

Cononley Primary School: Substantive Knowledge Progression – History- EYFS, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

Components	EYFS (Understanding the World)	Key Stage 1 Year A	Key Stage 1 Year B	Year A	Year B	Year C	Year D
	In EYFS and Key Stage 1, children develop an understanding of the past through a study of famous people, events and everyday life. Through these themes, they are provided with a foundation on which the components of our history curriculum can be developed further in Key Stage 2.			Year 3 and Year 4: building on the work studied in EYFS and Key Stage 1, children focus on specific periods of history gaining knowledge of each component including key terms. Year 5 and Year 6: make links between all topics and periods studied throughout Key Stage 2, gaining greater depth of knowledge and historical perspective about each component of the curriculum. They understand the key terms because they have studied them in a range of historical contexts.			
<p>1. Military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons / causes for invasions, battles and wars Consequences of wars Comparison between different periods of time / different countries: similarities and differences. <p>Key terms: battle, civil war, conquer, conquest, conquistador, defeat, invade, invasion, rebellion, siege, war</p>	<p>Castles and Knights:</p> <p>Let’s Celebrate: remembering events, losses in our past. (lost toys, old friends) link to commemoration and remembrance.</p>	<p>Who Lived in Skipton Castle – know the names of some of the Clifford family who lived in the castle in the past the main rooms of the castle and what they were used for; why the castle was used as a fortress.</p> <p>Remembrance Day –know the reason why we remember people who gave their lives in wars. Know why the poppy is a symbol of commemoration.</p>	<p>Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell – know about the lives and achievements of the nurses, how they helped the soldiers and why we remember them today – link to commemoration and remembrance.</p> <p>Remembrance Day –know the reason why we remember people who gave their lives in wars. Know why the poppy is a symbol of commemoration.</p>	<p>Ancient Greece: know about the reasons for the wars between Athens and Sparta.</p> <p>Anglo Saxons and Vikings: know about the reasons each had for invading England. Know that Anglo Saxon tribes often fought each other. Know the locations and reasons for the main battles between Anglo Saxons and Vikings and the significant kings and rulers.</p>	<p>Ancient Maya: know the reasons why the Spanish conquistadors came to Mesoamerica and what the consequence was.</p>	<p>The History of Skipton Castle – know about the Norman conquest and why there is a castle in Skipton; how and why the castle changed over time. Know about the Civil War and why Skipton castle was under siege and the role of Lady Anne Clifford.</p>	<p>Stone Age to Iron Age – know that by the bronze age people belonged to tribes and hill forts were built for protection against other tribes. Know that evidence found in burial site shows us that battles between tribes took place. Know some of the reasons for the battles.</p> <p>Roman Britain – know that the Romans conquered Britain in AD 43. Know why the Roman army was successful. Know why some tribes rebelled and some became allies of the Romans.</p>
<p>2. Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and contrast the different types of government in the past: in the UK and the ancient world: differences and similarities How the way Britain / UK is ruled has changed / stayed the same throughout history. Know how maps and political boundaries are affected by changes in government (Anglo Saxon kingdoms; Danelaw; Roman Empire; Norman conquest;) <p>Key Terms: city state, decline democracy, dynasty, empire, kingdom, monarch, monarchy, parliament.</p>	<p>Let’s Celebrate: remembering events, losses in our past. (lost toys, old friends) link to commemoration and remembrance. – <i>this could include commemoration / celebration connected with the Royal family.</i></p> <p>Know the name of a significant event (birthday, bonfire night, Christmas, Eid, Divali etc)</p>	<p>The Great Fire of London - know that the king helped to put out the fire. Compare role of the monarch with our Queen today.</p> <p>Who Lived in Skipton Castle – know about other people who live in castles like the Queen.</p> <p>Bonfire Night: know that the reason for the gunpowder plot was to blow up the king in the houses of parliament.</p>	<p>Bonfire Night: know that the reason for the gunpowder plot was to blow up the king in the houses of parliament.</p> <p>What Was it Like to live in Cononley in Victorian Times? Know that Queen Victoria was a monarch who reigned for a long time (64 years) and that she is related to our present Queen (her great, great grandmother)</p>	<p>Ancient Greece: know that the Ancient Greeks wasn’t a single country ruled by a single country, but was made up of a number of city-states; hierarchy in society. Know the reasons why there were city states and the different rulers in the city states. Know that two of the most powerful city states were Athens and Sparta. Know about Greek democracy.</p> <p>Anglo Saxons and Vikings: know about hierarchy on society; know that the Anglo Saxon Britain was not one kingdom but several. Know what happened to the kingdoms after the Vikings invaded, including Danelaw. Know the impact of Anglo Saxon kingdoms and Danelaw on the UK today.</p>	<p>Ancient Maya: hierarchy in society know that the Ancient Maya lived in City States ruled by powerful kings.</p>	<p>Ancient Egypt: know that Ancient Egypt was a monarchy: it was ruled by a powerful pharaoh. There were several dynasties who ruled Ancient Egypt (people from the same family).</p> <p>The History of Skipton Castle: know that castles were built throughout England as a result of the Norman conquest; know that the two opposite sides fighting the Civil war were Roundheads (parliamentarians) and Cavaliers (royalists, supporters of the monarchy) and the reasons why they were fighting. Know how the Civil War affected Skipton. Know about the impact of the Civil War on parliament and the monarchy in the UK today.</p>	<p>Stone Age to Iron Age: know that the Celtic tribes were ruled by kings and queens and that the tribes ruled over different areas of Britain.</p> <p>Roman Britain: know that Rome was a large empire, ruled by one powerful leader and the Roman empire expanded because they invaded other countries and took over. Know how Britain was ruled before and after the Roman invasion. Know how Britain was ruled after the Romans left.</p>
<p>3. Social and Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and contrast different societies and cultures in the UK and the ancient world: differences and similarities between the daily lives of different 	<p>Let’s Celebrate Know the name of a significant event (birthday, bonfire night, Christmas, Eid, Divali etc) Name the members of their immediate and extended family Use photographs to talk about their family’s past Know that photographs tell stories about our past</p>	<p>Holidays in the Past – know about: know holidays in the past and compare with holidays today, including entertainment and transport.</p> <p>Who Lived in Skipton Castle- find out about life for people who lived and worked in Skipton Castle.</p>	<p>Toys and Games in the Past: compare toys from 10 years ago with toys today. How have children’s lives changed, how have they stayed the same.</p> <p>What Was it Like to live in Cononley in Victorian Times?</p>	<p>Ancient Greece and Anglo Saxons and Vikings Know about: -hierarchy in society; homes, food, farming; , jobs, buildings, communication; leisure time; religion.</p>	<p>Ancient Maya and Industrial Revolution Know about: hierarchy in society; homes, food, farming; jobs, buildings, communication; leisure time; religion.</p>	<p>Ancient Egypt and History of Skipton Castle: hierarchy in society; homes, food, farming; , jobs, buildings, communication; leisure time; religion</p>	<p>Stone Age to Iron Age and Roman Britain: hierarchy in society; homes, food, farming; , jobs, buildings, communication; leisure time; religion</p>

<p>people: rich and poor; women and men; girls and boys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant inventions or events which changed societies <p>Key Terms: civilisation, clan, tribe, culture, hierarchy, nomads, settlers, slavery, society, technology</p>	<p>Remembering events , losses in our past (lost toys, old friends)</p>	<p>The Great Fire of London -find out about everyday life in the past in London and how it changed after the fire.</p>	<p>compare home, school, transport, buildings, jobs and say how they have changed over time. Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell – compare hospitals in the past with hospitals today.</p>				
<p>4. Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the reasons why different people invaded and settled in Britain; Know why trade is important to cultures and civilisations Know about transport and trade routes in Britain's past; compare with trade routes in ancient civilisations throughout the ancient world Significant inventions which made it easier to trade (transport routes, methods of transport.) <p>Key Terms: conquer, conquistador, decline, empire, exploration, immigration, invade, invasion, settlers, agriculture, trade</p>	<p>Castles and Knights: Use photographs to talk about their family's past Know that photographs tell stories about our past (holidays, transport, toys, jobs).</p>	<p>Holidays in the Past – know about: how people travelled to different holiday destinations in the past; how holidays and holiday entertainment have changed during the last 100 years.</p>	<p>What Was it Like to live in Cononley in Victorian Times? Find out about the buildings in Cononley which used to be mills in Victorian times and why they are now flats and houses. Find out about how people travelled in Victorian times and when the first railway station was built in Cononley.</p>	<p>Anglo Saxons and Vikings: Know the reasons why Angles, Saxons and Jutes came to Britain and settled. See evidence found in archeological sites of Anglo Saxon trade with other countries. Know about Viking raids, sea trade routes and impact of trade on Anglo Saxon and Viking society. Ancient Greece Know that Ancient Greeks also traded by sea and the impact of trade on Ancient Greece.</p>	<p>Ancient Maya: Know what goods they traded, who they traded with and how they traded (transport and trading routes.) Know the impact of trade on the Ancient Maya. Know about the impact of the Spanish explores and traders on the Ancient Maya. Industrial Revolution: know about goods, trade routes and transport in the Skipton area before and after the Industrial Revolution and the technology which escalated the pace of change.</p>	<p>Ancient Egypt: know about the importance of the River Nile as a trade route. Skipton Castle today: how its role as a visitor attraction in the 21st century enables Skipton Castle to survive today.</p>	<p>Stone Age to Iron Age: the growth of trade during the Bronze and Iron Age; the evidence of traded goods found in graves; Roman Britain: know the reasons why the Romans invaded and settled in Britain evidence of trade from the extent of the Roman Empire found in Britain. Communication links which enabled trading; roads and sea routes.</p>