

History Key Concepts Progression

Reception

Understanding the World	• Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. • Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. • 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.

Historical Interpretation	Years 1-2	Years 3-4	Years 5-6
	• start to compare two versions of past events;	• look at two versions of the same event or story in history and identify differences;	• find and analyse a wide range of evidence about the past; • use a range of evidence to offer some clear reasons for

	• start to understand that there can be different versions of the same event from the past; • observe and use pictures, photographs and artefacts to find out about the past; • start to use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction; • explain that there are different types of evidence and sources, such as photographic and written, that can be used to help represent the past.	• investigate different accounts of historical events and be able to explain some of the reasons why the accounts may be different. • begin to understand some of the ways in which historians and others investigate the past.	different interpretations of events, linking this to factual understanding about the past; • consider different ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations of the past; • start to understand the difference between primary and secondary evidence and start to question its reliability; • show an awareness of the concept of propaganda; • know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that may be to persuade others; • continue to develop their understanding of how historians and others investigate the past.
Historical Investigation	• observe or handle evidence to ask simple questions about the past; • observe or handle evidence to find answers to simple questions about the past on the basis of simple observations; • use evidence to explain the key features of events; • sort some objects/artefacts into new and old and then and now.	• use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the past; • construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information; • gather more detail from sources such as maps to build up a clearer picture of the past; • regularly address and sometimes devise own questions to find answers about the past; • begin to undertake their own research	• recognise when they are using primary and secondary sources of information to investigate the past; • 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; • select relevant sections of information to address historically valid questions and construct detailed, informed responses; • investigate their own lines of enquiry by posing historically valid questions to answer.

Chronological Understanding	- sequence artefacts and events that are close together in time; - order dates from earliest to latest on simple timelines; - sequence pictures from different periods; - describe memories and changes that have happened in their own lives; - 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.	- 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; - understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini).	- order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline using dates accurately; - accurately use dates and terms to describe historical events; - understand how some historical events/periods occurred concurrently in different locations, e.g. Indus Valley and Ancient Egypt.
Knowledge and Understanding of Events and People in the Past	- know and recount episodes from stories and significant events in history; - understand that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did; - describe significant individuals from the past.	- find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today; - explain how people and events in the past have influenced life today; - identify key features, aspects and events of the time studied; - describe connections and contrasts between aspects of history, people, events and artefacts studied.	- identify and note connections, contrasts and trends over time in the everyday lives of people; - use appropriate historical terms, such as culture, religious, social, economic and political when describing the connections, contrasts and trends over time; - describe the key features of the past, including attitudes, beliefs and the everyday lives of men, women and children.
Presenting, Organising and Communicating	- talk, write and draw about things from the past; - use historical vocabulary to retell simple stories about the past	- 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); - start to present ideas based on their own research about a studied period.	- present, communicate and organise ideas about the past using detailed discussions, debates and more detailed written narratives; - plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period.
Continuity and Change	begin to identify old and new things across periods of time through pictures, photographs and objects;	- identify key things that stayed the same between periods; - identify key things that changed between periods;	identify why some changes between different periods of time have had more significant consequences than others;

	begin to understand that some things change and some things stay nearly the same.	• start to explain the impact of some changes that have happened throughout different periods of time; • identify that there are reasons for continuities and changes across periods of time and explain some of these; • start to understand that there are times in history when change happens suddenly.	• explain why some periods in history may have had more changes (e.g. post-war Britain) and some may have had more continuity; • start to categorise some types of changes into political, economic social and technological; • understand that there are times in history when change happens suddenly and these moments of change can be referred to as 'turning points' in history; • understand and describe in some detail the main changes to an aspect of a period in history.
Cause and Consequence	• understand that a cause makes something happen and that historical events have causes; • explain that historical events are caused by things that occurred before them; • understand that a consequence is something that happens as a result of something else.	• understand that a cause is something directly linked to an event and not just something that happened before it; • start to understand that there are short and long-term causes of events; • comment on the importance of the different causes for some key events; • explain a series of directly related events that happened in the lead up to a historical event; • begin to understand that historical events create changes that have consequences; • understand that a consequence is something that happens as a direct result of something else; • understand that historical events have consequences that sometimes last long after the event is over.	• examine in more detail the short and long-term causes of an event being studied; • understand that some causes may be more significant than others and that some causes are less significant; • begin to understand that historians may not agree on the main causes of an event; • understand that one event can have multiple consequences that impact on many countries and civilisations; • 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; • address and devise historical questions about cause and consequence.
Similarities and Differences	• 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;	• for different people in the same and different periods of time, such as different rights, different religious beliefs;	• explain and give varied examples of how life was similar and different in the past; • explain and give examples to show that things may have been

	• identify that some things within living memory are similar and some things are different; • recognise some similarities and differences between the past and the present.	identify and give some examples of how life was similar in the past	different from place to place at the same time; • start to give reasons for these similarities and differences
Historical Significance	• explain reasons why someone might be significant; • talk about why a person was important; • talk about why the event was important and what happened.	• 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; • understand that historical significance can be related to specific events, people, locations and ideas that are seen as being particularly important to us; • identify historically significant people and events from a period of history and give some detail about what they did or what happened.	• explain that historical significance is a personal decision that people make which means that not everyone agrees on who or what is significant; • understand that what we consider to be significant can change throughout different periods; • start to explain the importance of an event using the following criteria: significant individually, regionally, nationally or globally; • identify a range of historically significant people and events from different periods of history and explain why they were significant; • 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.