



History Key Concepts Progression Map



Key Concept	EYFS	KS1		KS2			
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Chronological Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will use sequencing words such as first, second, third, after, before.-Children will order up to 4 events in a story.-Children will order events in their own lives (being a baby, learning to walk, starting school etc) as well as those of family members.- Children will identify and compare, using photographs and from first-hand experience, buildings past and present in their local environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will place known events and objects in chronological order-Sequence events of The Great Fire of London.-They will use everyday language related to time. (now, then long ago, before, after)-They will understand how transport has changed over time and order them according to time period. Compare through identifying similarities and differences-They will discuss significant events through time. E.g. Dinosaurs, Great Fire of London, Space Exploration-Neil Armstrong landing on the moon. Invention of George Stephenson's Rocket locomotive and themselves being born.-They will complete timeline of events throughout a specific time periods. Timeline activity black history month check	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will order telephones in order of when they were invented.-Children will explain what chronology is and why it is important in history-They will study a timeline that runs from when Alexander Graham Bell was born to today. Included on the timeline are the children's historical learning from year 1 and 2 (moon landing, first car, first car, phone etc.-They will know why dinosaurs, Captain Cook and The Great fire of London are not on the timeline. Establish that the timeline starts in 1840 and they were all before this time.-They will look at important inventions and dates on a timeline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will organise events on a timeline including the use of CE and BCE.-Children will understand that dates that are BCE are arranged like number lines in maths.-Children will understand that the stone age is split in to three distinct periods1. Old stone age Palaeolithic2. Middle stone age Mesolithic3. New stone age Neolithic.-They will organise key events from each period and the evolution from hunter gatherer to farming-They will explain how the stone age changed to Bronze and Iron ages using a time line and identify key changes and progress.-Children will use a range of historical sources materials including books, websites and films to find explore key features of the Stone, bronze and Iron age.-Children will understand how Ancient Rome fits in to a time line amongst other historical learning - how it started and ended.-Children will discuss how Eston has developed and changed over time and why.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Children will know when the significant events occurred in history in relation to the present.-They will learn how the Anglo-Saxons and Scots settled in Britain.-They will learn when the Anglo Saxons settled in Britain and where they come from.-Children will understand the importance of timelines and why they are used.-Children will understand that the further back in time we go, the further down the time line events are placed and can securely demonstrate this and extend their understanding by showing how some eras overlap (for example Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were in the same time period.-They will know the dates of the Victorian era and that Victoria reigned for 64 years.-They will recap timelines, look at where the Victorian era fits into the timeline of history.-They will start to raise questions on why some periods were significantly longer than others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will learn how crime and punishment have changed from the Anglo Saxons period to the modern day.-Children will understand that Roman law has impacted on today's justice system.-Children will create a chronological timeline of the different periods of history through which crime and punishment have developed.-Children will discover that the further back in time we go, the further down the time line events are placed and can securely demonstrate this and extend their understanding by showing how some eras overlap (for example Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were in the same time period.-They will know the dates of the Victorian era and that Victoria reigned for 64 years.-They will recap timelines, look at where the Victorian era fits into the timeline of history.-They will start to raise questions on why some periods were significantly longer than others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Children will learn that the causes of WWII can be considered as long term and short term, beginning with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and leading to the invasion of Poland in 1939.-Children will explore key dates from WWII, which are then organised chronologically on a timeline.-Children will know where Ancient Greece fits into the timeline of the children's previous historical learning. -Children will organise ancient civilisations onto a timeline.-Children will discover that historians recognise three major periods in the history of the Maya civilisation. The Pre-classic (2000BC-300AD) the Classic Period (300AD - 900AD) and the post-classic period (900AD - 1550) when Europeans invaded.-Children will learn about what was happening in Britain and Europe around the same time and record on a timeline.-Children will place their learning onto a timeline that encapsulates their historical learning throughout their primary career, resulting in children having a clear historical understanding and memory of people, places and events.

Advances Throughout History

-Children will learn about The Great Fire of London and the important changes that happened after the Great Fire of London. (The houses were spaced further apart and were built out of bricks, not wood. The first early fire brigade was created).

-They will learn about the advancements through paintings, sketches and Samuel Pepys Diary.

-Children will learn the important advances made to people's lives because of space exploration, including technology and inventions.

-They will focus on what it was used for, what it is used for today and how the advancements have changed our lives.

-The children will learn the important advances made to people's lives because of space exploration, including technology and inventions (E.g. scratch resistant glasses, memory foam insoles, cordless tools, lighter fire fighter equipment).

-They will focus on what it was used for, what it is used for today and how the advancements have changed our lives.

-They will learn about George Stephenson and some of the ways that trains changed people's lives and how they lived (E.g. People could visit the seaside, farmers could easily sell their goods to places further away, towns were able to buy fresh fish, travel was quicker and cheaper for all people).

-Children will explore technological advancements through the investigation of historical artefacts to determine the impact advancements in communication have had on people's lives.

-Children will explore the impact of the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell and discover the technological developments which resulted in the introduction of the smart phone.

-Children will identify the ways in which their lives are different to Stone Age people.

-Children will compare the changes that took place as society moved from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age.

-Children will identify that bronze was used for tools and jewellery, and that the nomadic life of Stone Age people changed as Bronze age people were able to breed farm animals, moving from nomadic life to early farmers.

-Children will learn about the role of an archaeologist using the discovery of Skara Brae and identify how artefacts were used to explain the development from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age.

-Children will discover that settlements changed from villages to structured towns, following the Roman invasion.

-Children will discover that Roman towns grew in certain locations.

-Children will learn about the legacy of the Roman technology and advancements that can still be found in Britain today - roads, architecture, money, Latin and government and law.

-The children will learn about the changes that took place in Eston, following the discovery of ironstone through its use in bridges and railways in history and identify these on a world map.

-Through the examination of a range of artefacts, children will discover how the Anglo-Saxons shaped Britain's history through their art and culture.

-They will learn how the Anglo-Saxons communicated. The children will follow hieroglyphics, symbols and runes.

-Children will learn what inventions were created during the Victorian period. The children will use an array of sources to learn about the advancements of medicine and the railway.

-Children will learn how the Romans wrote the Twelve Tables and that their justice system has impacted on today's justice system.

-They will learn how wergild was used to determine how much criminals needed to pay.

-Children will explore how during the Tudor period the Catholic church controlled the justice system before Henry VIII changed this in 1534.

-Children will find out what prisons were like before they became the official use of punishment.

-Children will discover how the police force began and how there were different forces at that time did not work together.

-Children will discover how the police force has changed over time and how modern technology has become effective in crime prevention.

-Children will learn how D-Day and the cracking of the Enigma German code brought about the end of the war in Europe and VE Day on 8th May 1945.

-They will discover that atomic bombs were dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to secure VJ Day by the US and that the war finally ended on 2nd September 1945.

-Children will learn how technology played an important role in WWII with major advancements in weaponry, communications and industry, impacting on the way the war was fought and the outcome of the war.

-Children will discover how ancient Greek legacies have influenced maths, science and technology, entertainment, language and culture. politics and buildings.

-Children will discover how the Maya managed to live and produce food despite the climate and adverse circumstances of the diverse terrain that they inhabited.

-They will learn that they invented a number of agricultural tools and devices to build monumental structures.

-Children will learn that the Mayan civilization was one of the most advanced civilizations of its time due to its complex writing system, Mayan calendar, water storage systems and a good understanding of astronomy.

Significant Individuals

<p>-Children will learn about the Gunpowder plot and how Guy Fawkes plotted against King James I in 1605.</p> <p>-Children will discuss the impact of the Gunpowder plot and how it has impacted on our lives today - why we commemorate the failure of the Gunpowder plot and hold Bonfire Night each year, setting off fireworks to represent the explosives that were never used by the plotters.</p>	<p>-Children will learn about George Stephenson, an engineer and the inventor of the first steam locomotive.</p> <p>-Children will explore how the steam locomotive changed transportation, by allowing us to ship goods and travel faster than ever before.</p> <p>-Children will explore the life of Samuel Pepys and how his eye witness accounts, recorded in his diary entries, detailed the progress of the Great fire as it tore through London in 1666.</p> <p>-Children will learn about Mary Seacole - a great nurse during the Crimean war and how she fought against racial prejudice that she experienced in her lifetime.</p> <p>-Children will discuss why space individuals Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, Nicholas Patrick and Time Peake are significant individuals and will explore their important missions and achievements.</p> <p>-They will learn that Mary Anning was one of the greatest fossil hunters to have ever lived.</p>	<p>-Children will learn about the Marton born British explorer and navigator Captain James Cook - made three voyages to the Pacific Ocean, mapping many areas, recording many new islands several coastlines on European maps for the first time.</p> <p>-Children will learn about the improvements of sailors' conditions that Captain Cook introduced.</p> <p>-Children will explore more than one view of Captain Cook and discuss the viewpoints: invader or explorer?</p> <p>-Children will learn about the Italian navigator and explorer Christopher Columbus who is famous for discovering the Americas.</p> <p>-Children will find out how Nelson Mandela made the world a better place.</p> <p>-Children will discover how Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone and other inventions such as an iceberg detector.</p> <p>-They will learn about the invention of the World Wide Web by, and the enormous impact it had on our lives Tim Burners Lee and continues to have.</p> <p>-They will discover that the www was free to everyone so it connected the world in a way that made it much easier to get information, share and communicate.</p>	<p>-Children will learn that Caesar first invaded Britain and discuss the reasons behind his invasion and why he didn't stay.</p> <p>-Children will discuss why Claudius invaded Britain 100 years later and why his invasion was different to that of Caesar (by the time Claudius became emperor, a large fleet of ships had already been prepared by previous emperors and an army of 40,000 trained and ready for conquest).</p> <p>-Children will learn why Queen Boudicca built an army to rebel against the Romans and consider the reasons there is a statue of her in London.</p> <p>-The children will discuss the reasons Emperor Hadrian built Hadrian's Wall.</p> <p>-The children will learn about the importance of Henry Bolckow and John Vaughan in the iron industry and understand the impact they had on Eston.</p>	<p>-Children will explore when society recognised Mount Everest as the highest peak on Earth and who was responsible.</p> <p>-The children will learn about the discovery of Everest through a range of sources.</p> <p>-They will learn the roles Colonel Sir George Everest, Radhanath Sikdar, Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary played in the achievement.</p> <p>-The children will learn how the Anglo-Saxon kings responded and resisted the Vikings invasion of Britain.</p> <p>-The children will learn about how both King Alfred</p> <p>-King Athelstan dealt with Viking invaders.</p> <p>-The children learn about the reign of Queen Victorian and her influence within Victorian society.</p> <p>-They will also learn about significant individuals who created important inventions such as the telephone.</p>	<p>-Children will learn that King James I was obsessed with witchcraft and supported the execution of witches. He believed the Christianity theory of witches making pacts with the devil.</p> <p>-Children will learn that the Catholic church controlled the justice system and decided the outcomes of trials before King Henry VIII changed this in 1534.</p> <p>-Children will explore how and why Henry had a number of political, economic, marital and religious problems in 1533 which resulted in the English Reformation.</p> <p>-Children will explore that the new Christians called themselves 'Protestants' because they were protesting against the Roman Catholic (meaning universal) church, its teachings and its customs.</p> <p>-Children will learn that Howard Carter was an Egyptologist who became well-known as in 1922 he discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.</p> <p>-They will learn that Ramses II is considered by historians to be one of the most powerful pharaohs of Ancient Egypt due to his expansion of the Egyptian Empire while Cleopatra was the last active ruler of Egypt.</p>	<p>-Children will learn about Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of England in the years before the outbreak of WWII and is remembered for his policy of appeasement against Nazi Germany.</p> <p>-Children will learn about Winston Churchill whom replaced Neville Chamberlain in May 1940 and became an important leader in opposition to Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>-They will learn how Adolf Hitler was the dictator of Nazi Germany from 1934 until 1945. He rose to power as the leader of the Nazi Party and is known for his instigation of WWII and the Holocaust, which led to the death of over six million Jews.</p> <p>-Children will explore Alexander the Great's impact on Greek society. One of the world's greatest military generals, he created a vast empire that stretched from Macedonia to Egypt and from Greece to part of India.</p>
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War and Invasion

	<p>-Children will learn about the significance of the poppy and why it is worn by individuals during the time of Remembrance.</p> <p>-Children will discover why we take part in a two minutes silence to remember the soldiers lost in war.</p> <p>-Children will discover that there is a war memorial in their local area – Eston Square.</p>		<p>-The children will explore whether Captain Cook was an invader or an explorer.</p>	<p>-Children will discover the reasons why people in the Iron Age needed to develop hillforts. They will investigate the features of a hillfort and how they were used to defend Iron Age settlers.</p> <p>-Children will explore the reasons why Caesar and then Claudius would want to invade Britain.</p> <p>-The children will investigate at least three reasons why the Romans invaded Britain (corn and wheat could be grown, there were cattle, metals such as tin and iron, precious metals like gold and silver, the Empire needed slaves and Romans thought that the Britons supported Roman enemies, so they thought Britons were weak).</p> <p>-Children will discover reasons why Boudicca revolted against the Roman Army and will explore how or why things changed for Boudicca during her rebellion.</p> <p>-Children will learn why Hadrian's Wall was built. They will understand the threat the Romans faced from the Picts.</p> <p>-Children will learn that the Roman Emperor Hadrian is best known for building this wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land.</p>	<p>-The children will learn why and how the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain.</p> <p>-The children will learn about how the Anglo-Saxons battled against the Vikings to maintain power.</p> <p>-The children will discover why the Vikings travelled across the North Sea to invade territories.</p> <p>-The children will learn how the Anglo-Saxons defended their borders against invaders.</p>	<p>-The children will discover how the reformation began in 1517 when a German monk, called Martin Luther, led a breakaway from the Roman Catholic church.</p> <p>-The children will learn that the new Christians called themselves 'Protestants' because they were protesting against the Roman Catholic (meaning universal) church, its teachings and customs and that this led to many wars and conflicts in Europe.</p> <p>-The children will learn that Ancient Egypt was a historically peaceful nation, ruled over by a single pharaoh.</p> <p>-They will learn that Rameses the Great fought fierce battles to secure the borders of Egypt.</p> <p>-The children will discover that during his reign, he signed a peace treaty, which is the oldest recorded peace treaty in the world.</p> <p>-The children will learn that in 332BC, Alexander the Great and his Greek army conquered Ancient Egypt and in 30BC the Romans invaded Ancient Egypt and Emperor Augustus defeated Cleopatra VII.</p> <p>-The children will learn that Cleopatra was the last Pharaoh in Ancient Egypt, and after her rule, Egypt became part of the Roman Empire.</p>	<p>-The children will explore the long and short term causes of WWII, including the failure of the policy of appeasement.</p> <p>-They will explore how the economic turmoil left behind by WWI, caused Germany to be taken over by a dictator wanting to expand his empire.</p> <p>-The children will discover that Hitler resented the restrictions put on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, so began to rearm Germany and formed an ally with Mussolini in Italy.</p> <p>-The children will discover that Hitler then expanded his empire with the occupation of Austria in 1938 and Czechoslovakia in 1939.</p> <p>-They will understand that the invasion of Poland on 1st September 1939, resulted in Britain and France declaring war on 3rd September 1939 after their ultimatum was ignored.</p> <p>-The children will explore the effectiveness of the 'Blitzkrieg' or 'Lightning War' invasion tactic used by Hitler and the Nazis in the invasion of Europe.</p> <p>-The children will explore how a small Greek army won the Battle of Marathon. The children will explore what happened during the Battle of Marathon and analyse the main reasons for victory.</p> <p>-The children will explore evidence found in relation to the Trojan Horse story and use it to evaluate how likely each part is to be true.</p> <p>-The children will discover that wars and major raids between the Maya population were led by the king and that members of the highest ruling class often were military. Their capture during battles was a key element of military strategy.</p> <p>-They will learn that they would engage in violent warfare for political control of people and resources.</p> <p>-The children will discover that the capture of sacrificial victims was also a driving force behind warfare.</p> <p>-Children will explore the invasion of Central America by Spanish conquistadors.</p>
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Trade

<p>-Children will visit different shops and exchange money for goods on a shopping list to learn how trade agreements work.</p> <p>-Children will gain an understanding of goods by being able to identify the variety of goods that different shops sell, e.g. bakery – bread and cakes / butchers – meat etc.</p> <p>-Children will visit a café and exchange money for food, drink, and service.</p> <p>-Children will visit a supermarket and identify the different departments which trade within it.</p>	<p>-Children will explore how London was the trade centre of London when the Great Fire of London occurred. Exotic goods such as tea, silk, porcelain, and silver were transported through the city. Many Europeans and settlers would travel to London in an aim to make their fortune and become wealthy in Europe's largest trading city.</p> <p>-They will investigate and discuss maps, trade routes and products commonly exchanged at the time.</p>	<p>-Children will investigate trade routes developed by the famous explorer Captain Cook. This trade route began with fur before developing opportunities to trade pineapples, coffee and sugar cane.</p> <p>-The children will investigate the negative impact of trade routes being established through Captain Cook. This caused an unstoppable chain of events where the British mercenarys stripped the Virgin Islands of their resources and lands to harvest sugar cane, coffee and pineapples for wealth.</p>	<p>-Children explore how people trade basic items such as black, volcanic glass called obsidian, which was traded for necessity between settlements during the Neolithic period.</p> <p>-The children will investigate how trade developed from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age as technology improved. This meant that items increased and decreased in value. For example, stone tools lost value and metal increased in value.</p> <p>-The children will learn that hillforts were established to protect items as there was the increased likelihood of invaders and thieves from other tribes.</p>	<p>-Children will explore how the Vikings established a variety of trade routes across Europe stretching to Central Asia in a bid to attain wealth. Vikings would actively steal items with high trade value such as gold, religious texts and slaves to exchange for items which were more desirable to their people such as silk, spices, wine and pottery.</p> <p>-The children will investigate how the Vikings helped to reintroduce coins into the world and rebuilt the economy after the fall of the Roman Empire. Viking Traders carried a set of folding scales which they used to weigh coins establishing a weight to value ratio.</p> <p>-The children will explore how the Victorians ensured that Britain became the most powerful nation in the world through dominating trading across the globe. Its factories churned out mass-produced goods, especially ceramics and textiles, for the home and export markets. New networks of trade developed. Raw cotton from Egypt and the southern states of America was shipped to Liverpool, and then spun and woven in Lancashire.</p> <p>-They will explore how the industrial revolution during Victorian Britain paved the way for developments in manufacturing, communication and scale.</p> <p>-The children will discover how the invention of the locomotive steam engine became the envy of the world due to Britain's ability to transport goods more quickly on a mass scale.</p> <p>-Children will explore how the Victorians' powerful trading had a huge impact on population growth. The population doubled in 50 years.</p> <p>They will discover how the Victorians introduced 'Free Trade'. The trade policy that does not restrict imports or exports.</p>	<p>-Children will explore how there was a huge population growth due to better food and less disease after the plague during the Middle Ages and beyond. As trade increased among cities and towns, the demand for goods increased which resulted in an increase in crime.</p> <p>-The children will explore the Egyptian's gradual creation of land and sea trade routes and how their culture was dependent on the goods that they imported such as pottery and natural resources.</p> <p>-Children will discover how much of the goods traded were mostly luxurious goods that only the wealthiest of citizens could afford in comparison to the everyday products that were traded in weekly markets in towns and cities across Egypt.</p> <p>-The children will learn how the Ancient Egyptians used the River Nile to create new trade routes, and to transport goods long distances.</p>	<p>-The children will learn that the war dislocated trade flows and patterns, particularly those between now rival nations, which acted as a catalyst for domestic production and substitution.</p> <p>-Children will explore how the economic consequences of WWI and The Wall Street Crash of 1929, which triggered the Great Depression of the 1930s, caused a collapse in international trade, which worsened the economic situation in Europe, allowing Hitler to rise to power on the promise of turning around Germany's economy and the restoration of national pride.</p> <p>-Children will discover how WWII forced the British Government to make drastic cuts in domestic consumption to help support the war effort. Great Britain was blockaded by German U-boats, which created huge barriers to trade, resulting in the introduction of rationing. In 1940 the British Government began to ration foods, a policy that would continue through the end of the war.</p> <p>-Children will learn that to prevent Britain from being 'starved out' due to an inability to import goods, more than 80,000 women joined the Women's Land Army.</p> <p>-Children will explore how and why Ancient Greece relied heavily on imported goods. Their economy was defined by that dependence.</p> <p>-Agricultural trade was of great importance because the soil in Greece was of poor quality which limited crop production.</p> <p>-Children will know that common goods traded were grains, wine, olives, cheese, honey, meat and tools. In many parts of the world, people wanted beautiful Greek pottery. This pottery has been found as far away as the western coast of Africa. Other popular Greek goods were wine, olives, olive oil and marble.</p> <p>-Children will explore where the Maya's natural resources that they traded came from in Central America. Salt was mainly made on the north coast of the Yucatan peninsula where seawater was evaporated to leave the salt.</p>
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Oppression	-Through fairy tale stories, children will explore how characters were discriminated against and treated unfairly. -Through a range or circle times activity, children explore times when they have been treated unfairly by their family or friends.	-Children will explore racial discrimination through learning about Mary Seacole's life where despite her being an experienced nurse, she was rejected to be an army nurse due to racial prejudice. -The children will explore the fact that four black women made a huge contribution to the space race but are little heard off through the text 'Hidden Figures'.	-Children will learn about the different perspectives of the role of Captain Cook in his discovery of Australia and the impact on the indigenous people. -They will investigate why they think there is this difference of opinion. They will learn that discrimination is a form of oppression. -Children will explore slavery linked to the bravery of Harriet Tubman. They will explore how it was unfair/oppressive for human beings being kept as slaves. -The children will learn how Rosa Parks fought against racial oppression, contributing to the civil rights movement.	-Children will begin to explore the reasons Boudica began her resistance against the Romans. -Children will explore the oppression that local miners faced through their working conditions and home lives.	-Children will explore how Anglo-Saxons imposed the Christian faith on the British people and enforced the removal of their own pagan beliefs. -Children will learn that the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain and divided England into different kingdoms to maintain power and control. -They will learn how the Vikings targeted the monasteries during their invasion because of their riches and inability to defend themselves from any form of attack. -When studying Victorian times, the children will encounter a new form of oppression being sexism. They will explore the views of women's roles and limited opportunities due to their gender. -They will learn other forms of oppression happening in Victorian times such as classism and child labour. They will explore the vast differences in working living and health conditions of the lower and upper classes and how child exploitation was used for monetary gain.	-Through their study of crime and punishment, the children will explore how deep-rooted social prejudice and religion can lead to discriminatory views and actions towards specific groups of people or cultures. -Children will discover how Henry VIII used religious scripture to further his own gains. They will explore how this impacted on his wives and led to the Reformation. -When studying the Egyptians, the children will be asked to research and evaluate the varied beliefs of historians on whether the pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were oppressors or great leaders.	-Through WWII, children will explore how the Nazi regime was characterised by the brutal oppression, and persecution of Jewish people. -Children will discover how the vast majority of women in ancient Greek society were treated as second-class citizens and explore how they were forced into subservience for the entirety of their lives with no rights and the impact this had on them. -Through their study of the Spanish Conquest, children will explore how centuries of cruelty towards a civilisation (the Maya people), led to a decline in their population and the reasons for this.