



Let your light shine

History progression

Big ideas	Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Humankind	Everyday life		Talk about past and present events in their own lives and those who are important to them.	Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment.	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.	Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone. Bronze Age life is defined by the use of metals, including bronze. Iron Age life is defined by the use of metals, including iron. Farming became more efficient and religion was an important part of life.	Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life.	Everyday life, including culture, language, settlements, trade and belief systems could change during different periods due to invasion, natural disasters or changes in leadership. However, some aspects of everyday life could continue.	War, oppression, conflict and rebellion can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, ways of life and identity.		
							Aspects of everyday life in a Roman town include the use of the forum; shops and market places; family life, including the different roles and lifestyles of men and women; slavery and life in a Roman fort.	The materials and decoration used to make an artefact can tell us about the skill of the craftworker and the status of the owner. The form can tell us how it was used. Some artefacts can also show us what people believed, what was important to them and how they spent their time.			
							Romanisation occurred when Roman beliefs, technology and culture were adopted by Britons after the invasion of AD 43. 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.				
	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.	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.	Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain. Communities created permanent settlements made up of a number of families, farmed to produce food, made and used pottery, developed tools and weapons and created burial mounds and monuments.	Hierarchy structures in ancient civilisations include (from most to least powerful) a ruler; officials, nobles or priests; merchants, workers and peasants and slaves.	Power in ancient civilisations drove the growth of empires and the development of trade, wealth, arts and culture, society, technology and beliefs. Misuse of power and poor leadership caused these aspects of civilisation to decline.	Leaders and monarchs have changed the course of history in a variety of ways, including invading other countries; oppressing groups of people; advocating democracy; inspiring innovation or introducing new religious or political ideologies.		
								Rome 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 freedmen were citizens of Rome who earned their own money. Slaves were at the bottom.			The consequences of resistance, refusal and rebellion against leaders or hierarchies are far reaching and can include war, conflict, oppression, change and improvement in people's lives.
								There were power struggles in Britain after they invaded. They tried to take Celtic lands. In the short term, they caused death and destruction and in the long term the Celts were defeated.			

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	Civilisations					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 features and achievements of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures.	The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world include the English alphabet and language; democracy, including trial by jury; sport and the Olympic Games; the subjects of mathematics, science, philosophy, art, architecture and theatre.	Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule. Motives include birthright; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs.
						Human invention and ingenuity have changed the living conditions, health, safety, quality of life and cultural experiences of people over time and throughout the world. Examples include the development of tools, the discovery of antibiotics, the writing of Shakespeare and the Industrial Revolution.	The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years.	The characteristics of past civilisations include cities, rule and government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures.	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.
						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.	The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England led to many conflicts. In AD 878, the Anglo-Saxon king, Alfred the Great, made peace with the Vikings, who settled in Danelaw in the east of England. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the remaining Viking rulers and the Vikings in England agreed to be ruled by an Anglo-Saxon king.	The characteristics of ancient civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years.	The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today.
Creativity	Report and conclude	Stories, books and pictures give us information about the past.	Stories, books and pictures are used to help people to find out about people and events from the past.	Stories, pictures and role play are used to help people learn about the past, understand key events and empathise with historical figures.	Historical information can be presented in a variety of ways. For example, in a non-chronological report, information about a historical topic is presented without organising it into chronological order.	Historical information can be presented as a narrative, non-chronological report, fact file, timeline, description, reconstruction or presentation.	Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.	Sources of historical information can have varying degrees of accuracy, depending on who wrote them, when they were written and the perspective of the writer.	Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding primary and secondary sources.
	Communication			Common words and phrases, such as here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago, can be used to describe the passing of time.	A year is 365 days and a leap year is 366 days. A decade is 10 years. A century is 100 years.	Historical terms to describe periods of time include decade, century, millennia, era, AD, CE, BC and BCE.	Historical terms include abstract nouns, such as invasion and monarchy.	Historical terms include topic related vocabulary, which may include abstract nouns, such as peasantry, civilisation, treason, empire, rebellion and revolt.	Abstract terms include nouns, such as empire, civilisation, parliament, peasantry, conquest, continuity, discovery, interpretation, invasion, nation, significance and sacrifice.
						Well composed historical questions begin with statements, such as 'how', 'why' and 'to what extent' and should be based around a historical concept, such as cause and effect, significance or continuity and change.			

