

Curriculum:

Progression in History



INTENT - The History Curriculum

It is our aim for children to leave our schools as enthusiastic and competent historians who have a breadth and depth of understanding to equip them in their secondary education and beyond.

Our History curriculum is designed so pupils build knowledge and skills sequentially over time. Careful thought has been given to curriculum design. For example, in Year 1 children are taught about people and events which are from within living memory. This allows them to reflect on the knowledge of themselves, parents and grandparents. This is then furthered at the end of Year 1 into the study of Richmond Castle – a location which is know to them and therefore firmly not abstract. In Year 2 pupils delve deeper into history beyond living memory, building on solid foundations from Reception and Year 1.

In Key Stage 2, children work on a two year rolling programme. However, pupils are always taught to reflect on their prior learning to help them link events in history. Events throughout one single year are taught chronologically and frequently link across periods (i.e. Ancient Maya and the Viking rule).

Key concepts are interleaved throughout units – for example, monarchy and conflict. For example, they develop an early understanding of 'monarchy' in Year 1, before revisiting this concept through their studies of both British and world history – this

allows children to develop their thinking as historians.

In History, we follow best research practice and recognise the disciplinary concepts as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity and difference and significance. The ways in which children develop these disciplinary skills over time is demonstrated on the table above.

5a. Continuity and change in and between periods	Look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change Develop understanding of growth, decay and changes over time	Identify similarities / differences between ways of life at different times	Describe / make links between main events, situations and changes within and across different periods/societies	Identify and explain change and continuity within and across periods
5b. Cause and consequence	 Question why things happen and give explanations 	 Recognise why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result 	 Identify and give reasons for, results of, historical events, situations, changes 	Analyse / explain reasons for, and results of, historical events, situations, changes
Similarity / Difference within a period/situation (diversity)	 Know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions 	Make simple observations about different types of people, events, beliefs within a society	Describe social, cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in Britain & the wider world	Understand and explain / analyse diverse experiences and ideas, beliefs, attitudes of men, women, children in past societies
5d. Significance of events / people	 Recognise and describe special times or events for family or friends 	Talk about who was important eg in a simple historical account	 Identify historically significant people and events in situations 	 Consider/explain the signif- icance of events, people and developments in their context and in the present.

End of Key Stage outcomes are taken from ELG's with a specific historical focus* as well as National Curriculum outcomes for the end of Key Stage. In order to make children's progress develop on an upward trajectory, the objectives are split into targeted year groups. Furthermore, the history curriculum at our schools in bespoke to the children's experiences and local history linked to the local area. The National Curriculum for History states that teaching should equip pupils to have an understanding of the history of Britain which will equip them for the wider world.

Substantive Concepts	Disciplinary Concepts	Key Concepts
The skills which children learn during	The key concepts which allow the pupil	Concepts which recur during study and
their time in school and which are	to 'think like a historian'. In History, we	allow children to gain depth in their
essential to the subject knowledge	recognise these as:	understanding:
(Sticky Knowledge)		
	Continuity and change	Democracy
	Cause and consequence	Culture
	Similarity / difference	Empire
	Significance	Entertainment
		Change over time
		Conflict
		Resistance
		Monarchy

<u>IMPLEMENTATION - Progression in History</u>

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Historical context	 Join in discussions, rol play and activities base on key historical event and people Know that people have not always lived in the same way through time 	Events beyond significant nations of the lives of significant events beyond significant events own locality	living memory living memory that are onally or globally nificant individuals nts, people and places in their		The Roman Ender Britain's Settl The Viking Ba A local history A study of a ti	neme in British history (beyond nents of Ancient Civilisations se	d Scots	ians, WWII etc.)
Knowledge and understanding of people. places and events in the past	 Celebrate key historica events and people through storytelling ar role-play. Identify simple reason for why life was different 'then.' 	living memory. Say why people Use different so describe the pa eye witness acc	e acted the way they did. Durces of information to st. (photos, drawings, diaries, counts) Scribe similarities and ween ways of life then and now.		Use evidence Use evidence Describe simil Describe the c Describe how Choose reliab Give own reas Describe simil	to describe cultural and leisure to describe the clothes, way of to describe buildings and their arities and differences betweer differences between the lives of the past impacts our life today le sources of information to finions why changes may have occarities and differences between patalled comparisons between p	life and customs of people uses. n periods studied. f rich and poor people in th d out about the past. curred, backed up by evide n people, places and artefa	e periods studied.
Historical Interpretation	 Notice the difference between 'now and then' when looking at books, photos and artefacts. 	find out about t • Look at eye-wit sites to investig	ness accounts and visit historical	•	Look at differ Know that pe Understand th	ea that there are different acco ent versions of the same event. ople represent and interpret ev nat some evidence from the pas why accounts may differ le sources.	vents from the past in differ	
Chronological Understanding	 Develop an awareness of historical sites havin had a former 'life.' Talk about events fror their own lives that have already happene Order 2, then 3, even or artefacts. Talk about the past using grammatical features of language ai 	happened in the happened in the Describe things and others in the Use timelines to Use historical wayesterday' Understand and present'	e difference between things that e past and present that happened to themselves ne past order events/objects vords and phrases, 'last week, d use the words 'past and es in their own life.	:	Use a timeline Describe date Identify and c	nat a timeline can be divided int to place historical events in ch s and order significant events v ompare changes across differei ow some historical events occu itain.	ronological order. vithin periods studied. nt time periods	imple Ancient Egypt and
Organisation & Communication	begin to use historical words and phrases Recall familiar objects, people and events from history. Develop their historicate vocabulary by explorit	Describe object Use a wide voci terms Speak about ho the past Record and pre telling stories, or	s, people or events from history abulary of everyday historical ow they have found out about sent what has been learned by drawing, writing and drama	:	handling, drar Communicate	Ideas about the past using diff na, role-play, storytelling and IC ideas about the past in the mo ent a self-directed project or re	CT. est appropriate way.	
Historical Enquiry	words Talk about what they have learned. Explore books, photographs and artefacts about the pase Ask questions that interest them.	Explore events Look at picture Use a range of: (photos drawing)	nt ways the past is represented. s and objects and ask questions sources to answer questions ngs, diaries, eye witness	:	museums etc Ask questions Continue to u Choose reliab	ts, printed sources, the internet to gather evidence about the part and find answers about the part se a range of sources to find the le sources of information based vn lines of enquiry by posing and	ast ist e most accurate and releva d on what they have learnt	nt information about the past

<u>IMPLEMENTATION</u> – FS2/Y1

Autumn: Who is the greatest explorer?	Spring: What was the most popular toy in	Summer: Who used to live in Richmond Castle?	
	the 1960's?		
 Look at eyewitness accounts. Describe things that happened to themselves and others in the past Recall some facts about people & events before living memory. Say why people acted the way they did. Record and present what has been learned by telling stories, drawing, writing and drama Describe objects, people or events from history Recall some facts about people and during living memory Look at eyewitness accounts 	 Look at books, videos, pictures and artefacts to find out about the past. Understand the difference between things that happened in the past and present Describe things that happened to themselves and others in the past Use historical words and phrases, 'last week, yesterday' Understand and use the words 'past and present' Recount changes in their own life. Speak about how they have found out about the past Record and present what has been learned by telling stories, drawing, writing and drama Use timelines to order objects. Describe objects from history Look at objects from the past and ask questions 	 Use different sources of information to describe the past. (photos, drawings, diaries, eye witness accounts) Identify and describe similarities and differences between ways of life then and now. Look at eyewitness accounts Visit local places of interest to find out about the past. Describe things that happened to themselves and others in the past Describe objects, people or events from history Speak about how they have found out about the past Record and present what has been learned by telling stories, drawing, writing and drama Use a range of sources to answer questions (photos, drawings, diaries, eye witness accounts) 	
Disciplinary Content	Disciplinary Content	Disciplinary Content	
Significance	Change	Change	
Similarity and difference	Similarity and Difference	Cause and consequence	
Connected History	Connected History	Connected History	
Key Concept Links Change over time Culture	Key Concept Links Democracy Culture Empire Entertainment	Key Concept Links Democracy Culture Conflict	
Local Links / Cultural Cap: Achievements of local explorers	Local Links / Cultural Cap: Memories of grandparents / great grandparents What did Hunton look like in the 1960's? What was our school like in the 1960's? How has entertainment changed over time?	Local Links / Cultural Cap: History of Richmond / Middleham / Castle Bolton Are any houses in Hunton as old as Richmond Castle?	

IMPLEMENTATION – Y2

Autumn: Who is the greatest history maker?	Spring: Why was Charles sent to prison?	Summer: Why do we know so much about
		where Sappho used to live?
 Recall some facts about people & events before living memory. Say why people acted the way they did. Use different sources of information to describe the past. Identify and describe similarities and differences between ways of life then and now. Look at eyewitness accounts. Describe things that happened to themselves and others in the past Use timelines to order events/objects To describe people from history Record and present what has been learned by telling stories, drawing, writing and drama Explore events, look at pictures and ask questions 	 Recall some facts about people / events before living memory. Use different sources of information to describe the past. Identify and describe similarities and differences between ways of life then and now. Look at eye-witness accounts. Look at books, videos, pictures and artefacts to find out about the past. Describe things that happened to themselves and others in the past Use timelines to order events/objects Record and present what has been learned by telling stories, drawing, writing and drama Describe objects, people or events from history Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms Look at pictures and objects and ask questions 	 Recall some facts about people / events before living memory. Use different sources of information to describe the past. Identify and describe similarities and differences between ways of life then and now. Look at eye-witness accounts. Look at books, videos, pictures and artefacts to find out about the past. Describe things that happened to themselves and others in the past Use timelines to order events/objects Record and present what has been learned by telling stories, drawing, writing and drama Describe objects, people or events from history Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms Look at pictures and objects and ask questions
Disciplinary Content	Disciplinary Content	Disciplinary Content
Significance	Significance	Significance
Cause and consequence	Cause and consequence	Change
Similarity and difference	Change	Cause and consequence
Connected History	Connected History	Connected History
Key Concept Links	Key Concept Links	Key Concept Links
Change over time	Empire	Democracy
Culture	Monarchy	Culture
	Conflict	Conflict
Local Links / Cultural Cap:	Resistance Local Links / Cultural Cap:	Empire Local Links / Cultural Cap:
Links / Cultural Cap: Links with cultural events – Remembrance Day / Bonfire Night /	Catterick Garrison and Service Pupils Group	Local Liliks / Cultural Cap:
NHS	Military families within school	
5	Festival of Remembrance	
	Wartime songs etc.	
	5	

IMPLEMENTATION – KS₂ Y₃/₄

(Over 6 terms – 2 years- 3 should have a history focus)

Autumn Year A: How can tombs and pyramids tell us about the past? (Ancient Egypt)	Spring Year A: How can we know what life was like before man could write? (Stone Age to Iron Age)	Summer Year A: How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain? (Roman Britain)	Autumn Year B: Who were the Anglo Saxons and how do we know what was important to them? (Anglo Saxons)	Spring Year B: What did the Vikings want and how did Alfred the Great stop them from getting it? (Vikings)	Summer Year B: Why did the Ancient Maya change the way they lived? (Ancient Maya)
 Describe similarities and differences between people, places and artefacts. Make more detailed comparisons between periods studied. Identify and compare changes across different time periods Understand how some historical events occurred concurrently – for example Ancient Egypt and Prehistoric Britain. Communicate ideas about the past in the most appropriate way. Plan and present a self-directed project or research about the period studied. Investigate own lines of enquiry by 	 Describe similarities and differences between periods studied. Describe the differences between the lives of rich and poor people in the periods studied. Describe similarities and differences between periods studied. Describe how the past impacts our life today Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC and AD. Use a timeline to place historical events in chronological order. Describe dates and order significant events within periods studied. 	 Use evidence to describe cultural and leisure activities from the past. Use evidence to describe the clothes, way of life and customs of people in the past. Use evidence to describe buildings and their uses. Describe similarities and differences between periods studied. Describe the differences between the lives of rich and poor people in the periods studied. Describe how the past impacts our life today – focus on local history links Jorvik, A1 etc. Use a timeline to place historical 	 activities from the pass of the pass of the seridence to describe and customs of periods studied. Describe similarities a periods studied. Describe how the Viking impact our life today Explore the idea that accounts of history (lindisfarne) Know that people reperents from the past (Lindisfarne) 	ribe cultural and leisure st. ribe the clothes, way of exple in the past. ribe buildings and their and differences between lengs & Anglo Saxons there are different length in different ways lions of the same event length in different ways der significant events in length in le	Describe similarities and differences between people, places and artefacts Make more detailed comparisons between periods studied. Identify and compare changes across different time periods Understand how some historical events occurred concurrently – for example Ancient Egypt and Prehistoric Britain. Communicate ideas about the past in the most appropriate way. Plan and present a self-directed project or research about the period studied.

posing and	Communicate Ideas	events in	diagrams, data handli	ng, drama, role-play,	
answering questions	about the past using	chronological order.	storytelling and ICT.		
	different genres	Describe dates		ed sources, the internet,	
	including writing,	and order	pictures, photographs		
	drawing, diagrams,	significant events	buildings, museums e	tc to gather evidence	
	data handling,	within periods	about the past		
	drama, role-play,	studied.	Ask questions and fine	d answers about the past	
	storytelling and ICT.	Use a timeline to			
	Use documents,	place historical			
	printed sources, the	events in			
	internet, pictures,	chronological order.			
	photographs, music,	Describe dates and			
	artefacts, buildings, museums etc to	order significant events within			
	gather evidence	periods studied.			
	about the past	Communicate Ideas			
	Ask questions and	about the past using			
	find answers about	different genres			
	the past	including writing,			
	·	drawing, diagrams,			
		data handling,			
		drama, role-play,			
		storytelling and ICT.			
		 Use documents, 			
		printed sources, the			
		internet, pictures,			
		photographs, music,			
		artefacts, buildings,			
		museums etc to			
		gather evidence			
		about the past			
		Ask questions and			
		find answers about			
Disciplinana Caratana	Distriction of Contract	the past	Disciplination Control		Distriction of Control
Disciplinary Content	Disciplinary Content	Disciplinary Content	Disciplinary Content Significance		Disciplinary Content Significance
Significance Cause and consequence	Significance Cause and consequence	Significance Cause and consequence	Cause and consequence		Cause and consequence
Change	Change	Change	Change		Change
Similarity and difference	Similarity and difference	Similarity and difference	Similarity and difference		Similarity and difference
Similarly and difference	January and difference	Similarity and afficience	Similarity and afficience		Similarity and difference
Key Stage History Unit:	Key Stage History Unit:	Connected History	Connected History	Connected History	Connected History
https://www.keystagehistory.					·

co.uk/Resources/P2-2r36.pdf	https://www.keystagehistory.				
	co.uk/Resources/P2-2r22.pdf				
Key Concept Links		Key Concept Links	Key Concept Links		Key Concept Links
-Change and continuity – what	was the biggest change?	Chronologically follows	Establish links to chronology p	reviously covered	Maya and Vikings
Compare life in Ancient Egypt v	with what was happening in	Stone Age / Celts covered in	Clear links between why the Sa	axon era ended because	running concurrently.
Stone Age Britain.		autumn 1.	of the arrival of the Vikings		Who was more civilised?
		Resistance.	Resistance		Why?
		Conflict	Conflict		Conflict
		Empire	Empire		
Local Links / Cultural Cap:	Local Links / Cultural Cap:	Local Links / Cultural Cap:	Local Links / Cultural Cap:		Local Links / Cultural
Hancock Museum	Stone circles	A1 – Roman road which is	Jorvik		Cap:
		close to school which we still			Chocolate Story
		use today.			
		Roman Fort at Aldbrough St			
		John			
		Cateractonium – Roman			
		Catterick			
		Local history groups coming			
		into school			

IMPLEMENTATION – KS₂ Y₅/6

(Over 6 terms – 2 years- 3 should have a history focus)

Autumn Year A: The story of the Trojan Horse: fact, legend	Spring Year A: Does the crime fit the punishment?	Summer Year A: Why did Britain once rule the largest empire	Autumn Year B: Why was winning the Battle of Britain in	Spring Year B: Why did King George VI mean when he said 'The	Summer Year B: What's in a picture? (Thematic Unit)
or classical myth?	(Thematic Unit)	the world has ever	1940 so important	history of York is the	
(Ancient Greece)	, ,	seen?	(Post 1066)	history of England?'	
		(Post 1066)	,	(Local study)	
• Describe	Choose reliable	• Choose reliable	Choose reliable	Choose reliable	Choose reliable
similarities and	sources of	sources of	sources of	sources of	sources of
differences	information to find	information to find	information to	information to find	information to find
between	out about the past.	out about the past.	find out about	out about the past.	out about the
people, places	 Give own reasons 	 Give own reasons 	the past.	 Give own reasons 	past.
and artefacts	why changes may	why changes may	• Give own	why changes may	• Give own
Make more	have occurred,	have occurred,	reasons why	have occurred,	reasons why
detailed	backed up by	backed up by	changes may	backed up by	changes may have
comparisons	evidence	evidence	have occurred,	evidence	occurred, backed
between	 Understand that 	 Understand that 	backed up by	 Understand that 	up by evidence
periods	some evidence from	some evidence from	evidence	some evidence from	 Understand that
studied.	the past is	the past is	Understand	the past is	some evidence
 Identify and 	propaganda,	propaganda,	that some	propaganda, opinion	from the past is
compare	opinion or	opinion or	evidence from	or misinformation	propaganda,
changes across	misinformation	misinformation	the past is	 Give reasons why 	opinion or
different time	 Give reasons why 	 Give reasons why 	propaganda,	accounts may differ	misinformation
periods	accounts may differ	accounts may differ	opinion or	 Identify reliable 	 Give reasons why
 Understand 	 Identify reliable 	 Identify reliable 	misinformation	sources.	accounts may
how some	sources.	sources.	 Give reasons 	 Communicate ideas 	differ
historical	Communicate	 Communicate 	why accounts	about the past in the	 Identify reliable
events	ideas about the past	ideas about the past	may differ	most appropriate	sources.
occurred	in the most	in the most	 Identify reliable 	way.	 Communicate
concurrently	appropriate way.	appropriate way. ●	sources.	Plan and present a	ideas about the
 Communicate 	Plan and present a	Plan and present a	Communicate	self-directed project	past in the most
ideas about the	self-directed project	self-directed project	ideas about the	or research about the	appropriate way. ●
past in the	or research about	or research about	past in the most	period studied.	Plan and present a
most	the period studied.	the period studied.	appropriate way.	 Investigate own lines 	self-directed
appropriate	• Investigate own	• Investigate own	• Plan and	of enquiry by posing	project or research
way.	lines of enquiry by	lines of enquiry by	present a self-	and answering	about the period
	posing and	posing and	directed project	questions	studied.

 Plan and present a self-directed project or research about the period studied. Investigate own lines of enquiry by posing and answering questions 	answering questions • Choose reliable sources of information based on what they have learnt already	answering questions • Choose reliable sources of information based on what they have learnt already • Follow a line of enquiry	or research about the period studied. • Investigate own lines of enquiry by posing and answering questions • Choose reliable sources of information based on what they have learnt already • Follow a line of enquiry	Choose reliable sources of information based on what they have learnt already	 Investigate own lines of enquiry by posing and answering questions Choose reliable sources of information based on what they have learnt already Follow a line of enquiry
Disciplinary Content Significance Cause and consequence Change Similarity and difference Collins Connected	Disciplinary Content Significance Cause and consequence Change Similarity and difference Key Stage History	Disciplinary Content Significance Cause and consequence Change Similarity and difference Collins Connected History	Disciplinary Content Significance Cause and consequence Change Similarity and difference Collins Connected History	Disciplinary Content Significance Cause and consequence Change Similarity and difference Collins Connected History	Disciplinary Content Significance Cause and consequence Change Similarity and difference Key Stage History
History Key Concept Links Democracy Turning points Change	Key Concept Links Recapping previous knowledge from time periods studied. Turning points / change Link with Saxon work on punishment	Key Concept Links Link of monarchy over time Conflict Resistance. Empire	Key Concept Links Comparison of chronology and how events of WWII fit in to Victorian England and previous 20c wars. Link of monarchy. Conflict Resistance	Key Concept Links Links to prior learning A1 (Romans) / Jorvik (Vikings) monarchy etc. History of chocolate in Mayan work Conflict Resistance Link to Guy Fawkes in KS1	Key Concept Links Link of monarchy over time.
Local Links / Cultural Cap: Hancock Museum	Local Links / Cultural Cap: Ripon Workhouse and Police Museum	Local Links / Cultural Cap: Chocolate Story	Cap: What was Catterick like during WWII? Did it play an important part in the Battle of Britain? Remembrance Hunton Heroes	Local Links / Cultural Cap: Local links (local history) City of York Local history groups	Local Links / Cultural Cap:

<u>IMPLEMENTATION</u> - Progression in History Knowledge (Sticky Knowledge)

Year 1	What does it take to become a great explorer?	What toys were popular in the 1960's?	Who lived in Richmond Castle?
	 Know information about Sir Ranulph Fiennes Amy Johnson Christopher Columbus Neil Armstrong James Cook 	 Know that historians divide time up into decades and centuries. Know that Queen Elizabeth II was the monarch in the 1960's Be able to explain some popular toys in the 1960's Know how toys in the 1960's were different to now. 	 Know that Richmond Castle was built in the 1070's Know that Richmond Castle is a Norman Castle Explain some common features of a castle (drawbridge / turrets / arrow holes / battlements / tower etc. and know why they were used.
Year 2	Who is the greatest history maker?	Why was Charles sent to prison?	Why do we know so much about where Sappho used to live?
	 Know some facts about (and why they were famous) -Hatshepsut -Guy Fawkes -Margaret Thatcher -Marie Curie -Queen Elizabeth I 	 Know that World War I began in 1914 and ended in 1918 Know that King George V was the monarch at the time. Know why horses and pigeons were important in WWI Know how people remember WW1 now 	 Know why Pompeii was part of the Roman Empire. Know who Sappho was. What happened in Pompeii in August 24th AD 79? Know the location of Pompeii
Year 3 / 4	How can tombs and pyramids tell us about the past?	How can we know what life was like before man could write?	How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain?
	 Locate Egypt on a map. Name 3 reasons why the Nile was important Know why pyramids were built 	 Know that Britain was once covered in ice. Know some ways in which stone age man survived 	 Know why Emperor Claudius invaded Britain Know how we know so much about Roman life

		 Name some features of an iron age hill fort. Explain why Skara Brae was significant. Know how Stonehenge was formed and why it is important. 	 Know how the Romans almost lost control if Britain Know how Roman influence impacts our life today Know that the Roman name for Catterick was 'Cateractonium' and it was important in Roman civilisation.
	Who were the Anglo Saxons and what was important to them?	What did the Vikings want and how did Alfred the Great stop them?	Why did the Ancient Maya change the way they lived?
	 Know how the Roman rule in Britain ended. Know about how the arrival of Christianity changed the life of people in Britain Know the significance of Sutton Hoo 	 Explain how Viking long ships were designed. Explain why Alfred is the only monarch to have the title 'great' after his name Understand why the Vikings wanted to come to Britain 	 Explain who the Maya are and where they live. Explain how the Maya live today. Know why the Ancient Maya left their jungle cities. Explain why Mayan people were advanced compared to the Saxon / Vikings.
Year 5/6	Is the story of the Trojan horse fact or fiction?	Does the crime fit the punishment?	Why did Britain once rule the largest empire in the world?
	 Re-tell the story of the Trojan Horse. Explain what evidence there is to suggest the Trojan horse exists. Know some facts about Ancient Greece. Locate key cities on a map of Greece. 	 Know about some punishments within the Medieval times. Recount the story of Robin Hood. Know why punishments changed in the 1900's. 	 Explain why Britain built an Empire Know what happened to the British Empire Name 5 key countries within the British Empire
	Why was winning the Battle of Britain so important in 1944?	Why did King George VI mean when he said 'The history of York is the history of England	What's in a picture?
	 Know why Britain won the Battle of Britain Know that WWII took place between 1939-1945 	 Know what head pots were and why so many were found in York. Know how York Minster was funded. 	 Know about the term 'propoganda' Know why historical paintings might not always be accurate

 Know that the Prime Minister's at the time were Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill Know why Hitler needed to invade Britain in order to win the war. 	Know how historical figures previously learnt about (Dick Turpin / Guy Fawkes) were connected to York.	
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IMPLEMENTATION - Rationale

Our History curriculum is progressive. In Key Stage 1, children work on key historical enquiry skills – investigating people, places and events from the past. Careful planning ensures that these events, people and objects link closely to the children's lives – for example investigating toys through time and linking to events still celebrated today because of their impact on British history such as Remembrance and Guy Fawkes Night.

Our curriculum is carefully structured, so, even with mixed age classes, children are taught at an appropriate level and knowledge and prior learning are recapped. Because of the way our curriculum is structured, children gain an understanding into the local area and local history as well as core curriculum aspects

Chronology should be at the heart of all history lessons. In some classes, due to the mixed-age nature, it is not possible to teach time periods chronologically. To counteract this, teachers place an importance of developing an understanding of chronology within all history lessons – ensuring children see links and are able to compare between periods studied.

To support our teaching of history we have chosen to primarily use the Connected History scheme of work, in conjunction with some resources from Key Stage History.

Children should be encouraged to engage 'hands-on' with history – through the use of artefacts, photographs, eyewitness accounts, visitors and visits to historical places of interest.

IMPACT

We aim for all of our children to leave us as historians- mirroring the National Curriculum aims that children leave us with a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain and the wider world. Pupils should gain history knowledge and skills over time, as well as the ability to develop an understanding of chronology and explore the idea that, events in the world may be taking place concurrently. As well as this they will be able to link substantive concepts in history across time periods, including comparing and contrasting them.

They should have a solid knowledge base which will stand them in good stead for future education. We aim to teach them about British history, world history and history of their local area through carefully progressive units. Crucially, we have created a bespoke curriculum which allows them to investigate history which is relevant to them now and, importantly, as adults of the future. Links drawn between subjects such as English, Geography and Computing allow children to demonstrate historical skills in other subject areas.