



Knowledge Progression Map: History

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Chronology	The past includes the things that happened yesterday, last week, last year or long ago.	Words that help us to describe the passage of time include yesterday, last week, before and then.	Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically.	A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years.
Artefacts and Sources	Stories, books and pictures can give us facts about life in the past.	Objects from the past can look different to objects from the present.	Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. The shape and material of the object can give clues about when and how it was made and used. Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and paintings.	Artefacts are objects and things made by people rather than natural objects. They provide evidence about the past. Examples include coins, buildings, written texts or ruins. A viewpoint is a person's own opinion or way of thinking about something.
Community and Culture		The way that people lived in the past is not the same as the way that we live now. There have been changes to schools, play activities, toys, food, transport and clothes.	Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment. Important events in the school's history include the opening of the school, the arrival of new teachers and significant changes to buildings. A family tree is a diagram that shows the relationship between people in several generations of a family. Understand what everyday life was like in the Victorian era and in the 1950s. Know how modern-day schools are different to schools in Victorian times.	Aspects of everyday life from the past, such as houses, jobs, shops, objects, transport and entertainment, may be similar or different to those used and enjoyed by people today. Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our local community's history. People in the past have been treated differently due to discrimination and inequality. Activists protest to make changes happen within the community.
Hierarchy and Power		Kings and queens are known as royalty. Some kings and queens are real people, and some are characters in stories.	A monarch is a king or queen who rules a country. Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II are significant, long-reigning monarchs of the United Kingdom. The coronation of Queen Elizabeth II took place on 2 nd June 1952 at Westminster Abbey, London.	The power of the English and British monarchy has changed over time. In the past, some monarchs had absolute power and could make their own rules and laws. Today, we have a constitutional monarch, Charles III, which means that laws are made by parliament and the King represents the nation. Hierarchy is a way of organising people according to how important they are or were. Most past societies had a monarch or leader at the top of their hierarchy, nobles, lords or landowners in the middle and poor workers or slaves at the bottom. Six significant sovereigns in English and British history are Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria and Elizabeth II.
Conflict and Disaster			The Great Fire of London was a major fire that destroyed a large area of London in 1666.	An activist is a person who feels strongly about helping people, other living things or the planet. They protest to make changes happen.
Exploration and Invention		Some people in history are significant because they did important things that changed the world or how we live.		Significant explorers and their voyages include Vasco de Gama's voyage to India, Christopher Columbus' voyage to the Americas, Captain James Cook's voyage to New Zealand and Australia, Roald Amundsen's voyage to the South Pole and Neil Armstrong's voyage to the Moon.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Chronology	Dates and events can be sequenced on a timeline using AD or BC. AD dates become larger the closer they get to the present day. BC dates become larger the further away they get from the present day. The year AD 1 marks the birth of Christ in the Gregorian calendar.	Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths.	Different world history civilizations existed before, after and alongside others.	Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilizations, events and significant inventions in world history.
Artefacts and Sources	Interviews, diaries, letters, journals, speeches, autobiographies, artefacts, photographs and witness statements are historical source materials. However, some historical source materials are more reliable than others. Historical viewpoints demonstrate what a person thinks and feels about a historical event or person. Primary sources include documents or artefacts created by a witness to a historical event at the time it happened. Secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience or participate in the event. A secondary source interprets and analyses a primary source.	Bias is the act of supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way. A primary source is a document or artefact, which provides direct, first-hand evidence of an event, person or time in the past. Primary sources contain the life experiences, thoughts, opinions and beliefs of their writers or creators, which can affect the information included and the way that people and events have been depicted.	Using a range of historical sources and artefacts can reveal a clearer and more accurate picture about a historical event or person.	Different types of bias include political, cultural or racial.
Community and Culture	Stone Age life is defined by the transition from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming. Bronze Age life is defined by the creation of large settlements. Farming became more efficient in the Iron Age and religion was an important part of life. Aspects of everyday life in a Roman town include the use of the forum for decision-making; shops and market places for trade; family life, including the different roles and lifestyles of men and women; slavery and life in a Roman fort. Life became Romanised in, or near, newly built Roman towns and forts, especially in the south of England. The Romans introduced urban living and road networks, cleanliness in the form of running water and bath houses and new beliefs in Roman gods and goddesses, and later, Christianity.	Food, farming and nutrition helped Sumer to develop, because crops grew well on the fertile land near the rivers. There was enough food to feed the growing population, and surplus food to feed specialised workers. Food was also traded with other city states. Sumerian cities, including Uruk and Ur, grew gradually over time. City buildings were built from mud bricks and had defensive walls, winding streets, ports for transport and trade and a range of public buildings. Houses for the wealthy were in the centre of the cities, and homes for the poor were at the edges. Thousands of people lived in and around the cities. People worshipped at temples built on mudbrick platforms called ziggurats and had a variety of specialist jobs. Farmers worked outside the city, and surplus food was stored in granaries inside the city walls or given as religious sacrifices. Egyptian cities grew over time and were surrounded by high walls. Small roads radiated off a main road that ran through the centre. Religion was important, so priests held religious ceremonies at temples and buried the dead in necropolises outside the city. Thousands of people lived in the cities. Wealthy people enjoyed a luxurious lifestyle, enjoying entertainment like hunting and banquets, and they lived in comfortable houses with garden and pools. Poorer people lived more simply, in small, flat-roofed houses, and did specialised jobs inside the city or worked on farms outside. Arts and leisure were important, and the ancient Egyptians enjoyed music, dancing and playing games.		The human impact of the triangular slave trade was wide ranging. People were permanently separated from their families and homes when they were captured. People suffered great hardship and even death in coastal forts and during the middle passage. Many enslaved people were treated badly and suffered illness, injury and physical punishments. Life was very difficult for enslaved people on plantations. Many worked long hours, growing and processing crops like tobacco, cotton and sugar. Living conditions, health and food supplies were poor. Enslaved people were punished by their owners and were not protected by the law. Enslaved people were also subjected to racism and were manipulated and controlled by their enslavers. To prevent rebellion, enslavers used a technique called divide and rule.
Hierarchy and Power	The Bronze Age saw the first example of social hierarchy. Ancient Rome had a clear hierarchy. Over time, it was ruled by a king, a group of men called the senate and an emperor. Below the rulers in the hierarchy, Roman society was split into upper class patricians and equites who owned land and had powerful jobs. Lower class plebeians' and freemen were citizens of Rome who earned their own money. They had a variety of jobs and some were legionary soldiers in the Roman army. Slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy. They were the property of their owners and had no freedom. Some were auxiliary soldiers in the Roman army. Nine significant Roman emperors include: Augustus (63 BC–AD 14); Tiberius (42 BC–AD 37); Caligula (AD 12–41); Claudius (10 BC–AD 54); Nero (AD 37–68); Trajan (AD 53–117); Hadrian (AD 76–138); Commodus (AD 161–192); Constantine (cAD 280–337).	After the invasion the Anglo-Saxons settled across England from east to west. They split England into seven kingdoms: East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, Sussex and Wessex. Each kingdom was ruled by a separate king and there was unrest as these kings fought each other for land and power. Eventually, there were five kingdoms: East Anglia, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex. Athelstan was the grandson of Alfred the Great. He was a successful leader who defeated Viking and Celtic kings during the Battle of Brunanburh. After this battle, Athelstan was the first king who became known as 'King of all England'. The king or lugal was at the top of the ancient Sumerian hierarchy. He made laws, led the army and ordered taxes to be paid. Priests and priestesses were next. They were powerful and told people how to behave to please the gods. The upper classes were successful merchants, scribes, high-ranking soldiers and other professionals. The lower classes were craftspeople, farmers and other workers. Slaves were prisoners of war who were at the bottom of the hierarchy. They worked for the king, priests or upper classes. The pharaoh was at the top of the hierarchy and had absolute power. The vizier ensured that the pharaoh's orders were carried out. Priests performed rituals to keep the gods happy.	The king or lugal was at the top of the ancient Sumerian hierarchy. He made laws, led the army and ordered taxes to be paid. Priests and priestesses were next. They were powerful and told people how to behave to please the gods. The upper classes were successful merchants, scribes, high-ranking soldiers and other professionals. The lower classes were craftspeople, farmers and other workers. Slaves were prisoners of war who were at the bottom of the hierarchy. They worked for the king, priests or upper classes. The pharaoh was at the top of the hierarchy and had absolute power. The vizier ensured that the pharaoh's orders were carried out. Priests performed rituals to keep the gods happy. Scribes and soldiers kept government records and supervised building projects. Skilled craftspeople made objects, including pottery and jewellery, to serve the pharaoh or to trade. Peasant farmers grew crops and worked as builders for the pharaoh. Slaves, who were prisoners of war or criminals, were at the bottom of the hierarchy and were forced to work for the pharaohs or nobles.	Britain played a key role in the Maafa. Elizabeth I gave John Hawkins permission to become the first British slave trader in 1562, and subsequent monarchs granted control of the British slave trade to private companies. British privateers seized lands in the West Indies from Spain, and Britain built plantations on the islands, which used enslaved workers. In total, Britain transported over 3 million enslaved people across the Atlantic, more than any other country. This trade had many consequences, including human suffering, an increase in war and conflict in Africa, a decrease in the African population, the loss of indigenous culture and the creation of racist ideologies. The Axis Powers were Germany (led by Adolf Hitler), Italy (led by Benito Mussolini) and Japan (led by Emperor Hirohito). The Allied Powers were Great Britain (led by Neville Chamberlain and then Winston Churchill), the Soviet Union (led by Joseph Stalin) and the United States (led by Franklin D Roosevelt and then Harry S Truman). Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations also fought for the Allied Powers.

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Conflict and Disaster	After the Roman's successful invasion of Britain in AD 43, there were many power struggles as the Romans tried to take control of Celtic lands and people. These struggles were significant because many tribes, such as the Picts in Caledonia, and key leaders, like Boudicca in England, refused to obey Roman rule. These power struggles caused conflict, death and destruction in the short term, and in the long term they changed the way of life of for the Celts who were defeated. Roman army general, Julius Caesar first invaded Britain in 55 BC, then again in 54 BC. His attempts were unsuccessful. The cause of the invasion in AD 43 was for Emperor Claudius to show he was a skilled military leader and a great emperor. The impact of the invasion was that Britannia became Romanised. Boudicca was the warrior queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe. She rebelled against the Roman Empire because Emperor Nero tried to take the land of the Iceni tribe, charged unfair taxes and attacked her family.	During the period AD 410–1066, Britain came under attack from four groups of invaders, the Picts and Scots, the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings and the Normans. The Jutes first came to Britain at the invitation of the leader Vortigern, to help the Britons defend themselves from the Picts and Scots. However, the Saxons, Angles and Jutes decided to invade and settle to take advantage of Britain’s good farming land. The three tribes invaded from the south and east of England. The Britons were forced to take on Anglo-Saxon ways or move west to Cornwall or Wales while the Anglo-Saxons settled in England. The first recorded Viking invasion happened in AD 789 on the Isle of Portland on the south coast of England. Three ships arrived and were greeted by the reeve of Dorchester, the local official, who was killed. The Norman invasion was caused by the death of Edward the Confessor. There were three claimants to the throne, Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada and William, Duke of Normandy. Harold Godwinson was crowned king, but then marched north and defeated Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. William then invaded the south coast and defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings. William was crowned king on Christmas Day 1066 and this ended the Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule of England.	The Saxons lived by a payment system called wergild. If someone had committed a crime, they had to pay compensation to the victims. They also had to a complete trials of ordeals, which were extremely painful and usually involved hot water and fire. During the Tudor period, harsher punishments were introduced that involved mutilation, execution, humiliation and fines. People were also punished and executed for not following the religion of the time. During the Stuart period, women were accused of witchcraft and subjected to horrific tests and trials. They were usually punished by hanging or being burnt at the stake.	Some enslaved people escaped and created independent Maroon communities. Others carried out day to day resistance, like pretending to be ill or damaging machinery. Enslaved people also created their own cultural identity and practised religions, such as Obeah, as a way of rejecting European culture and rule. Resistance by enslaved people played a key role in the abolition of slavery. There were many causes of the Second World War including the impact that the Treaty of Versailles had on Germany, fascism, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party, expansionism, militarism, the failure of the peace-keeping organisation, the League of Nations, and appeasement by Britain and France. The Battle of Britain was a major air campaign fought over southern Britain from 10th July to 31st October 1940. It was the first major battle in history to be fought entirely in the air. Adolf Hitler wanted to defeat the RAF and gain control of the skies so he could launch Operation Sealion, a land invasion of Britain. The Luftwaffe was the largest air force in Europe but Britain managed to defeat them due to their fighter planes and the Dowding System of air defence. The Battle of Britain was a significant turning point in the Second World War because it was a major defeat for Adolf Hitler, Operation Sealion was put on hold and Germany failed to invade and occupy Britain.
Exploration and Invention	Stone Age life is defined using stone for making tools and weapons. Bronze Age life is defined using metals, including bronze, to make tools, weapons and objects. Iron Age life is defined by the use of metals, including iron, to make stronger, more effective tools and weapons and fine, decorative objects. Roman inventions include forts, roads, bridges, towns, aqueducts, underfloor heating (hypocaust), lighthouses and sewers. The Romans built roads to link up Roman towns and so that the army could move around easily. They were well built from concrete, stone, broken tiles and gravel and were straight. Bridges were built when rivers needed to be crossed.	People in Ancient Sumer started to farm the land and created inventions, such as the plough, the wheel and irrigation, to make work more productive and life easier.		An achievement or discovery may be significant because it affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans.
Civilizations	The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials stone, bronze and iron. These developments made it easier for people to farm, create permanent settlements and protect their land. The growth of the Roman Empire spread the influence of Roman culture, technology and beliefs to North Africa, the Middle East and Europe. Their achievements include the development of trade, building towns, creating a road system, the use of the Latin language and the spread of Christianity.	Ancient Sumer was the first civilization in the world. It developed in the Fertile Crescent in Mesopotamia, c4500 BC, on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Nomads settled on the banks because the land was rich in nutrients and there was plenty of water. As the populations grew, city states, trade and writing developed. Ancient Egyptian civilization grew up around the banks of the Nile, because there was fertile soil in the floodplains. The Egyptians used the water to cook, clean and irrigate crops, and also as a food source. Cities developed over time, and some were home to around 250,000 people. Trade, crafts and food production flourished. Architecture was an important aspect of life. Soldiers and citizens worked together to create buildings from mud bricks or stone and constructed huge pyramids, tombs and monuments for the pharaoh. Art developed and was used to decorate objects and tombs.		A variety of kingdoms developed in Africa over the last 6000 years. Many of these kingdoms, including the Kingdom of Benin, Kingdom of Aksum and the Mali Empire, were powerful, highly-evolved civilizations that created wealth and power from Africa’s abundant natural resources, trade and military prowess.

