Beamont Primary School History



Curriculum INTENT

Beamont Primary School- History progression through EYFS UW- Past and Present/ The World



| Playing & Exploring - Engagement | | Active Learning - Motivation | Creating & Thinking Critically - Thinking | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Finding out & exploring | Being involved & concentrating | Having their own ideas (creative thinking) | |
| | Playing with what they know | Keep on trying | Making links (building theories) | |
| | Being willing to 'have a go' | Enjoying achieving what they set out to do | Working with ideas (critical thinking) | |

ELG -UW-Past and Present

- -Talk about the lives of the people around them & their roles in society
- -Know some similarities & differences between things in the past & now, drawing on their experiences & what has been read in class
- -Understand the past through settings, characters & events encountered in books read in class & storytelling

| Focus | Chronological understanding Historical Enquiry K | | Knowledge & Inte | erpretation | Commu | nication | Vocab | ulary- To be used daily. | |
|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| Nursery Skills • Retell past events in correct order • Use talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening and anticipate what might happen next, recall and relive past experiences • Remembers & talks about significant times or events for family & friends • Begin to make sense of own lifestory & family's history | | give explanations Understand why and h questions Asks who, what, when | growth, decay and changes over time • Bring in photographs, videos, visitor | | Comment and ask questions about aspects of the familiar world such as the place where I live or the natural world Share stories about people from the past who have an influence on the present | | Understand and use vocabulary such as: yesterday, last week, at the weekend, this morning, last night Understand and use vocabulary such as: how, why, because Understand and use vocabulary such as: I can see, I saw, same, different, change, what happened? Why? because | | |
| Nursery Knowledge | Autumn 1 Colours and feelings | Autumn 2 Families and Celebrations | | Spring 1 s/Under the Sea | Spring 2 Growing and cha | anging | Summer 1 Traditional Tale | es | Summer 2 Chester Zoo |
| Under review | such as a birthday/ day out/ first day at school by looking at images. | Can name their own immediate family. Can talk about the events in the Christmas story. To describe what we 'remember'. | different • Can deso linked to and spec | | Take images of gr and change and so events and retell of happened Can sec the events in a sto | equence what quence | Can make prediction about what might how next Uses question word 'who', 'why', 'where 'when'. Compare cooking-how this changed? otime. | appen Is of e' and | What was the jungle like before poaching? How will poaching affect the number of animals in the wild in the future-Cause and effect. |

Children to be exposed to key vocabulary daily in provision. High quality text to be chosen for story times that allow for questioning opportunities relating to key events. Timeline of events to be placed up on class walls so children can continually retrieve what they have learnt in the past, can explain what is happening in the present and are aware of what will happen in the future. Class floor books to be used to showcase a learning journey over time of significant events.

Beamont Primary School- History progression through EYFS UW- Past and Present/The World



| Playing & Exploring - Engagement | Active Learning - Motivation | Creating & Thinking Critically - Thinking |
|--|--|--|
| Finding out & exploring | Being involved & concentrating | Having their own ideas (creative thinking) |
| Playing with what they know | Keep on trying | Making links (building theories) |
| Being willing to 'have a go' | Enjoying achieving what they set out to do | Working with ideas (critical thinking) |

ELG -UW-Past and Present

- -Talk about the lives of the people around them & their roles in society
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| Focus | Chronological understanding | Historical Enquiry | | Knowledge & Inte | erpretation | Communic | | | ary- to be used daily |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Reception Skills Under review | Use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking and events Compare & contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past Comment on images of familiar situations in the past Understands questions such why, when, where & how Understands a range of com sentence structures includin markers Engage in non-fiction books | | well-formed sentences • Ask questions to find out more & to check understanding of what has been said | | sequence & clarify thinking, ideas, feelings & events • Un how | | yesterd morning • Underst how, wl what, if • Underst can see | tand and use vocabulary: ay, last week, at the weekend, this g, last night tand and use vocabulary such as: hy, because, find out, I wonder , when, why? tand and use vocabulary such as: I , I saw, same, different, similar, , what happened? because, explain | |
| Reception | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | | Spring 1 | Spring | | Summer 1 | | Summer 2 |
| Under review | Families To describe special events that have happened in my life To describe special family members and why they are special To describe what is the same and what is different. | Celebrations Can explain why we remember the Soldiers on Remembrance Day. Can describe who 'Guy Fawkes' was and what he did. Can compare different celebrations and relate to family life. Can retell the Christmas story and how this has influenced us today. Can compare old and new toys. | Can ider homes all features. Explore t building today. Talk about past, blades. | ools used for and compare to ut memories in the ck and white aphs and compare coppecial | Can make prediabout what mignext. Use non-fiction retrieve information Use sources to finformation | ctions ht happen text to ation. | Can describe a var fairy tale character the role they play compare to fiction characters and reapeople today. Can compare a rar homes describing similarities and dif To discuss the first landing- Neil Arms and Astronaut Time | iety of rs and and al I-life age of ferences. | • To look at how Chester Zoo has developed over the years. What has changed? What has stayed the same? • Who was George Mottershead and why was he important? |
| | Significant person | Significant | event | | Significant | t places | | Changes | within living memory |

Children to be exposed to key vocabulary daily in provision. High quality text to be chosen for story times that allow for questioning opportunities relating to key events. Timeline of events to be placed up on class walls so children can continually retrieve what they have learnt in the past, can explain what is happening in the present and are aware of what will happen in the future. Class floor books to be used to showcase a learning journey over time of significant events.

| Year 1: History skills | progression | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|--|
| KS1: POS | | Chro | nological understand | | |
| | CORE VALUES: | CHILDREN FIRST | RESILIENCE | PIONEERING | |

- 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 nationally or globally.
- 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
- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

- Understand the difference between things that happened in the past and the present
- Describe things that happened to themselves and other people in the past
- Order a set of events or objects
- Use a timeline to place important events
- Use words and phrases such as now, yesterday, tomorrow, last week, when I was younger, a long time ago, a very long time ago, before I was born, when my mummy was young etc

Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past

- Recall some facts about people/ events beyond living memory
- Say why people may have acted the way that they did

Historical enquiry

- Identify different ways in which the past is represented
- Explore events, look at pictures and ask questions such as 'which things are old and which are new' or 'what were people doing?'
- Look at objects form the past and ask questions such as 'what were they used for?' and try to answer

Historical interpretation

 Look at books, videos, photographs, pictures and artefacts to find out more about the past

Organisation and communication

- Sort events or objects into groups (past and present)
- Use timelines to order events or objects
- Tell stories about the past
- Talk, write and draw things from the past

Changes within Living memory

- Year 1 End points

 Know living memory means people are alive today who can remember the changes/ event
- Know that my family, the royal family, my school, my house and transport have changed over time
- Know how maps can help us to see change over time
- Know familiar changes and how that goes beyond their lived experience
- Know how artefacts are used to support our understanding
- Know what similarity and change is

Great Fire of London Events beyond

living memory

- Know events can happen beyond living memory and understand this means nobody alive today can remember the event.
- Know that the Great Fire of London had an impact nationally
- Know events can happen beyond living memory
- Know a King rules over a kingdom and England was ruled by a King at the time.
- Know that a large section of London (a settlement) was destroyed by the fire
- Know there were significant changes nationally after the event (town planning and fire service)
- Know that Samuel Pepys was an eyewitness and his diary was historical source.

| Year 2: History skills progression | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| KS1: POS 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 nationally or globally. 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 Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past Use information to describe the past Describe the differences between then and now Look at evidence to give and explain reasons why people in the past may have acted in the way that they did Recount the main events from a significant event in history | Chronological understanding Understand and use the words past and present when telling other about an event Recount changes in my own life over time Understand how to put people, events and objects in order of when they happened using a scale the teacher has given me Use a timeline to place important events Historical interpretation Look at and use books and pictures, stories, eye witness accounts, photographs, artefacts, historical buildings, museums and the internet to find out more about the past | | | | | | | |
| Historical enquiry Identify different ways in which the past is represented Ask questions about the past Use a wide range of information to answer questions | Organisation and communication Describe objects, people or events in history Use timelines to order events or objects or place significant people Communicate ideas about people, objects or events from the past in speaking, writing, drawing, roleplay, storytelling and using ICT | | | | | | | |

| | Year 2 – End points | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|
| Queen Elizabeth 11, Walter Tull, Edith Cavell & Brunel Life of Significant Individuals- national and international | Know events can happen be Know that a significant pers Know that we can learn about | people are alive today who can eyond living memory and unders on is someone we remember do out people from beyond living me e will have an impact on our lives | stand this means nobod ue to their achievements emory by using a variety | y alive today can remember the events or way of life | ent. | | | |
| | CORE VALUES: | CHILDREN FIRST | RESILIENCE | PIONEERING | | | | |

Walter Senior, Roy Chadwick, Battle of Warrington Bridge & Burtonwood Airbase Significant events, people and places in own locality

Stone Age to

Iron Age

- Know what the word significant means
- Know how our local area has changed over time
- Know the reasons why places have significance to our local area.
- Know that people are significant based on their achievements

Know that prehistory is the time before written records.

CORE VALUES:

Know that the period of prehistoric Britain ends with the Roman invasion

CHILDREN FIRST

Know the historic meaning behind significant events

| Year 3: History skills progression | |
|---|---|
| Y3: POS Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age The achievements of the earliest civilisations- an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and an in-depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China | Chronological understanding Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) Use a timeline to place historical events in chronological order Describe dates or and order significant events for the period studied |
| Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past Use evidence to describe culture and leisure activities form the past Use evidence to describe the clothes, ways of life and actions of people from the past Use evidence to describe buildings and their uses of people from the past | - Explore the idea that there are different accounts of history |
| Historical enquiry Use documents, printed sources(achieved materials), the internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visit to museums and visits to sites as evidence about the past Ask questions and find out answers about the past | Organisation and communication Communicate ideas about the past using different genres or writing, drawing, diagrams, data-handling, drama, role-play, storytelling and using ICT |

Year 3 - End points

RESILIENCE

PIONEERING

Know that there are different periods of time in prehistory Stone Age, Bronze age and Iron Age. Changes in Britain from Know what primary and secondary sources are and know how we use artifacts to find out about the past. Stone Age to Know how tools have advanced from wood to metal, settlements have advanced from temporary shelters to hill forts and people have Iron Age advanced from hunter – gatherers to farmers Know historians think stone circles were built for religious purposes Know in Iron Age people began to live in large tribal groups in hill forts led by warrior kings Ancient Know ancient period came after prehistoric period Sumer, The Know early civilizations formed when people began living together in larger organized settlements and can name 4 ancient Indus Vallev. civilisations- Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Sumer and the Shang Dynasty Shang Know all four civilizations were based near rivers and can name benefits of this including irrigation, food, hygiene reasons, trade and Dynasty, transport, Ancient Know the invention of a writing script was significant as humans started to record how they lived. Egypt (Early Know the Egyptians believed in many gods and the afterlife Civilisations) Know the Ancient Egyptians had social classes including the pharaoh, priests, farmers and slaves and only pharaohs and priests The were mummified achievements Know how achievements have impacted life today. of the earliest civilisations

| Year 4: History skills progression | |
|--|---|
| Y4: POS | Chronological understanding |
| - The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain | - Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) |
| - Ancient Greece- a study of Greek life and their achievements on the | and AD (Anno Domini) |
| western world | Order significant events ad dates onto a timeline Describe the main changes in a period in history |
| Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the | Historical interpretation |
| past | - Look at different versions of the same events in history and identify |
| Use evidence to describe what was important to people from the past | |
| Use evidence to show how the lives of rich and poor people from the past differed | Know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that persuades others |
| Describe similarities and differences between people, events and artefacts studied | |
| Describe how some of the things I have studied form the past affect/influence life today | |
| CORE VALUES: CHILDREN FIRST | RESILIENCE PIONEERING |

Historical enquiry

Year 5: History skills progression

- Use documents, printed sources(achieved materials), the internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visit to museums and visits to sites as evidence about the past
- Ask questions and find out answers about the past

Organisation and communication

 Communicate ideas about the past using different genres or writing, drawing, diagrams, data-handling, drama, role-play, storytelling and using ICT

| | Year 4 – End points |
|---|---|
| Mayan Civilisation A non- European Society that provides contrast with British History | Know the Mayans were a civilisation who lived in an area known as Mesoamerican Know the Mayans had many gods and believed in an afterlife Know Mayan society was organised into city states (settlements) and each city was ruled by a different king or queen Know there were many conflicts between the city states Can make comparisons with other civilizations studied e.g settlements and religious beliefs. Know the Mayan civilization began in the ancient period and ended in the early modern period due to invasion Know historians use archaeology to interpret the past |
| The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Julius Caeasr's attempted invasion in 55- 54BC 'Romanisation' of Britain | Know that the Iron Age ended with the arrival of the Romans in Britain Know invasion happens over time and the Romans wanted to conquer Britain for its resources Know Britain was a part of the Roman Empire which had a centralised government. Rome controlled Britain through stationed military leaders (legionary commanders) Know the Romans settled in many places including London, Chester and Warrington because of their location and these settlements continued to develop over time Know the Romans had many gods and believed in an afterlife Know the Roman influenced Britain: urban life, roads, sanitation, centralised government, taxation, language Know Roman Britain ended because of the fall of the Roman Empire and the arrival of other settlers – Angles, Saxon and Jutes |

| Tear 5. History skills progression | |
|---|--|
| Y5: POS The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor 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. | Chronological understanding Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) Order significant events ad dates onto a timeline Describe the main changes in a period in history |
| Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past | Historical interpretation |
| - Choose reliable sources of information to find out about the past | |
| CORE VALUES: CHILDREN FIRST | RESILIENCE PIONEERING |

- Give own reasons why changes may have occurred, backed up by evidence
- Describe similarities and differences between some people, events and artefacts studied
- Describe how historical events studied affect/influence life today
- Make links between some of the features of past civilisations (religion, houses, buildings, trade)
- Understand that some evidence form the past is propaganda, opinion or misinformation and that this affects interpretations in history
- Give reasons why there may be different accounts in history
- Evaluate evidence to choose the more reliable forms.

Historical enquiry

- Use documents, printed sources(achieved materials), the internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visit to museums and visits to sites as evidence about the past
- Choose reliable sources of evidence to answer questions, realising that there is often not a single answer to historical questions
- Investigate own lines of enquiry by posing questions to answer

Organisation and communication

- Communicate ideas about the past using different genres or writing, drawing, diagrams, data-handling, drama, role-play, storytelling and using ICT
- Plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period

Ancient Greece

A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world Know the Classical Golden Age of Ancient Greece came after the four earliest civilizations

- Know early civilizations formed when people began living together in larger organized settlement, sharing culture and beliefs
- Know Ancient Greece was made of city states (settlements) and the most famous were Athens. Thebes and Sparta

Year 5 - End points

- Know the Ancient Greeks had many gods and built temples as places of worship
- Know democracy originated from Ancient Greece and can make comparisons to modern democracy
- Know democracy is significant as it shapes our lives today
- Know the Olympic games were first held by Ancient Greeks to avoid conflict

Vikings and Anglo Saxons

Strugge for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

- Know the Angles, Saxons and Jutes began to settle in Britain after the Romans had left.
- Know The Vikings began to raid Britain nearly four hundred years after the Anglo-Saxons had first settled in Britain. This was followed by a larger invasion.
- Know invasion is an act of aggression and involves an army/ military and invaders want to take control of that place.
- Children know there were many Anglo, Saxon and Viking kingdoms in Britain during this time.
- Children can make comparisons between the Anglo- Saxon and Vikings (settlements, political systems, religion).
- Know Alfred the Great (Saxon King of Wessex) was a significant person because he negotiated a peace treaty with the Vikings.
- Know this period is significant because Kingdom of England was formed during this period
- Children know this period ends with the Norman invasion.

Year 6: History skills progression

Y6: POS

- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066
- A Local History Study

Chronological understanding

- Order events, movements and dates on a timeline
- Identify and compare changes within and across different periods

| Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past Choose reliable sources of information to find out about the past Give own reasons why changes may have occurred, backed up by evidence Describe similarities and differences between some people, events and artefacts studied Describe how historical events studied affect/influence life today Make links between some of the features of past civilisations (religion, houses, buildings, trade) | Understand how some historical events occurred concurrently in different locations Historical interpretation Evaluate evidence to choose the more reliable forms Know that people both in the past and present day have a point of view and this can affect interpretation Give clear reasons why there might be different accounts of history-linking this to factual understanding of the past |
|--|---|
| Use documents, printed sources(achieved materials), the internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visit to museums and visits to sites as evidence about the past Choose reliable sources of evidence to answer questions, realising that there is often not a single answer to historical questions Investigate own lines of enquiry by posing questions to answer | Organisation and communication Communicate ideas form the past using different genres of writing, drawing, diagrams, data handling, drama, roleplay, storytelling and using ICT Plan and present a self-directed projects or research about the studied period |

| Year 6 – End points | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Wars through time and the impact on the local area Looking at WW1 and WW2 and the impact on Britain and the local area | Know Britain has been involved in many wars since 1066 including WWI and WII Know the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand is significant because it is seen as was a catalyst for WWI. Know Walter Tull is significant because he was the first British-born black army officer and the first black officer to lead British troops Know leaders during WWII including Adolf Hitler was elected as the leader of Germany but he later became a dictator Know that invasions are a struggle for power Know that London, Liverpool and Warrington (settlements) were bombed during WWII | | | | | |
| Local history study Britain Beyond 1066- Oliver Cromwell | Know the different ways a country could be run: monarchy/ democracy/ dictatorship Know Cromwell is a significant person nationally as he had an impact on the rule of law in Britain and dismantled the monarchy. Know Cromwell ordered a death of a King and a temporary end to the monarchy Know Warrington was a military headquarters in the North West during the English Civil War because it is the lowest crossing point on the River Mersey Know there is a statue of Oliver Cromwell in Warrington to remember the events of the English Civil War in Warrington | | | | | |

RESILIENCE

PIONEERING

CHILDREN FIRST

CORE VALUES:

| Guiding Principle: "To deliver a first class education through partnership, innovation, school improvement and accountability." | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------|------------|--|--|--|
| • Kno | Know the Peace Centre was built to memory the victims of the 1993 bombing and to find peaceful solutions to conflicts | | | | | | |
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| | CORE VALUES: | CHII DDEN EIDST | DESII IENCE | DIONEEDING | | | |