

# CULTIVATE- INSPIRE- FLOURISH



## Calthwaite C of E School Progression of Skills in History

### Key Stage 1 NC Expectations

- 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, the first aeroplane flight 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.

### Key Stage 2 NC Expectations

- 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;
- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066;
- 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;
- 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 – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization
- c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.

At Calthwaite C of E School we inspire historical enquiry by choosing engaging units that are relative to our locality and context. Due to mixed aged classes we base our map on a 2-3 year cycle and have Class Yearly Overviews detailing how these historical skills are taught as a child journeys through school ensuring they cultivate a clear pathway of progression. We offer enrichment opportunities such as trips to local landmarks and museums and value the use of historical artefacts to allow pupils to learn more about the past. Our history curriculum offers revision and repetition opportunities to ensure they are building on prior knowledge so all of our pupils can flourish as young historians. History at Calthwaite promotes a love of learning from the past and to make links with how it has shaped the world they live in today.

### 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 Understanding the World and Past and 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.

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Historical Enquiry			
	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
<b>Historical Interpretations</b>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a start to compare two versions of past events;</li> <li>b start to understand that there can be different versions of the same event from the past;</li> <li>c observe and use pictures, photographs and artefacts to find out about the past;</li> <li>d start to use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction;</li> </ul> <p>explain that there are different types of evidence and sources, such as photographic and written, that can be used to help represent the past.</p>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a look at two versions of the same event or story in history and identify differences;</li> <li>b investigate different accounts of historical events and be able to explain some of the reasons why the accounts may be different.</li> </ul> <p>begin to understand some of the ways in which historians and others investigate the past.</p>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a find and analyse a wide range of evidence about the past;</li> <li>b use a range of evidence to offer some clear reasons for different interpretations of events, linking this to factual understanding about the past;</li> <li>c consider different ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations of the past;</li> <li>d start to understand the difference between primary and secondary evidence and start to question its reliability;</li> <li>e show an awareness of the concept of propaganda;</li> <li>f know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that may be to persuade others;</li> </ul> <p>continue to develop their understanding of how historians and others investigate the past.</p>
<b>Historical Investigation</b>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should ask and answer questions, using other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a observe or handle evidence to ask simple questions about the past;</li> <li>b observe or handle evidence to find answers to simple questions about the past on the basis of simple observations;</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.</p> <p>Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the past;</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.</p> <p>Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a recognise when they are using primary and secondary sources of information to investigate the past;</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c use evidence to explain the key features of events;</li> <li>d sort some objects/artefacts into new and old and then and now.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information;</li> <li>c gather more detail from sources such as maps to build up a clearer picture of the past;</li> <li>d regularly address and sometimes devise own questions to find answers about the past;</li> <li>e begin to undertake their own research.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b use a wide range of different evidence to collect evidence about the past, such as ceramics, pictures, documents, printed sources, posters, online material, photographs, artefacts, historic statues, figures, sculptures, historic sites;</li> <li>c select relevant sections of information to address historically valid questions and construct detailed, informed responses;</li> <li>d investigate their own lines of enquiry by posing historically valid questions to answer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chronology</b></p>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a sequence artefacts and events that are close together in time;</li> <li>b order dates from earliest to latest on simple timelines;</li> <li>c sequence pictures from different periods;</li> <li>d describe memories and changes that have happened in their own lives;</li> <li>e use words and phrases (such as old, new, earliest, latest, past, present, future, century, new, newest, old, oldest, modern, before and after) to show the passing of time.</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> 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.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time;</li> <li>b understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini).</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> 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.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline using dates accurately;</li> <li>b accurately use dates and terms to describe historical events;</li> <li>c understand how some historical events/periods occurred concurrently in different locations, e.g. Indus Valley and Ancient Egypt.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Knowledge and Understanding</b></p>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show that</p>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should note connections, contrasts and trends over time.</p>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should note connections, contrasts and trends over time.</p>

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	<p>they know and understand key features of events.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a know and recount episodes from stories and significant events in history;</li> <li>b understand that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did;</li> <li>c describe significant individuals from the past.</li> </ul>	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today;</li> <li>b explain how people and events in the past have influenced life today;</li> <li>c identify key features, aspects and events of the time studied;</li> <li>d describe connections and contrasts between aspects of history, people, events and artefacts studied.</li> </ul>	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a identify and note connections, contrasts and trends over time in the everyday lives of people;</li> <li>b use appropriate historical terms, such as culture, religious, social, economic and political when describing the connections, contrasts and trends over time;</li> <li>c describe the key features of the past, including attitudes, beliefs and the everyday lives of men, women and children.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Presenting, Organising and Communicating</b></p>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should 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.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a talk, write and draw about things from the past;</li> <li>b use historical vocabulary to retell simple stories about the past.</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> 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.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a present, communicate and organise ideas about the past including simple written narratives (stories of an event in the past that could be made up of diaries, speeches or letters. These could also be autobiographies);</li> <li>b start to present ideas based on their own research about a studied period.</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> 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.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a present, communicate and organise ideas about from the past using detailed discussions, debates and more detailed written narratives;</li> <li>b plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Substantive Concepts and historical vocabulary</b></p>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.</p> <p>Pupils should gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms, such as 'empire',</p>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should develop the appropriate use of historical terms.</p> <p>Pupils should gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms, such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'.</p>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should develop the appropriate use of historical terms.</p> <p>Pupils should gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms, such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'.</p> <p>Children can:</p>

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	<p>'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a start to show some basic understanding of substantive concepts, such as monarchy, parliament, war, voyage, society;</li><li>b talk and write about things from the past using some historical vocabulary</li></ul>	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a build on prior knowledge to start to gain further understanding of substantive concepts;</li><li>b understand an increasing range of appropriate historical vocabulary and use this to talk about the past and communicate information.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a continue to build on prior knowledge to gain a more detailed understanding of a wider range of substantive concepts;</li><li>b start to recognise that some concepts, such as technology, will be different across different periods of history;</li><li>c continue to build a bank of appropriate historical vocabulary and use this to talk about the past and communicate information.</li></ul>
<b>Disciplinary Concepts</b>			

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<p><b>Cause and Consequence</b></p>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand historical concepts, such as cause and consequence.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a understand that a cause makes something happen and that historical events have causes;</li> <li>b explain that historical events are caused by things that occurred before them;</li> <li>c understand that a consequence is something that happens as a result of something else.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What was the event?</li> <li>• When did the event happen?</li> <li>• What happened during the event?</li> <li>• Can you think of anything that happened before the event that is linked to it?</li> <li>• Can you describe something that happened after the event which took place because of it?</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand historical concepts, such as cause and consequence.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a understand that a cause is something directly linked to an event and not just something that happened before it;</li> <li>b start to understand that there are short and long-term causes of events;</li> <li>c comment on the importance of the different causes for some key events;</li> <li>d explain a series of directly related events that happened in the lead up to a historical event;</li> <li>e begin to understand that historical events create changes that have consequences;</li> <li>f understand that a consequence is something that happens as a direct result of something else;</li> <li>g understand that historical events have consequences that sometimes last long after the event is over.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What earlier events were important to the occurrence of the main event?</li> <li>• What were the main consequences of this event?</li> <li>• Who was affected by this event? How long did this last for after the event?</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Understand historical concepts, such as cause and consequence.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a examine in more detail the short and long-term causes of an event being studied;</li> <li>b understand that some causes may be more significant than others and that some causes are less significant;</li> <li>c begin to understand that historians may not agree on the main causes of an event;</li> <li>d understand that one event can have multiple consequences that impact on many countries and civilisations;</li> <li>e understand that the consequences of one historical event can sometimes become the causes of another, e.g. the consequences at the end of the First World War being cited as one cause of the Second World War;</li> <li>f address and devise historical questions about cause and consequence.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What were the short-term causes of this event?</li> <li>• What were the long-term causes of this event?</li> <li>• Can you explain the main causes of...?</li> <li>• What do you think was the most significant cause of...?</li> <li>• Why do historians disagree about the causes of this event?</li> <li>• What do you think was the most significant consequence and why?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Similarity and difference</b></p>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand historical concepts, such as similarity and difference.</p>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand historical concepts, such as similarity and difference.</p> <p>Children can:</p>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Understand historical concepts, such as similarity and difference.</p> <p>Children can:</p>



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	<p>Pupils should identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a start to understand that during the same period of time, life was different for people in the past, such as rich and poor, male and female;</li> <li>b identify that some things within living memory are similar and some things are different;</li> <li>c recognise some similarities and differences between the past and the present.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was this the same for everyone?</li> <li>• How would the life of a... have been different? (You could name different jobs, etc.)</li> <li>• Who would this have been different for?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a identify and give some examples of how life was different for different people in the same and different periods of time, such as different rights, different religious beliefs;</li> <li>b identify and give some examples of how life was similar in the past.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you give an example of how life was similar for someone who was there?</li> <li>• Was this the same everywhere?</li> <li>• How was it different?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a explain and give varied examples of how life was similar and different in the past;</li> <li>b explain and give examples to show that things may have been different from place to place at the same time;</li> <li>c start to give reasons for these similarities and differences.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why do people believe there was this difference? Was this the same everywhere?</li> <li>• Can you give an example to support your answer?</li> <li>• Where was it the same/different? How similar were the lives of...?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historical Significance</b></p>	<p><b>KS1 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand historical concepts, such as historical significance.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a explain reasons why someone might be significant;</li> <li>b talk about why a person was important;</li> <li>c talk about why the event was important and what happened.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was this the same for everyone?</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand historical concepts such as historical significance.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a begin to understand that historical significance is a decision that people living in modern times make about what they feel are important aspects of the past;</li> <li>b understand that historical significance can be related to specific events, people, locations and ideas that are seen as being particularly important to us;</li> </ul>	<p><b>KS2 History National Curriculum</b> Pupils should understand historical concepts, such as historical significance.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d explain that historical significance is a personal decision that people make which means that not everyone agrees on who or what is significant;</li> <li>e understand that what we consider to be significant can change throughout different periods;</li> <li>f start to explain the importance of an event using the following criteria: significant individually, regionally, nationally or globally;</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can you name a significant person?</li><li>• What did this person do?</li><li>• Can you name a significant event? Can you explain what this event was?</li></ul>	<p><b>c</b> identify historically significant people and events from a period of history and give some detail about what they did or what happened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can you name a significant person?</li><li>• What did this person do?</li><li>• Can you name and describe a significant event?</li><li>• Does everyone think this person/event is still significant today?</li></ul>	<p><b>g</b> identify a range of historically significant people and events from different periods of history and explain why they were significant;</p> <p><b>h</b> identify historically significant people and events from a period of history and give some detail about what they did/what happened and what impact it had.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can you name a significant person?</li><li>• What did this person do?</li><li>• Why might somebody think this person is significant today? Why might someone disagree?</li><li>• Can you name and describe a significant event?</li><li>• Was this event individually, regionally, nationally or globally significant?</li><li>• What changed because of this?</li></ul>
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