

The Isaac Newton Primary School History Curriculum Progression					
Breadth of study Key Stage 1:	Essential characteristics in our school (INTENT):				
 Pupils should be taught about: changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life 	An excellent knowledge and understanding of people, places, events and contexts from a range of historical periods, concepts and processes.				
 events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods. Examples could be 	The ability to think critically about history and communicate ideas confidently in styles appropriate to a range of audiences.				
scientists such as Isaac Newton or Michael Faraday, reformers such as Elizabeth Fry or William Wilberforce, medical pioneers such as William Harvey or Florence Nightingale, or creative geniuses such as Isambard Kingdom Brunel or Christina Rossetti. significant historical events, people and places in their own locality	The ability to consistently support, evaluate and challenge their own ideas and others' views using detailed, appropriate and accurate historical evidence derived from a range of sources.				
Breadth of study Key Stage 2:	A respect for historical evidence and the ability to make robust and critical use of it to support their explanations and judgements.				
Pupils should be taught about:	A desire to embrace challenging activities, including opportunities to				
 changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain 	undertake high-quality research across a range of history topics.				
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	The ability to think, reflect, debate, discuss and evaluate the past,				
the Viking and Angle Sayon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor	formulating and refining questions and lines of enquiry.				

the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

A passion for history and an enthusiastic engagement in a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 learning, which develops their sense of curiosity about the past and the achievements of the earliest civilizations – Ancient Egypt – an overview of where and when the first their understanding of how and why people interpret the past in civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: different ways. Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world

a local history study

a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – the Mayan civilization

Threshold Concepts (IMPLEMENTATION)					
Investigate and interpret the past	Build an overview of world history	Understand chronology	Communicate historically		
This concept involves understanding that our	This concept involves an appreciation of the	This concept involves an understanding of	This concept involves using historical		
understanding of the past comes from an	characteristic features of the past and an	how to chart the passing of time and how	vocabulary and techniques to convey		
interpretation of the available evidence.	understanding that life is different for different	some aspects of history studied were	information about the past.		
	sections of society.	happening at similar times in different			
		places.			

	Hierarchy of Skills: History							
	Investigate and interpret the past	Build an overview of world history	Understand chronology	Communicate historically				
Y5/6	H1: Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past.	H8: Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school.	H13: Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change.	H17: Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate				
	H2: Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.	H9: Give a broad overview of life in Britain from medieval until the Tudor and Stuarts times.	H14: Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a time line.	information about the past. H18: Use original ways to present				
	H3: Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past.	H10: Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world.	H15: Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.	information and ideas. H19: Use appropriate historical				
	H4: Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past.	H11: Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.	H16: Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).	vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade,				
	H5: Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied. H6: Understand that no single source of evidence gives the	H12: Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.		legacy				
	full answer to questions about the past. H7: Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.							
Y3/4	H1: Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.	H6: Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history.	H11: Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates.	H15: Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information				
	H2: Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.	H7: Give a broad overview of life in Britain from ancient until medieval times.	H12: Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a time line.	about the past.				
	H3: Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.	H8: Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.	H13: Use dates and terms to describe events. H14: Use appropriate historical vocabulary to					
	H4: Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may	H9: Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.						
	differ. H5: Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.	H10: Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.						
Y1/2	H1: Observe or handle evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.	H5: Describe historical events. H6: Describe significant people from the past.	H8: Label time lines with words or phrases such as: past, present, older and newer.	H12: Show an understanding of the concept of nation and a nation's history.				
	H2: Ask questions such as: What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago?	H7: Recognise that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did.	H9: Recount changes that have occurred in their own lives.	H13: Show an understanding of concepts such as civilisation, monarchy, parliament, democracy, and war and				
	H3: Use artefacts, pictures, stories, online sources and databases to find out about the past.		H10: Use dates where appropriate. H11: Use words and phrases such as: a long time ago,	peace.				
	H4: Identify some of the different ways the past has been represented.		recently, when my parents/carers were children, years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time.					