



	Nursery 30-50 Months	Reception 40-60 Months ELG		Phase 1 Key Stage 1 Year 1 & 2	Phase 2 Lower Key Stage 2 Year 3 & 4Phase 3 Upper Key Stage 2 Year 5 & 6
	 Remember and talk about significant events in their own experience 	 Children talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members 	•	Changes within living memory. Where appropriate it should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life	 changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age This could include: late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture
National Curriculum Subject Content	 Recognise and describe special times or events for families or friends 	Children make observations and talk about changes.	•	events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]	 the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain This could include: Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall British resistance, for example, Boudica 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity
Nation	 Develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time 	 Anticipating key events 	•	the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary	 Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots This could include: Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland) Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life Anglo-Saxon art and culture Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne





		Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]	
Knows that information can be retrieved from computers or books	 Children use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future 	 significant historical events, people and places in their own locality 	 the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor This could include: Viking raids and invasion resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England further Viking invasions and Danegeld Anglo-Saxon laws and justice Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066
			 a local history study This could include: a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066) a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066) a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066) a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the





present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain
 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
 a 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.





		Nursery	Reception	Phase 1 Key Stage 1 Year 1 & 2	Phase 2 Lower Key Stage 2 Year 3 & 4	Phase 3 Upper Key Stage 2 Year 5 & 6
icteristic features of the past and an tions of society	Events	 Significant national events such as children in need, bonfire night and remembrance day. These are explored through songs, images and experiences. Holiday news, weekend news and special events 	 Know the difference between past and present in their own lives. Show and tell after the weekend – sharing a take home bear and talking about what has happened 	 Use a wide vocabulary to describe historical events 	 Describe the changes that have happened in the location of the school throughout history Give a broad overview of life in Britain Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world 	 Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school Give a broad overview of life in Britain and some major events from the rest of the world Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world
Build an overview of world history Key concept: Develop an appreciation of the characteristic features of the past and an understanding that life is different for different sections of society	People and diversity	 Princesses, knights and castles from long ago King and Queen role play Explore different customs and traditions based on historical events Visit from the Mayor of Newport Pagnell to talk about local history 	 Know some reasons why people's lives were different in the past Role play individuals from the past and present eg The Queen Explore different customs and traditions based on historical events 	 Describe significant people from the past Recognise there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did 	 Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society Describe characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children 	 Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society Describe the characteristic features of the past including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.





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Understand chronology Key concept: Understand how to chart the passing of time and how some	Sequencing Skills	 Use of a visual timetable (timeline) Days of the week song 	 Use of a visual timetable (timeline) Days of the week song Begin to place significant events in order such as starting school, bonfire night then Christmas 	 Place events and artefacts in order on a time line Label time events with words or phrases such as: past, present, older and newer 	 Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates. 	 Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural) Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with time of relatively little change
	Continuity and Change	 Talk about preschool memories, home visits etc. Progressions in their own time scale Changes in age, children use terminology such as 'when I was a baby', 'I was three and now I'm four' 	 Talk about changes in own lives with support from adults Exposure to how things have changed in their own life 	• Recount changes that have occurred in their own lives	 Understand the concept of change over time representing this, along with evidence, on a time line. 	 Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence on a time line
	Dates	 Use simple vocabulary related to dates Model dates on their work 	 Use vocabulary related to dates Daily change of date 	 Use dates where appropriate 	 Use dates and terms to describe events 	 Use dates and terms accurately in describing events





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es to convey information about the past	Vocabulary	 Nursery rhymes to talk about events in history Vocabulary such as long ago when explaining about when nursery rhymes and traditional songs were written Exposure, modelling and hearing the terminology yesterday, today, tomorrow, how many sleeps, now, next and then, home time, lunch time through stories and rhyme 	 Months of the year, seasons, next week, last week Children to use the vocabulary yesterday, today, tomorrow, how many sleeps, now, next and then, home time, lunch time 	• Use words and phrases such as: a long time ago, recently, when my parents/carers were children, years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time.	Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including:	 Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: Dates Time period Era Chronology Continuity Change Century Decade Legacy
Communicate historically Key concept: Use historical vocabulary and techniques to convey information about the past	Techniques	 Time lapse videos comparing real life time and sped up images Watching things grow over a period of time and what it looked like in the past 	 Take photos of events and look them in the future to talk about what had happened Modelling of using the computer to find out about things from the past. 	 Show an understanding of the concept of nation and a nation's history Show an understanding of the concepts of war and peace 	 Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past Show an understanding of the concept of monarchy, empire and peasantry 	 Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past Use original ways to present information and ideas Show an understanding of abstract terms such as civilisation and democracy





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imes from , an enquiry into and an	Questioning	 Learning what questions are and begin to use questions to find out about something Modelling of who, what, where, why, when questions 	 Opportunities to explore objects and ask simple questions Ask special visitors questions such as where do you live? Going home bear - asking peers questions, what did you do at the weekend? 	 Observe or handle evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past. Ask questions and answer questions such as 'What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago? 	• Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past	
Methods of historical enquiry Key concept: Understand that our understanding of the past comes from , an enquiry into and an interpretation of, available evidence	Using Sources	 Handling old/real/realistic artefacts such as dinosaur bones, eggs and shells. Behaving like an archaeologist – looking for signs of previous habitation eg in the sand, mud etc. Taking photographs of key events and looking at photographs of their own lives in the past (baby pictures) 	 Modelling ways of finding out about the past Using stories, artefacts, pictures to learn about the past Visits from different cultures/people from the past 	 Describe ways to find out about the past Use artefacts, pictures, stories, online sources and databases to find out about the past 	 Suggest suitable source of evidence for historical enquiries Use more than one source of evidence from historical enquiries in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history 	 Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices Use sources of information to form a testable hypotheses about the past
Methods of historical enquiry Key concept: Understand that our ur interpretation of, available evidence	Interpreting	 Restorative practise – what happened? How will it be better in the future? 	 Talk about how the ways that things have changed in the past. 	 Identify some of the different ways the past has been represented 	• Describe different accounts of an historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ	 Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify the claims about the past Show an awareness of the concept of





	Suggest cause and	propaganda and how
	consequence of some of	historians must
	the main events and	understand the social
	changes in history	context of evidence
	-	studied
		 Understand that no
		single source of
		evidence gives the full
		answer to questions
		about the past
		Refine lines of enquiry
		as appropriate