



## History Progression of Substantive Knowledge

Year Group							
Area of Study	<p><b>Reception</b></p> <p>Aut 1 – Magical Me (Our lives past/ present, people who help us in the community)</p> <p>Aut 2 – Celebrations (Changes over time, traditions)</p> <p>Spr 1 In a land fa, far away (Monarchy)</p> <p>Spr 2 – On the Farm (Changes to agriculture – Farm to Supermarket)</p> <p>Sum 1 – Past and Present (Toys/ Transport – Changes over time comparisons)</p> <p>Sum 2 – Around the World – How holidays have changed</p>	<p><b>Year 1</b></p> <p>Aut – Nurses</p> <p>Spring – Toys</p> <p>Sum - Titanic</p>	<p><b>Year 2</b></p> <p>Aut – Great fire of London</p> <p>Spr – Journeys and great explorers</p> <p>Sum - Seaside</p>	<p><b>Year 3</b></p> <p>Aut – Stone age to Iron Age</p> <p>Spr – Ancient Egypt</p> <p>Sum – Roman Britain</p>	<p><b>Year 4</b></p> <p>Aut – Ancient Greece</p> <p>Spr – Anglo -Saxons and Scots</p> <p>Sum – Vikings and Anglo Saxons</p>	<p><b>Year 5</b></p> <p>Aut – Maya</p> <p>Spr – Changing role of women</p> <p>Sum – Industrial Revolution</p>	<p><b>Year 6</b></p> <p>Aut – Slave Trade</p> <p>Spr - WW2</p> <p>Sum – Crime and punishment</p>
Key Substantive Concepts	<p>Significant People Invasion &amp; Empire Settlements &amp; Social History Communication and Invention</p>						
Scope	<p>Understanding the World Past and Present (ELG)</p> <p>Birth to 5 &amp; Development matters People &amp; Communities</p>	<p>Changes within living memory Significant events beyond living memory and the lives of significant individuals Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality</p>	<p>An overview of the earliest civilisations and a depth study of at least one early civilisation – <b>Ancient Egypt</b></p> <p>Changes to Britain from the <b>Stone Age to Iron Age</b></p> <p>The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</p>	<p><b>Ancient Greece</b></p> <p>Britain's settlement <b>by Anglo-Saxons and Scots</b> <b>The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</b></p> <p><b>Viking and Anglo-Saxon</b> struggle for control of England</p>	<p>A non-European society – <b>Mayans</b></p> <p>A change in an aspect of social history - <b>Changing role of women.</b></p> <p>A local history study - <b>Industrial Revolution</b></p>	<p><b>1562 - Present</b> - A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. - <b>The Transatlantic Slave Trade</b></p> <p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066-<b>WW2</b></p> <p>A change in an aspect of social history-<b>Crime and Punishment.</b></p>	
Chronology	<p>Living memory class timeline. (Starting school – September, Christmas – December)</p> <p>Science lesson – Order pictures of birth to elderly (human life cycle)</p>	<p>1805-1881 Mary Seacole</p> <p>1820-1910 Florence Nightingale</p> <p>Edith Cavell</p> <p>1837– Present – Toys</p> <p>1912 – Titanic</p>	<p>1666 – The Great Fire of London</p> <p>1969 – Moon Landing</p> <p>British seaside over 100 years</p>	<p>15000 – 3000BC Stone Age</p> <p>3000BC – 800BC Bronze Age</p> <p>800BC – 43AD Iron Age</p> <p>7500BC – 30AD Egyptians</p> <p>43AD – 410AD Romans</p>	<p>776BC – 146BC – Ancient Greece</p> <p>449AD – 1066AD Anglo Saxons</p> <p>793AD – 1066 Vikings</p>	<p>1100BC – 1502AD – Mayans</p> <p>Anglo Saxons – Present: Changing Role of Women.</p> <p>1750AD – 1900AD – Industrial Revolution</p>	<p><b>1562- Present</b> - Transatlantic Slave Trade</p> <p>-</p> <p>1939-1945 - WW2</p> <p>Anglo Saxons – Present – Crime and Punishment</p>
	<p>Using the vocabulary of past, present, before, now</p>	<p>To place known events and objects in chronological order</p> <p>To sequence events and recount changes within living memory</p> <p>To use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time e.g. now, then, yesterday, days, weeks, years, nowadays, past, old, new.</p>	<p>To describe events from the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time</p> <p>To sequence events on a timeline</p>	<p>To use an increasing range of common words, dates and phrases relating to the passing of time e.g. BC and AD.</p> <p>To know the Stone Age is divided into three periods</p> <p>-Palaeolithic 30,000 BC – 10,000 BC</p> <p>-Mesolithic 10,000BC – 8,000BC</p> <p>-Neolithic 8000BC – 3000BC</p>	<p>To place and describe some historical periods and eras on a timeline.</p> <p>To use historic vocabulary to discuss and describe dates, time, periods, eras, chronology and changes.</p>	<p>To understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline.</p> <p>To sequence local, national and international events as well as historical periods.</p> <p>To use dates (BC and AD) and terms accurately in describing events.</p>	<p>To identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change.</p> <p>To describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).</p>

<p><b>Significant People</b></p>	<p>Black History Month – Claudia Jones</p> <p>Monarchy – King Charles</p>	<p>Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale</p> <p>Ole Kirk Christiansen – founder of Lego</p> <p>Joseph Philippe Lemercier Laroche – one of only three passengers of known African ancestry on the titanic with his family on route to Haiti.</p>	<p>Samuel Pepys</p> <p>Neil Armstrong</p>	<p>Tutankhamun</p> <p>Boudicca, Julius Caesar</p>	<p>Alexander the Great</p> <p>Alfred the Great</p> <p>Athelstan, first king of England</p> <p>Edward the Confessor</p>	<p>Pakal the Great</p> <p>Suffragettes</p> <p>James Watt</p> <p>Matthew Boulton</p> <p>George Stephenson</p> <p>Lord Shaftsbury</p>	<p>Harriet Tubman</p> <p>Mary Prince</p> <p>William Wilberforce</p> <p>Noor Khan - <a href="#">Who was Noor Khan? - The National Archives</a></p> <p>John Smyth</p> <p>Anne Frank</p>
<p><b>Invasion &amp; Empire</b></p>	<p>Castles – Comparing palaces across the world.</p>	<p>Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale both served in the Crimea war 1853-56</p> <p>To know that the Crimean War was fought between 1853 and 1856. It was fought in the Crimea (an area in the south of Russia that is now part of the Ukraine). One side were Britain, France and Turkey, and the other side was Russia.</p> <p>To know that Britain Seized Jamaica from the Spanish in 1655. The Island remained a colony of Britain until 1962 – Jamaica was ruled by Britain during the Crimean War.</p> <p>To know about the construction of the Titanic in 1908-1909 in Belfast, Ireland– it was the largest passenger steam ship in the world (Discuss economy and empire).</p>	<p>To know that London in 1666 was the capital of the British Empire.</p>	<p>To know the trade links of Ancient Egypt</p> <p>To know about tribal attacks e.g. Celts during the Iron Age.</p> <p>To know that the Iron Age ended in 43AD after the final Roman invasion of Britain.</p> <p>To know that Boudicca and Celtic warriors revolted against the Roman invaders.</p> <p>To know that Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain in 55-54BC.</p> <p>To know that The Roman Empire had invaded Britain by AD 42.</p> <p>To know that Claudius successfully invaded Britain in 43AD.</p> <p>To know that Julius Caesar invaded Britain twice in 55BC and 54BC.</p> <p>To know the impact Romans had on Britain</p> <p>To know that the Romans army was very skilled and it helped the expansion of the Roman Empire.</p>	<p>To know that Alexander the Great had created a vast empire that stretched from Macedonia to Egypt and from Greece to part of India</p> <p>To know that the Britain was once part of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>To know the impact Romans had on Britain.</p> <p>To know about the invasion of the Picts and Scots.</p> <p>To know about the invasion of the Anglo-Saxons.</p> <p>To know that the Vikings conflicted with the Anglo-Saxons between 793AD to 1066AD for control over Britain. They travelled from Scandinavia and landed in Lindisfarne.</p> <p>To know that the Vikings captured ‘Jorvik’ (York) and was the Viking capital in England</p> <p>To know the 1066 Battle of Hastings Norman invasion of Britain</p>	<p>To know that the British Empire was composed of territories, spanning 6 continents, ruled, or administered by the United Kingdom.</p> <p>To know that Britain’s empire and it’s global trading contributed to the Industrial Revolution.</p>	<p>To know that the British Empire rivalled other European empires.</p> <p>To know that Britain had allies.</p> <p>To know the reasons why WW2 began.</p>
<p><b>Settlements &amp; Social History</b></p>	<p>People who help us – Nurses, priests, polices etc....</p> <p>Different types of houses (Past and Present)</p> <p>Castles (around the world)</p>	<p>To know the role of a nurse.</p> <p>To know that Jamaica was ruled by Britain.</p> <p>Some British people had moved to live in Jamaica (Mary’s Seacole’s father was from Scotland and her mother was Jamaican).</p> <p>In Jamaica herbal remedied were used (garlic, lemongrass etc...)</p> <p>In England, medicines were used.</p> <p>Black people were treated differently in England.</p> <p>People paid different fares and stayed in different parts of the ship.</p>	<p>To know that London was originally a Roman settlement but had been influenced by different waves of settlers e.g. Tower of London (founded by Normans).</p> <p>To know about the life of Samuel Pepys.</p> <p>To know what London was like in 1666 e.g. jobs, buildings compared to modern era.</p> <p>To know that Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas. European settlers arrived to make a new life.</p> <p>To know about the life of Laika the dog, Yuri Gagarin, Valentina</p>	<p>To know the religion and gods of Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>To know the housing and class system of Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>To know some settlements of the Stone Age.</p> <p>To know some settlements of the Iron Age.</p> <p>To know some settlements of the Romans.</p> <p>To know that Homo Sapien (wise man) evolved creatively to make more complex tools and equipment to farm</p> <p>To know that the first man was known as a hunter gatherer</p>	<p>To know how Greek towns were laid out.</p> <p>To know Greek religion, jobs: experiences of men, women, and children, housing and diet.</p> <p>To know some types of housing, diet, religious beliefs e.g. Anglo-Saxon gods and conversion to Christianity.</p> <p>To know that the Anglo-Saxons came looking for farmland and the Vikings were also searching for farmland and treasures to make them rich.</p> <p>To know the rulers of Viking times.</p> <p>To know jobs and education during the Viking era.</p>	<p>To know some Mayan gods and sacrifices, food and diet.</p> <p>To know some Mayan temples.</p> <p>To know that women didn’t have any rights.</p> <p>To know the difference in the treatment of boys and girls:</p> <p>To know differences in: Jobs and Child Employment, Rich and Poor, Schooling. Migration of population from rural to towns and cities.</p>	<p>To know the difference between a slave and a servant.</p> <p>To know that people from Europe travelled to west Africa to be enslaved people.</p> <p>To know that enslaved people were transported to new colonies.</p> <p>To know that slaves were taken from Africa and were made to settle in other countries.</p> <p>To know about the triangular trade.</p>

		<p>Women and children were put on life boats/ rescued before men.</p> <p>To know what life was like on board the Titanic.</p>	<p>Tereshkova and Neil Armstrong.</p> <p>To know that there was a space race linked to the Cold war between the USA and USSR.</p> <p>To know that people went to the seaside as a break from everyday life.</p>	<p>To know that Stonehenge is thought of as the world's most famous prehistoric monument</p> <p>To know that the Stone Age people were nomads but then became settlers.</p> <p>To know that many of Britain's major cities, such as London (Londinium), Manchester (Mamucium), Chester and York (Eboracum), were founded by the Romans.</p> <p>To know the origins of some British place names.</p>	<p>To know the Vikings came from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark) on longships and stole gold and jewels from monks in monasteries.</p> <p>To know many British places were named by the Vikings (the suffix -by coming from the Scandinavian word for 'homestead' or 'village'.</p>		
<b>Crime &amp; Punishment</b>			<p>To know that Thomas Farriner accused Robert Hubert (a Frenchman) of starting the fire at his bakery. Hubert was executed following a false confession.</p> <p>To know that the treatment of animals like Laika the dog was accepted at the time.</p> <p>To know that Christopher Columbus took people to work for him (slaves). To know that the treatment of these people was wrong but accepted at the time.</p>	<p>To know that there were no laws in the Stone Age and Iron Age.</p> <p>To know that criminals took part in Gladiator fighting during the Roman era.</p>	<p>To know laws and justice during the Anglo-Saxon era.</p> <p>To know the Vikings stole treasures from Monasteries.</p>	<p>To know about punishment in school</p>	<p>To know some of the crimes committed by slaves and the punishments that they received.</p> <p>To know some of the crimes committed during war and some consequences of these crimes.</p> <p>To know and compare the types of punishments for committing crimes during different periods in history.</p> <p>To know the Government and the Rule of Law.</p> <p>To know about democracy leading to punishment such as: bankruptcy, exile, death by poisoning.</p>
<b>Texts</b>				<p>Stone Age Boy</p> <p>Stig of the Dumps</p>	<p>Beowulf</p> <p>How to Train your Dragon</p>		<p>Who Was Series: Harriet Tubman</p>
<b>Trips</b>		<p>Sudbury Hall Museum of Childhood - Toys</p> <p>Liverpool Maritime Museum. - Titanic</p>		<p>Grovesnor Museum – Chester</p> <p>Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery</p>		<p>Back to Backs – Birmingham</p> <p>In school workshop with Birmingham Historian Carl Chinn.</p>	<p>Liverpool Slavery Museum</p> <p>Back to Backs – Birmingham</p> <p>In school workshop with Birmingham Historian Carl Chinn.</p>
<b>Web links</b>						<p><a href="#">Women's Histories - The National Archives</a></p> <p><a href="#">Women in Uniform - The National Archives</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Crime and punishment - The National Archives</a></p> <p><a href="#">Who was Noor Khan? - The National Archives</a></p> <p><a href="#">World War II - The National Archives</a></p>