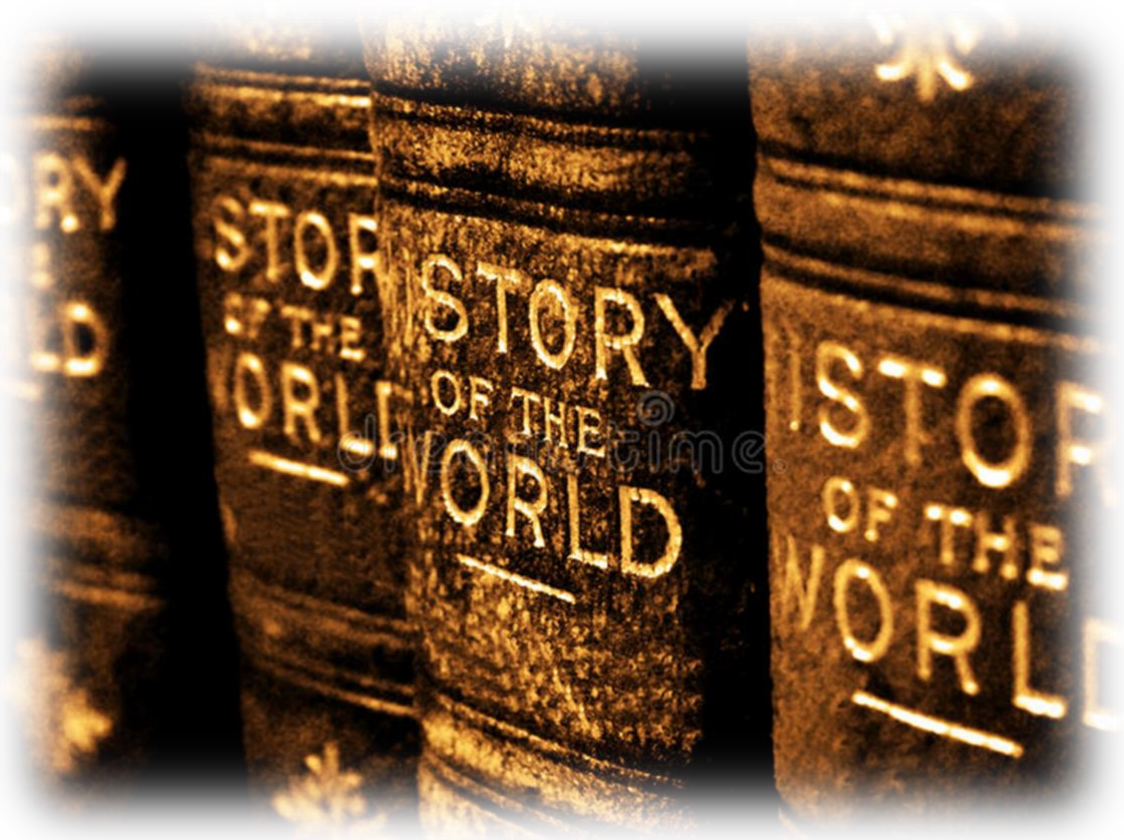




EQUALS TRUST



History Curriculum v2



History Curriculum Statement

Intent – What do we want for our children as Historians?

At KPNS, we believe that a high-quality history education will help pupils gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. We aim to inspire children to become time detectives, developing their curiosity to know more about the past and develop their understanding of chronology through an enquiry-based approach. History teaching focuses on enabling children to think as historians in a fun, exciting and cross-curricular way building on their skills and knowledge as they progress through the school. Visits and artefacts will be used to bring the past alive and encourage children to investigate and develop their skills of enquiry.

At KPNS, we aim to:

- Foster in children an interest in the past, developing their historical vocabulary to enable them to discuss and interpret events from the past
- Enable children to know about significant events in British history and World history to appreciate how things have changed over time.
- Develop pupils' understanding of chronology and skills of enquiry and investigation.
- Help children understand society and their place within it, so that they develop a sense of their own cultural heritage and an understanding of history in their locality, including in depth local studies.

Implementation – How will we carry out our vision?

We will implement our vision by teaching through a 'historical lens' and asking questions like an historian; using our what, where, when grids to ensure coverage and progressions for vocabulary, knowledge and skills.

Chronological Understanding: When did this happen/people live? What changed? What came before/after? How long did it take? How would you describe this period? What so we know about this time? What does AC/BC mean? What were the sequence of key events during this period?

Cause and Consequence: What happened and why? What was the result of the event? Who was affected? What was the impact of the event on others? What was it important? How do key events link? What influenced these events?

Continuity and Change: What has stayed the same and what is different? Tell me how something is different... What other periods of history is that the same as? Is it still like that today and why? Which changes were the most significant? Did it change like this everywhere and for everyone?

Similarities and Differences: What is the same and what is different? Who would this have been different for? Was this the same for everyone? Which groups was this different for? Why do people believe there was this difference? Can you give an example to support your thinking?

Historical Significance: What happened? Why was it important? Who was an important person and why were they important? What did the person do that was important? What changed as a result of the important event? How did life change forever following this?

Communicate Historically: Using historical language and vocabulary, explain and discuss what you have found out about. How do we evaluate the evidence?

Planning:

- All planning should be on the KPNS Topic planning format and is driven by a '**big idea**'. Skills, knowledge and vocabulary are clearly identified, and lesson planning is supported by the use of key historical questions with opportunities for spaced retrieval practice.
- **Rising Stars unit plans and Cornerstones Maestro are used to support the planning process.**
- Knowledge organisers support teaching and learning and are similarly structured around the subject driver 'big idea' and key historical enquiry questions that the children should be able to answer by the end of the unit.
- Clear learning objectives, outcomes, skills and questions are identified. The historical lens for each lesson should be identified along with any questions that probe that lens (using supporting progression grids).
- A topic cover page should be stuck at the start of each topic and show the topic title, relevant image and have a small space for a short cold task (allows pupils to show prior learning- see WAGOLL below).
- All planning should be uploaded onto All Staff at the start of every half term.
- A cross-curricular approach to planning topic with clear skills and knowledge taught, detailed and in line with the '**Thinking like a Historian; what, where, when**' document.

- Four pieces of formal written work should be planned every topic (two to be completed in English sessions, with hot and cold tasks) to ensure that children are given the chance to embed their knowledge and apply their English skills.
- Enrichment opportunities to promote cultural capital and British Values should be carefully planned and implemented through hooks for the start of the topic, trips, visitors and links with the local community.
- Hot tasks are used at the end of the unit to assess what the children know and have remembered. These can be presented in a number of ways depending on the topic; collage, written work, PowerPoint, knowledge organisers etc.

Inclusion:

Teachers set high expectations for all pupils. They will use appropriate assessment to set ambitious targets and plan challenging work for all groups, including:

-more able pupils, pupils with low prior attainment, pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds, pupils with SEND, pupils with English as an additional language (EAL).

Further information can be found in our statement of equality information and objectives, and in our SEND policy and information report.

Impact – How will we assess what the children know, remember and understand?

Teachers will monitor the impact of their teaching using:

- AFL during lessons
- Spaced retrieval activities embedded into planning and practise (including low stakes quizzes).
- Knowledge organiser based hot tasks at the end of each topic to assess what knowledge has been remembered and what skills have been mastered,

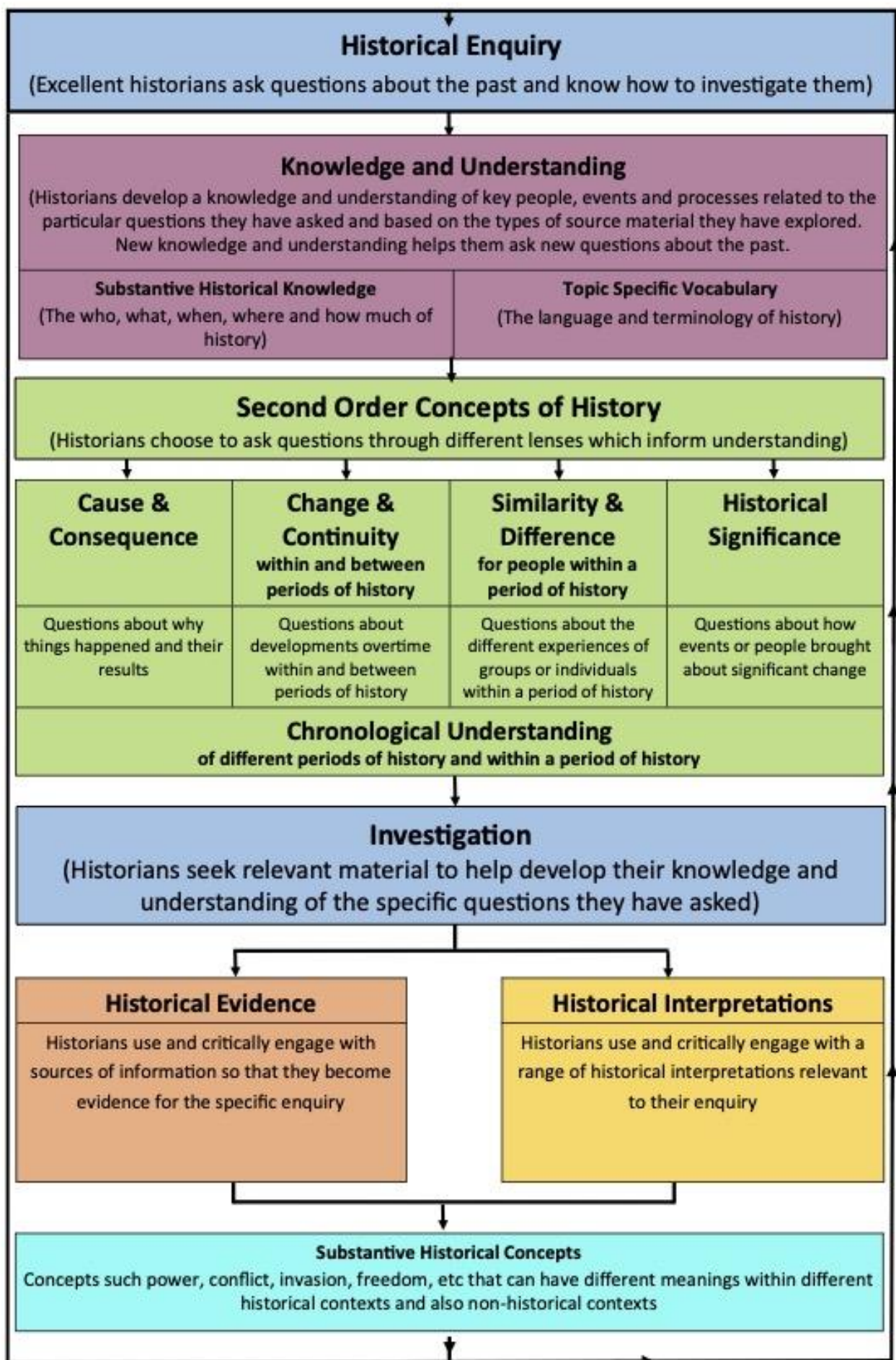
The Subject Leaders monitor the way their subject is taught throughout the school by looking at the intent, implementation and impact using:

- Planning scrutiny and book dips to evaluate the impact of what is known and remembered.
- Pupil interviews/Learning walks; assess impact of spaced retrieval, what is known and remembered.
- External and internal moderation within Equals Trust Groups for QA and to share best practise.
- SIL and Governor visits to monitor provisions and provide clear next steps.
- Planning and delivering CPD.



























The Subject Leaders also have responsibility for resources; storage and management. All of the monitoring information is used by the Subject Leaders to ensure our provision and pupil outcomes are the very best they can be. Any next steps to move the subject and the children's learning forward are fed into the Subject Leader's monitoring and action plans, which form part of the whole school improvement plan.

Governors monitor whether the school is complying with its funding agreement and teaching a "broad and balanced curriculum" which includes the required subjects, through:

- Governor monitoring visits
- Head Teacher reports
- The School Improvement Plan



History Overview

	Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
EYFS Cycle A	Marvellous Me! 	Long Ago! 	Books, Books, Books! 	Creep, Crawl, Wriggle 	Let it Grow 	On the Beach 
EYFS Cycle B	Super Me! 	Let's Celebrate 	Once Upon a Time 	Build it up! 	Big Wide World 	Animal Kingdom 
Year 1	My childhood: Toys 	CC link with Geography Driver 'Our Local Area' with 2 weeks of Local History. What was Keyworth like in the past?		Great Fire of London 		Transport Over Time. 
Year 2		Marvellous Monarchs -Significant Monarchs and their roles and responsibilities. 		How was life different for children in the past? (Victorian Times) 		Seaside Holidays Past and Present. 
Year 3			Tribal Tales Through The Ages (Stone Age/ Bronze Age/Iron Age) 			Mortals and Gods (Ancient Greece) 
Year 4		Roman  Warriors		Raiders and Traders (Anglo Saxons and Vikings) 		
Year 5	Down The Mines (Mining local history) 		Terrible Tudors 			Pharaohs (Ancient Egypt) 
Year 6	Evacuate, Evacuate! 	Hola Mexico (Mayan Civilisation) 	CC Links with Geography Driver 'Arctic Adventures and The Frozen Kingdom' -Significant Person Sir Earnest Shackleton -Significant Event Sinking of Titanic 1912			

The 'Big Ideas' and Enquiry Questions

	Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
EYFS Cycle A	Marvellous Me!	Long Ago!	Books, Books, Books!	Creep, Crawl, Wriddle	Let it grow,	On the Beach
	Who is Amelia Earhart?	What happened today/yesterday? How have we changed? What does extinct mean? What is a museum? Who is Mary Anning? What stories were told hundreds of years ago?	What did I do today? What did I do yesterday? What will I do tomorrow? What day is it today? What will I do next?	What did I do today? What did I do yesterday? What will I do tomorrow? What day is it today? What will I do next?	What did I do today? What did I do yesterday? What will I do tomorrow? What day is it today? What will I do next?	What did I do today? What did I do yesterday? What will I do tomorrow? What day is it today? What will I do next?
EYFS Cycle B	Super Me!	Let's Celebrate	Once Upon a Time	Build it up!	Big Wide World	Animal Kingdom
	Who is in my family?	What did I do during half term? What do I celebrate? What happened yesterday? Can I talk about my day?	What did I do today? What did I do yesterday? What will I do tomorrow? What day is it today? What will I do next?	What did I do today? What did I do yesterday? What will I do tomorrow? What day is it today? What will I do next?	Where do I live?	What did I do today? What did I do yesterday? What will I do tomorrow? What day is it today? What will I do next?
Year 1	My childhood: Toys			Great Fire of London		Transport Over Time
	Are iPad more exciting than grandma and grandad's toys?			What happened in 1666 and who was Samuel Pepys?		How and why has transport changed over time?
Year 2		Marvellous Monarchs		How was life different for children in the past? (Victorian Times)		Seaside Holidays Past and Present
		Who were the significant monarchs and what was life like for a monarch?		How was life different for children in the past?		How have seaside holidays changed since our grandparents were children?
Year 3			Tribal Tales Through The Ages (Stone Age/ Bronze Age/Iron Age)			Mortals and Gods (Ancient Greece)
			Who first lived in Britain?			How did Ancient Greek life impact on us today?
Year 4		Roman Warriors		Raiders and Traders (Anglo Saxons and Vikings)		
		What happened when the Romans came to Britain?		What was life like during the Dark Ages?		

Year 5	Down The Mines (Mining local history)		Terrible Tudors		Pharaohs (Ancient Egypt)
	Why was coal mining important to our local area?		What was life like for different people in Tudor Britain and was Henry VIII a good king?		What did we learn from the Ancient Egyptians?
Year 6	Evacuate, Evacuate!	Hola Mexico (Mayan Civilisation)			
	What was life like for children during WW2?	Who were the Maya and why should we remember them?			

Thinking like a historian. As historians, children will be taught to use the language and terminology of history and how we interpret evidence and accounts of people, societies and events from the past. Teaching children to think like a historian requires creating a **historical lens** by teaching all of these concepts within a unit. What we teach, where we teach it and when we teach it? (*skills*, vocabulary & knowledge)

Vocabulary and Lens Strand Progression							
Historical Lens	EYFS	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cause and Consequence Why people did things Why did an event happen? What happened as a result? Why did it happen? What was the result? Who was affected? What was the impact of the event on others? Why was it important? How do key events link? What influenced these events?	Describe important events in their life. Important in their life like birthdays, Christmas and religious celebrations, special visitors or trips, holidays.	Describe important events in the school's history. Important events in the school's history could include the opening of the school, the arrival of new teachers, special visitors and significant changes to buildings.	Describe, in simple terms, the importance of local events, people and places. Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our local community's history.	Analyse a range of historical information to explain how a national or international event has impacted the locality. National and international historical events, such as wars, invasions, disease, the invention of new technologies and changes in leadership, can have a positive or negative impact on a locality and can shape the beliefs, identity, settlement and culture of people in the locality.	Describe and explain the impact of a past society on a local settlement or community. A past event or society can impact a local settlement in several ways, including the layout and use of land in the settlement; changes to the number of people who lived or worked there over time; the creation of human features, such as canals, castles or factories; place names and language.	Investigate evidence of invasion and settlement in the locality. Evidence of invasion and settlement can include buildings, earthworks and other forms of archaeological evidence; place names and family names; primary and secondary sources of information, including documents and artefacts, stories, myths and legends.	Present an in-depth study of a local town or city, suggesting how to source the required information. Sources of information for a study of a local town or city include primary sources, such as letters, diaries, official documents, artefacts and buildings that were created at the time of specific events, and secondary sources, such as memorial and commemorative plaques, information books and research produced after the event.
Cause and Consequence	Begin to learn about key events from the past. To listen to stories from the past, e.g buildings, dinosaurs, jobs and transport	Describe an aspect of everyday life within living memory. Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment.	Describe the everyday lives of people in a period within or beyond living memory. 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.	Describe the everyday lives of people from past historical periods. Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gather lifestyle to farming. Bronze Age life is defined by the use of metals, including bronze, to make tools, weapons and objects, and the creation of large settlements and social hierarchy. Iron Age life is defined by the use of metals, including iron, to make stronger, more effective tools and weapons and fine, decorative objects. Farming became more efficient and religion was an important part of life.	Describe the 'Romanisation' of Britain, including the impact of technology, culture and beliefs. The influences of Roman civilisation on Britain include the building of roads, houses and villas with technology, such as underfloor heating; the building of forts and fortified towns; the use of language and numbers in the form of Roman numerals and the spread of Christianity.	Explain how everyday life changed for people after invasion. Keyworth was changed by an invasion (WW1) in many ways, including the adoption of religion, culture and language; the structure and uses of settlement; opportunities for trade and the destruction of previous belief systems and ways of life.	Evaluate the human impact of war or conflict on the everyday life of a past or ancient society. War can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, way of life and identity.

Cause and Consequence	Begin to learn about key events from the past. To listen to stories from the past, e.g e.g buildings, dinosaurs, jobs and transport	Describe a significant historical event in British history. Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people. Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people. Important individual achievements include great discoveries and actions that have helped many people. Examples include Florence Nightingale's improvements in hygiene and hospital care and Captain Cook's mapping of newly discovered continents and islands and his circumnavigation of the Earth.	Describe and explain the importance of an individual's achievements. Important individual achievements include great discoveries and actions that have helped many people. Examples include Florence Nightingale's improvements in hygiene and hospital care and Captain Cook's mapping of newly discovered continents and islands and his circumnavigation of the Earth.	Describe how a significant event or person in British history changed or influenced how people live today. Significant events or people in the past have caused great change over time. They have influenced how people live today because they have formed countries and boundaries; created buildings and objects that are still used today; helped to improve health, knowledge and understanding through scientific research and discovery and provided inspiration for the way people should live.	Describe a series of significant events, linked by a common theme, that show changes over time in Britain. Individual events linked to themes, such as the rise and fall of the monarchy, uprisings and rebellions, great inventions and crime and punishment, all show changes in British life over time. Explain the cause, consequence and impact of invasion and settlement in Britain. Anglo-Saxons and Scots from Ireland invaded Britain to fight and capture land and goods because the Romans had left. Anglo-Saxons also wanted to find farmland after flooding in Scandinavia. They wanted to make new homes and settlements and eventually settled in kingdoms, first across the south-east and eastern England and then across the whole country. These kingdoms later became the counties of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Middlesex and East Anglia.	Create an in-depth study of an aspect of British history beyond 1066. 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.	Debate the significance of a historical person, event, discovery or invention in British history. Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration.
	Historical Lens	EYFS	1	2	3	4	5

<p>Cause and Consequence</p>	<p>Begin to learn about key events from the past. To listen to stories from the past, e.g e.g buildings, dinosaurs, jobs and transport</p>	<p>Describe the hierarchy of a past society. A monarch is a king or queen who rules a country.</p>	<p>Describe the hierarchy of a past society. 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.</p>	<p>Describe the roles of tribal communities and explain how this influenced everyday life. Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain and supplanted the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. 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.</p>	<p>Describe the hierarchy and different roles in ancient civilisations. Hierarchy structures in ancient civilisations include (from most to least powerful) a ruler; officials, nobles or priests; merchants, workers and peasants and slaves. Describe the significance and impact of power struggles on Anglo-Saxon Britain. The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England lead 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.</p>	<p>Describe the significance and impact of power struggles on Anglo-Saxon Britain. The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England lead 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. Year 4 objective? Raiders and Traders</p>	<p>Describe and explain the significance of a leader or monarch. 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.</p>
<p>Historical Lens</p>	<p>EYFS</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p>

Cause and Consequence				Describe how past civilisations or lives of people in Britain developed during the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. 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. .	Explain the cause and consequence of invasion and migration by the Romans into Britain. The cause of the Roman invasion of Britain was to gain land, slaves and precious metals, after conquering many other countries to the east of Rome. The consequence of invasion was conflict with the Celtic tribes that lived in Britain. Over time, many people in the east of England became Romanised, living in Roman towns and taking on aspects of Roman culture, such as religion and language. Many people in the west of Britain retained their Celtic characteristics and lifestyle.	Explain the cause, consequence and impact of invasion and settlement in Britain. Anglo-Saxons and Scots from Ireland invaded Britain to fight and capture land and goods because the Romans had left. Anglo-Saxons also wanted to find farmland after flooding in Scandinavia. They wanted to make new homes and settlements and eventually settled in kingdoms, first across the south-east and eastern England and then across the whole country. These kingdoms later became the counties of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Middlesex and East Anglia.	Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy). The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, 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 be seen in society today.
Historical Lens	EYFS	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cause and Consequence				Describe the achievements and influence of the ancient Greeks on the wider world. 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 and philosophy and art, architecture and theatre.	Describe the significance and impact of power struggles on Britain. The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England lead 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.	Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy). 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.	Describe and explain the common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs from different historical periods. Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule, including by democratic vote or the divine right of kings, and personal qualities, such as determination and the ability to communicate. Motives include birthright; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs.

Cause and Consequence				<p>Describe ways in which human invention and ingenuity have changed how people live.</p> <p>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, writing of Shakespeare and the Industrial Revolution</p>	<p>Construct a narrative of a past civilisation, focusing on their features and achievements. The features and achievements of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures.</p>		<p>Describe some of the greatest achievements of mankind and explain why they are important.</p> <p>A great 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.</p>
					<p>Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy). 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.</p>	<p>Study a feature of a past civilisation or society. The characteristics of past civilisations include cities, rule and government, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and set social structures.</p>	<p>Describe some of the greatest achievements of mankind and explain why they are important.</p> <p>A great 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.</p>

Progression Map for Second Order Concepts of History: Cause and Consequence

Key Questions: Why did that happen? What was the result of that happening?

	EYFS		KS1		Y3/4		Y5/6	
Cause and Consequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Question why things happen and give explanationsBegin to identify what made something happen		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Begin to recognise that significant events happened because of a causeBegin to understand that aspects of life changed following an event		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify reasons for and results of people’s actions understand why people may have had to do somethingLook for links and effects in time studied offer a reasonable explanation for some eventsAddress and devise historical questions about causeComment on the importance of cause and effects for some key events.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examine causes and results of great events and impact on peopleWrite an explanation of a historically significant event terms of cause and effect use evidence to support and illustrate their explanation know key dates, characters and events of time studiedShort and long term causes and events identified and explained	
Possible Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">What happened? Why?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Why people did thingsWhy did an event happen?What happened as a result?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Why did it happen?What was the result?Who was affected?What was the impact of the event on others?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Why was it important?How do key events link?What influenced these events?	
Change and Continuity	To comment on familiar changes around them and changes that have happened to themselves.	Describe changes within living memory (approximately 100 years). Changes within living memory have happened over the last 100 years and include technology, exploration, workplaces, houses and jobs, leisure, family and social structures.	Describe how an aspect of life has changed over time. Life has changed over time due to changes in technology, inventions, society, use of materials, land use and new ideas about how things should be done.	Summarise how an aspect of British or world history has changed over time. Aspects of history that can change over time include rule and government, jobs, health, art and culture, everyday life and technology.	Answer and ask historically valid questions about changes over time and suggest or plan ways to answer them. Changes over time can happen rapidly or slowly and are affected by the desire for people to change, their beliefs, the availability of resources and technology, and social and economic circumstances.	Frame historically valid questions about continuity and change and construct informed responses. Continuity is the concept that aspects of life, such as rule and government, everyday life, settlements and beliefs, stay the same over time. Change is the concept that these aspects either progress and become bigger, better or more important, or decline and become smaller, worse or less important.	Describe the causes and consequences of a significant event in history. The causes of significant events can be long-term and revolve around set ideologies, institutions, oppression and living conditions or short-term, revolving around the immediate motivations and actions of individuals or groups of people. These long and short-term causes can lead to a variety of consequences for individuals, small groups of people or society as a whole.	
What has stayed the same (comparing past periods)? Why? What has changed? Why and how? Which changes were most significant? Why? Did it change like this everywhere or for everyone?								

Progression Map for Second Order Concepts of History: Continuity and Change Between Periods and Within them

Key Questions: What key things changed in this period of history? Is this the same as it was in a different period of history? Is this different to how it was in a different period of history?

	EYFS	KS1	Y3/4	Y5/6
Continuity and change between periods and within them	<p>Can talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes that have happened to themselves 	<p>Can begin to identify</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> old and new things in a picture. what was different and what was the same when their parents and grandparents were children 	<p>Can identify between and within periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Things that stayed the same Things that changed Make links between events over time. Begin to note the similarities and differences: within current period of history being studied when current period of history being studied is compared to previous periods that have been studied 	<p>Can identify and explain within and between periods of history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key changes similarities why certain changes were important any subtle differences between similarities how changes may have been different in different places during the same period of history
Possible Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has stayed the same? What is different? 	<p>What has stayed the same? Why?</p> <p>What has changed? Give an example (tell me how)?</p> <p>Is it still like that today?</p>	<p>What has stayed the same (comparing past periods)? Why?</p> <p>What has changed? Why and how?</p> <p>What other period of history is that the same as?</p> <p>What other period of history is that different to?</p> <p>Is it still like that today? Why?</p>	<p>What has stayed the same (comparing past periods)? Why?</p> <p>What has changed? Why and how?</p> <p>Which changes were most significant? Why?</p> <p>Did it change like this everywhere or for everyone?</p>

Historical Lens	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Similarity and Difference	Identify similarities and differences in life through stories and pictures. Talk about what they see and how it is different.	Identify similarities and differences between ways of life within living memory. Identifying similarities and differences helps us to make comparisons between life now and in the past.	Describe what it was like to live in a different period. A historical period is an era or a passage of time that happened in the past. For example, Victorian Britain is a period in British history.	Explain the similarities and differences between two periods of history. Throughout history, common areas of human concern include the need for food, survival, shelter and warmth; the accumulation of power and wealth and the development of technology.	Compare and contrast two civilisations. To know the characteristics of a civilisation include cities, government or leadership, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures. The form these characteristics take can be similar or contrasting across different civilisations.	Compare and contrast an aspect of history across two or more periods studied. Aspects of history that can be compared and contrasted include rulers and monarchs (Queen Victoria vs Queen Elizabeth), everyday life (coal miner), homes (cities, towns and villages) and work, technology and innovation.	Compare and contrast leadership, belief, lifestyle or significant events across a range of time periods. Common aspects of history, such as leadership, belief, lifestyle and significant events, are features of different historical time periods. Many of these threads have features in common, such as the invasion of a country by a leader and an army, but may also have differences, such as the success of an invasion.
Historical Significance Why was this person important? Explain what this person did that was important? What impact did this person have on events or people? What impact did this event (or period of history) have on events or people? How did life change following this?	Describe historical events. To know that a man went to the moon. To know that dinosaurs used to live many years ago. Begin to learn about key events from the past. To listen to stories from the past, e.g buildings, dinosaurs, jobs and transport	Describe historical events. Identify some key features of a significant historical event beyond living memory. Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people. Key features of significant historical events include the date it happened, the people and places involved and the consequences of the events.	Explain why an event from the past is significant. Significant events affect the lives of many people over a long period of time and are sometimes commemorated. For example, Armistice Day is commemorated every year on 11th November to remember the end of the First World War.	Explain the cause and effect of a significant historical event. The causes of a significant event are the things that make the event happen and directly lead up to the event. The consequences of a significant event happen after the event and can be short-term, such as people being killed in a battle, or long-term, such as the change in language and society after an invasion.	Explain in detail the multiple causes and effects of a significant historical event. Every significant historical event has a cause or a number of causes, such as the need for power and wealth, retaliation for past wrongs, the need to improve quality of life or the occurrence of natural disasters, such as earthquakes. The consequences are the outcomes of an event, such as changes in power, people being killed or displaced during war, improvements in quality of life or damage and destruction from a natural disaster.	Explain why an aspect of world history is significant. Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today.	Present a detailed historical narrative about a significant global event. Historical narratives can include descriptions of long and short-term causes and consequences of an event; highlight the actions of significant individuals and explain how significant events caused great change over time.

Historical Significance

<p>Begin to learn about key events from the past. To listen to stories from the past, e.g buildings, dinosaurs, jobs and transport. Recognise and talk about a special time or special object that is of significance to them.</p> <p>Describe historical events. To know that a man went to the moon.</p>	<p>Explain why a significant individual is important. Significant individuals have helped people, stood up for their beliefs, made discoveries or provided leadership. Significant individuals in history include Mary Anning, Sir Francis Beaufort, Rosa Parks and Neil Armstrong.</p>	<p>Describe the impact of a significant historical individual. The impact of significant historical individuals can include greater knowledge of the world, improvements to local or national life and personal achievements. Significant individuals include Captain Cook, Helen Keller, Grace Darling, Jesse Owens and Isambard Kingdom Brunel.</p>	<p>Devise historically valid questions about a significant historical figure and suggest or plan ways to answer them. People become historically significant when their actions have created change over time, changed human thinking or their individual lives have highlighted the struggles of a larger group of people. Significant people are also usually remembered and celebrated during or after their lifetimes.</p>	<p>Construct a profile of a significant leader using a range of historical sources. A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.</p>	<p>Explore and explain how the religious, political, scientific or personal beliefs of a significant individual caused them to behave in a particular way. Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create temples and tombs and protest against injustice.</p>	<p>Examine the decisions made by significant historical individuals, considering their options and making a summative judgement about their choices. Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons, including belief, lack of options, cultural influences and personal gain. Decisions are influenced by the cultural context of the day, which may be different to the cultural context today, and should be taken into account when making a judgement about the actions of historical individuals</p>
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Progression Map for Second Order Concepts of History: Historical Significance

Key Questions: What changed as a result of this? Why was this person important/significant? Why was this event important/significant?

	EYFS	KS1	Y3/4	Y5/6
Historical Significance	<p>Recognise and describe a special object.</p> <p>Recognise and describe a special time or event in their life (self, family or friends).</p>	<p>Talk about who or what was important (eg in simple historical account).</p> <p>Talk about why they (who or what) were important and what changed/happened.</p>	<p>Identify historically significant people and events from a period of history and what they did/happened.</p> <p>Begin to identify why what they did (or what happened) was important and how it changed things for people.</p>	<p>Identify historically significant people and events from a period of history. Explain why they were significant.</p> <p>Describe and explain why what they did (or what happened) was important and how it changed things for people.</p>
Possible Questions	<p>Tell me why that is special?</p> <p>Tell me what happened.</p>	<p>Who was an important person?</p> <p>What did this person do?</p> <p>What important thing happened?</p> <p>What changed after this?</p>	<p>Why was this person important?</p> <p>What did this person do that was important?</p> <p>What important thing happened and what changed as a result?</p>	<p>Why was this person important?</p> <p>Explain what this person did that was important?</p> <p>What impact did this person have on events or people?</p> <p>What impact did this event (or period of history) have on events or people?</p> <p>How did life change following this?</p>

Historical Lens	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chronology and Understanding When did it happen? How long did it take? How do we know? How can we tell an object is from the past? How would you describe a period? What do we know about this time? What does AC/BC mean? How long ago did this event take place? How was life different/same then? What the sequence of key events during this period?	Children can talk about events in their own life.	Order information on a timeline. Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically. 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. Seasides	Sequence details about an event beyond living memory in chronological order. Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically. A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years. 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.	Sequence dates and information from several historical periods on a timeline. Dates and events can be sequenced on a timeline using AD or BC. AD dates become larger the closer they get to the present day. BC dates become larger the further away they get from the present day. The year 0 AD marks the birth of Christ in the Gregorian calendar	Sequence significant dates about events within a historical time period on historical timelines. Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths.	Sequence, and make connections between, periods of world history on a timeline. Different world history civilisations existed before, after and alongside others. For example, the ancient Sumer existed from 4500 BC to 1900 BC and the ancient Egyptians from 3100 BC to 332 BC	Articulate and present a clear, chronological world history narrative within and across historical periods studied. Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.

Progression Map for Second Order Concepts of History: Chronological Understanding

Key Questions: When did it happen? How long did it take? Which period of history did this come after? Which period(s) of history came before?

	EYFS	KS1	Y3/4	Y5/6
Chronological Understanding	<p>To place events (pictures or text) in order.</p> <p>To place numbers in order</p> <p>To use words that indicate past</p> <p>To identify how they have changed</p> <p>To identify things that are from the past/old</p> <p>Start to use words and phrases such as before, after, past, present, then and now.</p>	<p>Use words and phrases relevant to the past; old, new, a long time ago.</p> <p>Recognise that some objects belong in the past.</p> <p>Begin to understand where people and events fit on a timeline.</p> <p>Recount changes within living memory.</p> <p>Use words and phrases such as before, after, past, present, then and now.</p> <p>Understand where people and events fit within a chronological timeline.</p> <p>Sequence photographs and objects on a timeline.</p>	<p>Develop an increasingly secure chronological knowledge of local, British and world history, using dates.</p> <p>Use words and phrases related to a specific period.</p> <p>Understand more complex terms eg BC/AD.</p> <p>Put events, places and people on a timeline (matching dates)</p> <p>Use mathematical knowledge to work out how long ago events took place.</p> <p>Identify some main events from a period of history (add some relevant detail about them) and order them</p>	<p>Develop an increasingly secure chronological knowledge of local, British and world history, using dates.</p> <p>Order a greater number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline.</p> <p>Describe the main changes in a period in history and place them in the correct order.</p> <p>Summarise the main events from a period of history, explaining the order of events and what happened.</p>
Possible Questions	<p>What came before/after?</p> <p>How have you changed?</p>	<p>When did it happen?</p> <p>How long did it take?</p> <p>How do we know?</p> <p>How can we tell an object is from the past?</p>	<p>How would you describe a period?</p> <p>What do we know about this time?</p> <p>What does AC/BC mean?</p>	<p>How long ago did this event take place?</p> <p>How was life different/same then?</p> <p>What the sequence of key events during this period?</p>

Historical Lens	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Investigation	<p>Use language connected to measuring time such as today, yesterday and tomorrow. Days of the week and using the correct tense when talking about historical events.</p>	<p>Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time to communicate ideas and observations (here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago).</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See knowledge organisers for topic related vocabulary.</i></p>	<p>Use the historical terms year, decade and century.</p> <p>A year is 365 days and a leap year is 366 days. A decade is 10 years. A century is 100 years.</p> <p><i>See knowledge organisers for topic related vocabulary.</i></p>	<p>Use historical terms to describe different periods of time. Historical terms to describe periods of time include decade, century, millennia, era, AD, CE, BC and BCE.</p> <p><i>See knowledge organisers for topic related vocabulary.</i></p>	<p>Use more complex historical terms to explain and present historical information.</p> <p>Historical terms include abstract nouns, such as invasion and monarchy.</p> <p><i>See knowledge organisers for topic related vocabulary.</i></p>	<p>Articulate and organise important information and detailed historical accounts using topic-related vocabulary. Historical terms include topic-related vocabulary, which may include abstract nouns, such as peasantry, civilisation, treason, empire, rebellion and revolt.</p> <p><i>See knowledge organisers for topic related vocabulary.</i></p>	<p>Use abstract terms to express historical ideas and information. Abstract terms include nouns, such as empire, civilisation, parliament, peasantry, conquest, continuity, discovery, interpretation, invasion, nation, significance and sacrifice.</p> <p><i>See knowledge organisers for topic related vocabulary.</i></p>

Historical Lens	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Historical Evidence	Use a range of historical artefacts, pictures and stories to find out about the past. Look at historical pictures, artefacts and children draw on own experiences to talk about what they see.	Use a range of historical artefacts to find out about the past. Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. The shape and material of the object can give clues about when and how it was made and used.	Examine an artefact and suggest what it is, where it is from, when and why it was made and who owned it. Artefacts are objects and things made by people rather than natural objects. They provide evidence about the past. Examples include coins, buildings, written texts or ruins.	Make deductions and draw conclusions about the reliability of a historical source or material. Interviews, diaries, letters, journals, speeches, autobiographies, artefacts, photographs and witness statements are historical source materials. However, some historical source materials are more reliable than others. For example, written accounts may be biased, depending on the viewpoint of the writer.	Explain how the design, decoration and materials used to make an artefact can provide evidence of the wealth, power and status of the object's owner. Historical artefacts can reveal much about the object's use or owner. For example, highly decorated artefacts made of precious materials and created by highly skilled craftsmen suggest the owner was wealthy and important, whereas simple objects made of readily available materials suggest the owner was poor and unimportant.	Identify bias in historical source materials. Bias is when an author's viewpoint is so strong that the information they produce is unbalanced or prejudiced. Biased sources can contain positive or negative information based on the Victorian poor. Biased sources may also miss out key facts that don't fit with the author's opinion or include incorrect information.	Ask perceptive questions to help evaluate a historical source. Questions can be used to evaluate the usefulness of a historical source. Examples include 'Who created the source? Why was the source created? Does the source contain any bias? When was the source created? Is the source similar to others made at the same time? Does the source contain any information that is untrue?'
Historical Interpretations	Share stories drawing on our own experience to compare with the past.	Create stories, pictures and role play about historical events, people and periods. Stories, pictures and role play are used to help people learn about the past, understand key events and empathise with historical figures	Present historical information in a simple non-chronological report, fact file, story or biography. 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.	Make choices about the best way to present historical accounts and information. Historical information can be presented as a narrative, non-chronological report, fact file, timeline, description, reconstruction or presentation.	Present a thoughtful selection of relevant information in a historical report or in-depth study. Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.	Explore the validity of a range of historical reports and use books, technology and other sources to check accuracy. 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.	Think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and present a perspective on an aspect of historical importance. 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 the background and ideologies of the writer or creator and knowing if the source was written at the time of the event (primary evidence) or after the event (secondary evidence).

Progression Map for Second Order Concepts of History: Historical Interpretations and Historical Evidence

Key Questions: What is the evidence? How do people know this? What can this source tell me? Can I trust this source?

What did this person think? Why did this person think like that? Why does that person see it differently?

	EYFS	KS1	Y3/4	Y5/6
Historical Interpretations	<p>Understand people have had different experiences</p> <p>Understand people have different things.</p> <p>Understand people might like different things.</p>	<p>Identify different ways in which the past is represented.</p> <p>Identify that two people could explain something differently or retell a story in a different way.</p>	<p>Understand that different versions of the past may exist.</p> <p>Begin to consider why there are different versions of events (fact or fiction). That these may vary depending upon a person's place/role/side in history.</p>	<p>Understand that different versions of the past may exist and give reasons why.</p> <p>Compare accounts of events from different sources.</p> <p>Explain why there are different versions of events (fact or fiction). That these may vary depending upon a person's place/role/side in history.</p> <p>Make connections between different sources of evidence and identify the different interpretations.</p> <p>Understand the importance of checking the accuracy of interpretations/evidence</p>
Historical Evidence	<p>Sort some objects into new and old</p>	<p>begin to identify different ways we can find out about the past (e.g. photos, stories, adults talking about the past, artefacts/objects)</p> <p>describe similarities and differences between artefacts</p> <p>sort some objects/artefacts between then and now</p> <p>look at pictures and photos to identify things from the past</p>	<p>Identify different sources that have given them information about the period they are studying.</p> <p>Identify if a piece of evidence is first-hand or someone's view.</p> <p>Identify details in pictures and artefacts.</p> <p>Use evidence from a source to answer a question or support and answer</p>	<p>Begin to identify primary and secondary sources. Identify different evidence that supports a point they are making</p> <p>Select relevant sections of historical information to answer a question/enquiry</p>

National Curriculum Coverage for History

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS						
Year 1	<u>Childhood-Toys</u> Are iPads more exciting than grandma and grandad's toys? Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. Learn about 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.	<u>Our Local Area- Street Detectives</u> What is special about where we live and how has it changed over time? Learn about significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.		<u>The Great Fire of London</u> What happened in 1666 and who was Samuel Pepys? Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. Learn about 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.		<u>Transport over time</u> How and why has transport changed over time? Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. Learn about 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.
Year Two		<u>Marvellous Monarchs</u> Who were the significant monarchs and where did they live? Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. Learn about 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.		<u>Victorian Children</u> How was life different for children in the past? (Victorian Era) Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.		<u>Seaside Holidays Past and Present</u> How have seaside holidays changed since our grandparents were children? Learn about changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. Learn about events beyond living memory that are significant

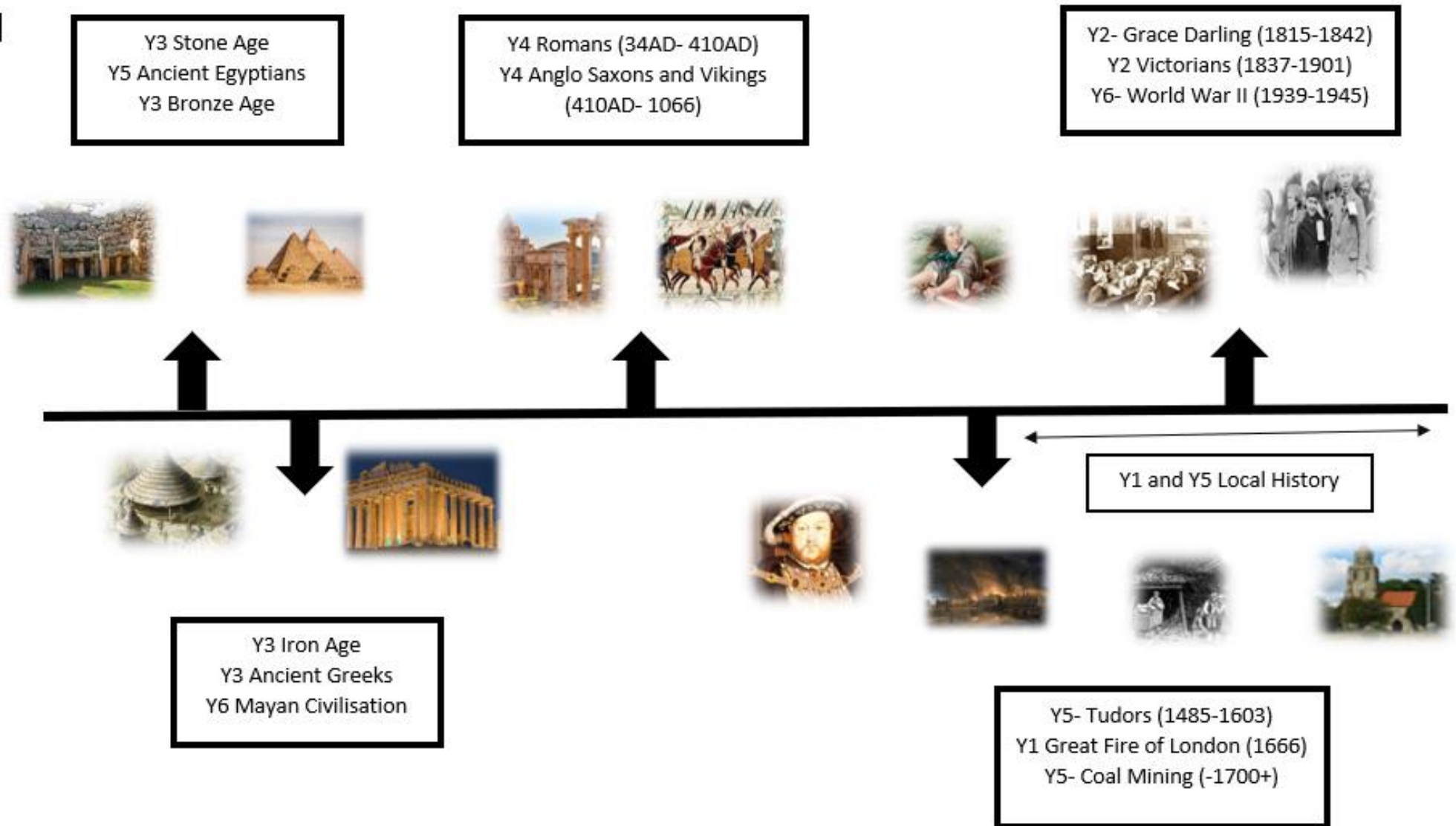
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year Three			<u>Tribal Tales</u> Who first lived in Britain? Learn about changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age			<u>Mortals and Gods</u> How did Ancient Greek life impact on us today? Learn about Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year Four		<u>Roman Warriors</u> What happened when the Romans came to Britain? Learn about the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Learn about 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.		<u>Raiders and Traders</u> What was life like during the Dark Ages? Learn about Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots. Learn about the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.		

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year Five	<u>Down The Mine</u> Why was coal mining important to our local area? Study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.			<u>Terrible Tudors</u> What was life like for different people in Tudor Britain and was Henry VIII a good King? Learn about 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.		<u>Pharaohs</u> What did we learn from the Ancient Egyptians? Learn about 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.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year Six	<u>Evacuate, Evacuate!</u> Study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.	<u>Hola Mexico</u> Learn about 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.				

A Quick View of History at KPNS



Knowledge Organiser Guidance (use A4 format)

Knowledge organisers are a summary of the key facts, the powerful essential knowledge that pupils need to access a unit of work or a curriculum subject.

They should be no more than one side of A4 with all the information broken down into easily digestible chunks, in this way they become an effective resource to support teaching.

The knowledge included should be concise and should come back to the big idea and cover all enquiry questions from the unit of work.

- Colour: **PURPLE**
- 'Big Idea' and subject at the top
- Vocabulary: in a table on the left with alternating colour rows (child friendly definitions)
- No more than 7-9 labels on diagrams. Events on a timeline or locations on a map.
- Use labelled visuals ONLY where it shares knowledge as dual coding (not for design or decoration)
- Use the same diagrams on your knowledge organiser as you do in the lessons or on your teaching slides.
- TABLES predominantly used to show concise sticky knowledge for the unit- they should be quizzable.
- There is no limit on the boxes used but ensure they are in line and uniform.

REMEMBER: Knowledge organisers are NOT a curriculum, they only summarise the most powerful, important knowledge that will be revisited again and again throughout a unit and beyond.

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Marvellous Monarchs

Anglo-Saxon 871 - 1066	Norman 1066 - 1154	Plantagenet 1154 - 1399	House of Lancaster 1399 - 1461	Tudor 1485 - 1603	Stuart 1603 - 1649	Commonwealth and Protectorate 1649 - 1660	Restoration 1660 - 1714	Hanoverian 1714 - 1901	House of Windsor 1910 - present
871-899 Alfred the Great	1066-1087 William the Conqueror			1509-1547 Henry VIII 1547-1553 Edward VI				1837-1901 Queen Victoria	1952 - Present Elizabeth II

Vocabulary	Definition
absolute power	Complete control over something e.g. a monarch has complete control over the people in their kingdom.
AD (anno Domini)	The years after the birth of Jesus Christ.
century	100 years.
decade	10 years.
feudal system	A hierarchy where people are put into groups based on their class and roles/jobs.
government	A group of people who control a country and make laws or important decisions.
hierarchy	The order of people from most important to least important.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king or queen.
monarch	A king or queen who rules a kingdom.
reign	The period of time that a king or queen rules over a country.
sovereign	A king or queen.

Alfred the Great 871-899

Alfred the Great was a wise and brave king. He converted his Viking enemy to Christianity and they became friends. He united the English kingdoms. He valued education and created schools to teach his people.



William the Conqueror 1066-1086

William the Conqueror invaded England and defeated Harold II at the Battle of Hastings. He had absolute power. He created the feudal system and built many castles to protect his kingdom.



Henry VIII 1509-1547

Henry VIII was famous for marrying six times and creating the Church of England. He was also power hungry so he closed the monasteries, strengthened the Royal Navy and made laws without parliament.



Elizabeth I 1558-1603

Elizabeth I was intelligent, brave and loved by her people. She spoke many languages and sponsored playwrights like William Shakespeare. She never married and proved that a woman could rule a kingdom alone. She supported explorers and defeated the Spanish Armada.



Queen Victoria 1837-1901

Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years. She supported charities, new technologies and inventions and increased the size and power of the British Empire. She was married to Prince Albert and had nine children.



Elizabeth II 1952-present

Elizabeth II is the current monarch and the Head of the Commonwealth. She performs many royal duties, such as opening parliament and giving awards. She leads the country's celebrations, supports charities and hosts state banquets and garden parties.



KPNS History Planning Template

KPNS History Unit Planning

Year Group:

Term:

Topic:



Big Idea:

[illegible]

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Hola Mexico!



What do I know about the Ancient Maya?