britain was similar/different to Roman times → Y6: understand the range of reasons for change and how one change impacted on another that a range of evidence contributes to our understanding of the periods → Y6: understand how bias affect interpretation By the end of the unit children should be able to: Produce a time line – marking events, using 100 year intervals Describe changes/similarities between periods and note patterns Describe features/events, beginning to link features in more detailed explanations Identify and link different reasons – use cause consequence Offer reasons for different interpretations and be aware people can have diff perspectives on events Begin to evaluate the usefulness of sources

Strand	Y5 – Children will know:	Greater Depth
Chronology	 how to produce their own timeline, marking events on in the correct order and using some key dates/centuries to give a chronological framework some of the major changes in lifestyle between topics studied and recognise basic patterns 	 independently create a timeline to show the development of specific features over time

Knowledge + Reasons/consequences	 features of everyday life for the Mayans and Anglo Saxons/Vikings and begin to connect features using terms like cultural, social, political how an event from the topics studied helped to shape the world we have today that some reasons for/consequences of events are connected 	 describe/explain how things we have today, and in the periods studied have been shaped by a range of events/ circumstances
Interpretations	some reasons for different perspectives in history	 provide more detailed explanations for why there are different interpretations
Enquiry	• that some sources of information may be more useful for research than others and be able to give a reason for this	• research an aspect of history, beginning to make decisions about the reliability of sources to support the research

History - Learning Challenges/Key Questions/Vocabulary/Expected standards - Y6

	Autumn	Spring or Summer?
KS2 Y6	19 th Century Stafford	Battle of Britain – WW2
Learning Sequence	 Has Stafford changed in the last 150 years? NC: A local history study – 19th Century Stafford. What happened in the 19th century – overview of significant events and the reign of Queen Victoria What was Stafford like pre 19th century – High House, Courts, St Mary's Church etc.? How did Stafford change in the 19th century? (Civic buildings, housing, transport developments etc.) Why did Stafford grow? (Railway → factories/jobs etc.) - How did life change after railways? What advantages were there for the people of Stafford from the railways? How did people spend their leisure time? (Theatre, church, parks etc.) How much has changed/stayed the same in Stafford since the 19th century? What are the reasons for change? (establishing different reasons) 	 What changed during and after the Battle of Britain? What significant events happened in the 20th century? What were planes like at the end of WW1? What were the technological advances made between WW1 and WW2 that allowed planes to develop for the Battle of Britain? What was the Battle of Britain? How did technology have an impact upon this battle? Why was the Battle of Britain a significant turning point in WW2? How were changes reported? How was the battle reported by the different sides? Were the reports accurate? How has life in Britain changes as a result of the Battle of Britain? How have planes continued to evolve from the time of the Battle of Britain?
Prior learning	 Late Stone Age (4000BC – 2500BC), Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC) and Iron Age (800BC - AD43) Egyptian period (3100BC) Ancient Greek period (700BC – 480BC) Roman period (invasion of Britain) (54BC, 53BC and 43AD) The Mayan period (250 AD to c900 AD) Viking and Anglo-Saxon period (AD700 to 1100) 	 Boudicca led a revolt against the Romans The Romans invaded Britain to grow their empire Julius Caesar was a famous Roman leader The Vikings invaded Britain in 787AD The Ancient Greeks were famous for their buildings, including the Parthenon. Buildings have changed over time (caves, wooden houses, stone, bricks – link to Stone Age and Great Fire of London) – also link to technological advances (toys Y1)

Vocabulary	On-going historical terminology: Century – chronology – generation revolution Compare – cause/consequence/link → pattern/connect/distinction Reasons for/Results of/impact – explain/link → classify → political, economic, social, financial bias/perspective/prejudice Sources – primary/secondary – evaluate → reliable Describe/explain – features impact/significant - paramount – insignificant Specific vocabulary: democracy, society, status, government, democracy, monarch - culture, trade/business – industrial - agricultural – urban/rural – factory – leisure - invention/development - advances – technological – evolution revolution/innovation	On-going historical terminology: Century – chronology – generation revolution Compare – cause/consequence/link → pattern/connect/distinction Reasons for/Results of/impact – explain/link → classify → political, economic, social, financial bias/perspective/prejudice Sources – primary/secondary – evaluate → reliable Describe/explain – features impact/significant - paramount – insignificant Specific vocabulary: democracy, society, status, government, democracy, monarch – dictatorship – autocracy - culture, trade/business – industrial - agricultural – urban/rural – factory – leisure - invention/development - advances – technological – evolution revolution/innovation
Milestones	 By the end of the unit children should know: the significant events that happened in the 19th century – Reign of Queen Victoria – industrial changes e.g. transport - empire what Stafford was like – be able to identify buildings from the 19th century and the developments that happened in Stafford – civic developments why Stafford grew – coming of the railway and how it impacted on Stafford → Y6: know a range of reasons caused developments and recognise how one change impacted on another how people spent their leisure time → Y6: recognise how different features are interconnected how Stafford has changed since the 19th century (growth in population and reasons) → Y6: how changes are linked and interconnected → range of causal and consequential effects how events can be interpreted in different ways and the variable perspective people can have → Y6: how bias and the reasons for bias affect the way things are reported why we know so much about the developments in Stafford and how this compares to previous topics studied → Y6: why some sources are more useful than others By the end of the unit children should be able to: Produce a time line – marking events, using 100 year intervals → use 10 year intervals to give a more detailed cross section Describe changes/similarities between periods studied and begin to link how one change impacted on another Describe features/events, structuring and linking explanations Classify different reasons e.g. economic, social, political, military Begin to recognise how standpoint e.g. bias affects interpretation Evaluate the usefulness of sources and justify choices 	 By the end of the unit children should know: the significant events and when they happened in the 20th century – WW1; WW2; Social changes; Reigns of monarchs; what planes were like at the end of WW1 how planes changed → Y6: know range of reasons impacting on changes details of the Battle of Britain and why it was a significant turning point → Y6: recognise how events contributed to the long term victory and what this meant for the British people details about the development of radar and how this helped in the battle → Y6: how radar impacted beyond the Battle of Britain how technological advances and details of the battle were reported → Y6: understand how bias needs to be considered in the interpretation of reports how life in Britain changed as a result of the Battle of Britain → Y6: how changes are interconnected and interdependent. how planes continued to develop in the 20th century through jet engines etc. → Y6: how changes were dependent on other developments and what the impact was in other areas of life how events can be interpreted in different ways and the variable perspective people can have → Y6: how bias and the reasons for bias affects the way things are reported By the end of the unit children should be able to: Produce a time line – marking events, using 100 year intervals → use 10 year intervals to give a more detailed cross section Describe changes/similarities between periods studied and begin to link how one change impacted on another Describe features/events, structuring and linking explanations Classify different reasons e.g. economic, social, political, military Begin to recognise how standpoint e.g. bias affects interpretation Evaluate the usefulness of sources and justify choices

Strand	Y6 – Children will know:	Greater Depth
Chronology	 produce their own timeline, marking on a wide range of events from personal research that some of the changes/developments between topics (and compared to now) can be linked and are inter-dependent 	 add detail to their responses by identifying the frequency and extent of changes and any patterns, causation links, between different examples of change

Knowledge + Reasons/consequences	 that features of everyday life as well as key events are interconnected – e.g. cultural, religious, political, economic, technical etc. links – and helped to shape the world/society we have now examples of different types of government and how government has evolved and changed from earlier times and more recently some reasons for/consequences of events are interlinked and can be classified/grouped using terms such as religious, political, economic, technological, cultural 	 identify similarities between causes of events/changes in different periods of history
Interpretations	 that interpretations of history are influenced by bias 	 apply their understanding of bias to identify other examples of bias in periods already studied and know the effect
Enquiry	 that some sources of evidence are less reliable for some research projects and why 	 justify why some sources may be more reliable and significant than others for particular tasks