

| | Substantive knowledge | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--------|--|--|--|
| | EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | | |
| Pupils should be taught about | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge and | Me and My | <u>Significant</u> | <u>Magnificent</u> | Through the Ages: | Invasion: life in | | Maafa: the | | |
| Understanding | Community: past | events: timelines | Monarchs: the | British prehistory | Britain after the | | development of the | | |
| of British History | and present; people, culture and communities. | and chronology in their lives. Children learn what a significant event is and examples including the Gun Powder plot, the moon landing and Leicester City winning the premier league. Childhood and School Days: Changes with respect to toys, and how these reveal changes to aspects of national life. Comparisons made with the Victorian era. | English and British monarchy from 870AD – present day before deciding who the most powerful monarch was. Movers and Shakers: historically significant people who have had a major impact on Britain and the world. | from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. Emperors and Empires: a detailed exploration of the Romanisation of Britain. | Roman withdrawal. Children will learn about Anglo-Saxon and Viking invasions up to the Norman conquest. | | slave trade and explore Britain's role in the transatlantic slave trade. Britain at War: the role that Britain played in World War 2 and how the people of Britain were affected. | | |
| Local history | | Childhood and School Days: Children look at how the school (St John Fisher) has changed since it was built. | Movers and Shakers: Sir Alec Jefferies (British geneticist who contributed to the discovery of DNA at the University of Leicester) & Lady | | Richard III: the War of the Roses, the impact of Richard III as king and the Battle of Bosworth. | | Britain at War: the impact of World War 2 on the people of Leicester. | | |



| | | Jane Grey (born in Bradgate, Leicestershire) | | | |
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| Knowledge and understanding of Wider World History | Big Wide World: the global community to which they belong and explore how communities differ around the world. | Movers and Shakers: historically significant people who have had a major impact on the world. | Emperors and Empires: the history and structure of ancient Rome and the Roman Empire. | Groundbreaking Greeks: developments and changes over six periods of ancient Greek history, focusing on the city state of Athens in the Classical age, and exploring the lasting legacy of ancient Greece. Shang Dynasty: the history of ancient China, focusing primarily on the Shang Dynasty, and explore the lasting legacy of the dynasty, some of which can still be seen in the world today. | Maafa: Africa past and present. It traces the development of the slave trade and explore Britain's role in the transatlantic slave trade, the causes and consequences of the European colonisation of Africa and the worldwide communities that make up the African diaspora. Britain at War: the causes of World War 2 and the impact that this had on people in different countries. |



| | <u>Disciplinary knowledge</u> | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Chronological understanding (How historians secure a timeline of the past and coherent narratives across time) | Cause and consequence (How historians make judgments about why an event occurred, or the consequences of an event) | Similarity and difference/ change and continuity (How historians make judgments about the extent of similarity and difference within or between groups, places or societies in the same time period and the nature or pace of change across time) | Sources of evidence/ Research/ Justify opinions (How historians use sources to make claims about the past) | Hypothesise and Historical Interpretations (How and why historical interpretations are different and why historians come to their own hypothesis) | | |
| KS1 Progression statements | Children can make sense of their own history. Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological | Children begin to develop an understanding of why things happened in the past. Choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. | Children know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now. Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods | Children can find answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information. Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented. | Children know some key information about the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books. Ask and answer questions. | | |
| | framework. Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. | | | | | | |



| Year 1 | Pupils recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives. They can depict on a timeline the sequence of a few objects and/or pieces of information. Pupils can sequence events in their life. With guidance, pupils use common words linked to the passing of time. | Pupils identify at least one relevant cause for, and effect of, some events covered. | Compare significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. | With guidance, pupils can extract information from several different types of sources including written, visual and oral sources and artefacts. They can find answers to simple questions about the past using sources of information. | Pupils begin to ask basic questions about historical concepts that they are learning about. |
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| Year 2 | Pupils can sequence independently on an annotated timeline a number of objects or events related to particular themes, events, periods, societies and people. They can understand time securely and use a wider range of time terms. Pupils confidently use common words and phrases linked to the passing of time. | Pupils confidently identify several relevant causes and effects for some of the main events covered. | Pupils accurately identify and describe a range of similarities, differences and changes under the reign of different monarchs. | Pupils select information independently from several different types of sources including written, visual and oral sources and artefacts to answer historical questions. They observe and handle sources of evidence to answer questions about the past on the basis of simple observations. | Pupils begin to ask historical-based questions about concepts that they are learning about. |



| | Chronological | Cause and | Similarity and | Sources of evidence/ | Hypothesise and |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | understanding | consequence | difference/ change and | Research/ Justify | Historical |
| | (How historians secure a | (How historians make | continuity | opinions | Interpretations |
| | timeline of the past and | judgments about why an | (How historians make | (How historians use | (How and why historical |
| | coherent narratives | event occurred, or the | judgments about the | sources to make claims | interpretations are |
| | across time) | consequences of an | extent of similarity and | about the past) | different and why |
| | , | event) | difference within or | • • | historians come to their |
| | | , | between groups, places | | own hypothesis) |
| | | | or societies in the same | | , |
| | | | time period and the | | |
| | | | nature or pace of change | | |
| | | | across time) | | |
| KS2 Progression | Develop chronologically | Address and devise | Address and devise | Understand how our | Address and devise |
| statements | secure knowledge and | historically valid | historically valid | knowledge of the past is | historically valid |
| | understanding of British, | questions about cause | questions about change, | constructed from a | questions about |
| | local and world history. | and effect and | similarity and difference. | range of sources. | significance. |
| | | significance. | Note connections, | | Understand how our |
| | | | contrasts and trends | | knowledge of the past is |
| | | | over time. | | constructed from a |
| | | | | | range of sources. |
| | | | | | Construct informed |
| | | | | | responses that involve |
| | | | | | thoughtful selection and |
| | | | | | organisation of relevant |
| | | | | | historical information. |
| Year 3 | Pupils can sequence | Pupils can comment on | Pupils can make valid | Pupils can recognise | Pupils can select what is |
| | some events, objects, | the importance of | statements about the | possible uses of a range | most significant in a |
| | themes, periods and | causes and effects for | main similarities, | of sources for answering | historical account and |
| | people from history | some of the key events | differences and changes | historical enquiries. | can provide a reason |
| | covered by providing a | and developments. | occurring in the units | Begin to use the library | why two accounts of the |
| | few dates and/or period | | studied. | and internet to research | same event might differ. |
| | labels and terms. | | | a specific enquiry. | Pupils can distinguish |
| | Place the time studied | | | Use sources of evidence | between different |
| | on a timeline. | | | to build up a picture of a | sources of evidence, |
| | | | | past event. | |



| | Use dates and terms related to the unit and the passing of time. | | | | comparing the versions of the same story. |
|--------|--|---|--|---|---|
| Year 4 | Pupils can sequence a number of the most significant events, objects, themes, societies, periods and people using some | Pupils can explain with confidence the significance of particular causes and effects for many of the key events and developments studied. | Pupils can explain why certain changes and developments were of particular significance within and across time periods studied. | Pupils can comment on the usefulness and reliability of a range of sources for particular enquiries and ask a variety of questions to find out more about the past. | Pupils can explain why some aspects of historical accounts, themes or periods are significant. They can comment on a range of possible reasons for differences in a number of accounts and evaluate the usefulness of different sources of evidence. |
| Year 5 | with independence the key events, objects, themes, societies and people covered using | Pupils can explain the role and significance of different causes and effects of a range of events and developments. | Pupils can compare similarities, differences and changes within and across History, e.g., in terms of importance, progress or the type and nature of the change. | Pupils can comment with confidence on the value of a range of different types of sources for enquiries, including extended enquiries. They can select relevant sections of information using research with increasing confidence to answer a line of enquiry. | Pupils can explain reasons why particular aspects of a historical event, development, society or person were of particular significance. They can explain how and why it is possible to have different interpretations of the same event or person and link sources / work out how conclusions were arrived at. |



| Year 6 | Pupils can explain | Pupils can comment | Pupils can compare | Pupils can evaluate | Pupils are aware that different evidence may lead to different conclusions. Pupils can compare the |
|--------|--|---|--|---|--|
| | independently the sequence of key events, objects, themes, societies and people using dates, period labels and terms accurately. They can sequence several historical events on a timeline, considering the relationships to each other. Pupils have a confident chronological overview of the key periods studied across KS2. | independently on the different types of causes and effects for most of the events covered, including longer- and shorter-term aspects | similarities, differences and changes within and across a wide range of periods in suitable depth. They can articulate a coherent narrative that highlights the depth of their knowledge and understanding and note connections, contrasts and trends over time. | independently a range of sources for historical enquiries considering factors such as purpose, audience, accuracy, reliability and how the source was compiled. They can suggest omissions in information and suggest the means of finding this out. Pupils can bring together knowledge from different sources of information in a fluent account. | significance of events, developments and people across History and time periods studied. They can understand and explain the nature and reasons for different interpretations in a range of topics. They can consider how to check the accuracy of interpretations - fact, fiction or opinion. Pupils can confidently use sources of information such as the library/ the internet to follow up a line of enquiry. |