Hist	tory	
Year One	Key Stage One	
Year Group Specific Skills	Year Group Spe	cific Vocabulary
Questioning	transport	when
Ask and answer simple questions about what they have heard.	tradition	now
•	research	last
Chronological Understanding	fiction	next
Recognise the difference between past and present		before
Use common words and phrases or answer	non-fiction	
simple questions to sequence events.	event	after
Talk about events using phrases like 'long ago', 'before my parents were born', 'around the time	artefact	first
of Jesus'.	museum	second
	curator	days
Identifying Contrasts and Trends	long ago	months
Make simple historical comparisons (eg spot the difference between pictures).	yesterday	prehistoric
amoronos sotwoon pictaros).	, ,	premstoric
<u>Using Sources</u>	then	
Explain the difference between fiction and non- fiction.		
Access simple books, internet sites, photos,		
recordings, artefacts and other sources that are		
given to them.		
Use parts of stories to show that they understand historical events.		
Show some understanding of the ways we can		
find out about the past (eg books, museums,		
artefacts, archaeology).	Tonics in V	Year Craus
KS1 National Curriculum  Changes within living memory. Where appropriate,	Topics in Y	ear Group
these should be used to reveal aspects of change in		
national life.		
	William the Con	queror - Castles
Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of	Christopher Colu	mbus Chocolata
London, the first aeroplane flight or events	christopher colui	libus – chocolate
commemorated through festivals or anniversaries].		
	Substantiv	e Concepts
The lives of significant individuals in the past who	Concepts present in our curriculum across KS1	
have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare	KS2 Concepts in Bold	
aspects of life in different periods [for example,		
Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher	Indivi	duals
Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and	Disco	The state of the s
Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS	Innov	
Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell].	Trade/Ed	
and, or morenee management and Earth careing.	Leg Mona	
Significant historical events, people, and places in	Mont	
their own locality.		

Hist	tory	
Year Two	Key Stage One	
Year Group Specific Skills	Year Group Specific Vocabulary	
Questioning	empire	strategy
Show curiosity by voluntarily asking questions about what they have heard or read.	ancestor	similarity
about what they have heard of read.	victory	difference
Chronological Understanding	defeat	represent
Sequence events and explain their thinking.	ally	years
Start to note connections over time.	enemy	BC
Date events to the nearest century or era, and	withdraw	BCE
occasionally to the year (eg 1066).	conquer	century
, , ,	pioneer	period
Identifying Contrasts and Trends	document	later
Independently identify similarities and	technology	earlier
differences between people, places, events and ways of life when the subjects are provided for	archaeologist	since
them.		
<u>Using Sources</u>	excavate	long
Start to select and use a range of books,	unearth	at the same time
websites, photos, recordings, artefacts and other sources to learn about the past.		
Choose and use parts of stories to show that		
they understand key features of events, (eg		
through innovating).		
Identify ways in which the past is represented		
(eg fiction, illustrations, film, song, museum displays).		
KS1 National Curriculum	Topics in Year Group	
Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in		
national life.		
Events beyond living memory that are significant	The Holiday Industry in Great Yarmouth	
nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of	f Lord Nelson / Royal Navy	
London, the first aeroplane flight or events		
commemorated through festivals or anniversaries].		
The lives of significant individuals in the past who	Concepts present in our curriculum across KS2	
have contributed to national and international	KS2 Conce	pts in Bold
achievements. Some should be used to compare		
aspects of life in different periods [for example,	Indiv	duals
Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher	Discovery	
Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and	Innovation	
Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS	Trade/Economics Legacy Monarchy	
Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell].		
Significant historical events, people, and places in		
their own locality.		

Hist	tory	
Year Three	Key Stage Two	
Year Group Specific Skills	Year Group Spe	cific Vocabulary
<b>Questioning</b>	ancient	saga
Start to frame questions and answers in	civilisation	epic
historically valid ways (eg about change, about	republic	survive
differences).	exile	infer
	voyage	clarify
Chronological Understanding	navigate	equivalent
Note connections over time.	reign	necessary
Date events to the year.	majority	theme
	organise	version
Identifying Contrasts and Trends	introduce	opinion
note connections within and across periods,	construct	interpret
both those that they study and others they draw	supreme	during
on independently.	population	while
Start to comment on historical changes,	tribe	several
including suggestions about cause and effect.	rural	recently
Start to identify themes within and between	urban	millennium
topics.		
Hoing Courses	primary	age
Using Sources Explain the difference between primary and	secondary	chronological
secondary sources.	source	approximate
Independently select and use sources to satisfy	theory	change
their curiosity about the past.	myth	process
Start to show awareness that there are	legend	originate
sometimes different versions of what happened.	folklore	trace
Explain how the past can often be interpreted to	narrate	
inform opinions.		
KS2 National Curriculum	Topics in Year Group	
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron		
<mark>Age.</mark>	Stone	e Age
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.		
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.	<mark>Egyp</mark>	t <mark>ians</mark>
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the		
Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the	Rom	<mark>ians</mark>
Confessor.		
Local history study.	Substantiv	e Concepts
A study of an aspect or theme in British history that	Concepts present in ou	-
extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond		
1066.	Inva	sion
The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an		
overview of where and when the first civilizations	Migration and Settlement Empire	
appeared and a depth study of one of the following:	Empire Civilis <mark>ation</mark>	
Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The	Trade/Ed	
Shang Dynasty of Ancient China.		
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and	Societal <mark>F</mark>	
achievements and their influence on the western	Legacy	
world.	Monarchy	
Non-European society that provides contrasts with	Leadership	
British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic	Govern	nment
civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900;		
Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c.		
AD 900-1300		

History		
Year Four	Key Stage Two	
Year Group Specific Skills	Year Group Specific Vocabulary	
<u></u>	culture	eventful
	dynasty	intricate
about contrast, cause and effect, reliability).	crusade	assume
	escendant	reliability
Chronological Understanding mo	notheistic	alternative
Note connections, contrasts and trends over	olytheistic	critique
time.	orincipal	summarise
Use the year confidently to date events, and	prosper	contrast
sometimes the month and day	nonarchy	occasion
200	ristocracy	accurate
identifying Contrasts and Trends	heritage	uncertain
Note connections, contrasts and trends - across	evolution	seldom
time but also between places and cultures.	ransition	former
Comment on continuity and change.	develop	latter
raditary tricinics triainir and between topics.	abolish	cause
	tructure	consequence
	ampaign	phase
	typical	abrupt
	unique	decline
like the state of	aracteristic	trend
in coloating courses)	nventional	continuity
Recognise that historical 'facts' can vary	iventional	continuity
depending on the source, and begin to suggest		
reasons for this.		
Start to critique other people's opinions about		
the past.		
KS2 National Curriculum	Topics in Y	oor Group
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron	Topics III 1	ear Group
Age.	Anglo-S	Savons
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.	Aligio	DAXOTIS
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.	Viki	nge
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the	VIKI	iigs
Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the	The Norfolk Broads	
Confessor.	THE NOTIO	IK DI Odd3
Local history study.	Substantive Concepts	
extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond	- pro- pro- co- co- co- co- co- co- co- co- co- c	
1066.	Inva	sion
The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an		
overview of where and when the first civilizations	wilgration and Settlement	
appeared and a depth study of one of the following:	Empire Civilisation	
Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The	CIVIIISACIOII	
Shang Dynasty of Ancient China.	Societal Hierarchy	
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and	Legacy	
achievements and their influence on the western	Monarchy	
world.	Leadership	
Non-European society that provides contrasts with	Govern	-
British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic	GOVEIT	
civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900;		
Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c.		

Hist	cory	
Year Five	Key Stage Two	
Year Group Specific Skills	Year Group Spe	cific Vocabulary
<u>Questioning</u>	mass	pivotal
Ask and answer historically valid questions (eg	propaganda	exceptional
about significance, or the basis of people's	neutrality	generalise
opinions).	suffrage	rigorous
	terrain	verify
Chronological Understanding	conservative	unintelligible
Demonstrate historical perspective by explaining	progressive	inform
contrasts and trends in the short- and long-term.	employ	phenomenon
Use precise dates and explain why some are	impact	perspective
significant (eg transport delay, seasonality).	complex	contemporary
Identifying Contracts and Trands	sustain	epoch
Identifying Contrasts and Trends Sequence and structure complex subjects and	surpass	inevitable
themes.	sparse	subsequent
Start to suggest reasons for connections over	abundant	enduring
time and across places and cultures.	capacity	legacy
Comment on impact and legacy.	obstacle	dominate
Commont on impact and logacy.	futile	diminish
Using Sources	crucial	context
Select, organise and use information from more	2. 2. 2. 2.	
than one source to construct an informed		
response and/or opinion.		
Explain the usefulness and reliability of different		
sources		
Start to develop perspective and judgment by		
explaining how historical 'facts' are often		
interpreted to support opinions.		
Accurately summarise other people's opinions		
about the past.  KS2 National Curriculum	Tonics in V	Took Choup
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron	Topics in Y	ear Group
Age.	Ancient	Greece
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.	Alleiene	dicecc
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.	Tud	ors
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the	luu	013
Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the	Victo	rians
Confessor.	VICLO	rians
Local history study.		
A study of an aspect or theme in British history that	Substantive	-
extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond	Concepts present in ou	r curriculum across KS2
1066.		
The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an	Inva	
overview of where and when the first civilizations	Migration and	
	Emp	
appeared and a depth study of one of the following:	Civilis	
Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China.	Trade/Ec	
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and	Societal H	
achievements and their influence on the western	Leg	
world.	Mona	
	_	<mark>ership</mark>
Non-European society that provides contrasts with	Goveri	nment
British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic		
civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900;		
Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c.		
AD 900-1300		

Histo	ory	
Year Six	Key Stage Two	
Year Group Specific Skills	Year Group Spe	cific Vocabulary
Questioning Regularly ask and answer perceptive questions in historically valid ways.  Chronological Understanding Establish clear narratives within and across periods, and at local, national and world level. Start to use their secure sense of chronology to inform their wider learning (into KS3). Start to use different levels of precision in dating events and explain why that may be appropriate.	economy revenue civic succumb persecute demographic hierarchy doctrine stance attribute controversy	plausible appropriate analyse corroborate discern paraphrase epitomise characterise extrapolate bias tertiary
Identifying Contrasts and Trends Compare and contrast places, people and cultures, analysing their and others' comparisons, extrapolating from them justifying their ideas with evidence.	prejudice robust authentic	simultaneous cumulative decontextualise
Using Sources  Start to understand the idea of 'tertiary' sources. Thoughtfully select, organise, and use relevant information from a range of sources to inform responses, justify their opinions, and politely point out the limitations of others' arguments. Start to use quote marks when using sources for evidence. understanding of reliability/bias, and the concept of historical rigour, to discern and evaluate arguments and interpretations of the past.		
KS2 National Curriculum	Topics in Y	ear Group
Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain. Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots. The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.	WW2  Ancient Baghdad	
Local history study.	Substantive Concepts	
A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.	Invasion  Migration and Settlement  Empire  Civilisation  Trade/Economics  Societal Hierarchy  Legacy  Monarchy  Leadership  Government	
The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China.  Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.  Non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300		