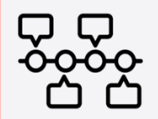






History Subject Progression:

		Nursery & Reception	Year 1 & 2	Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6
	Chronology	Children begin to understand the concepts of past and present, exploring events in their own lives like birthdays and holidays. They start to recognise simple changes over time, such as the change of seasons. Children begin to sequence events in their lives and in familiar stories, developing a basic understanding of time.	Children use simple terms like before, after, now, and then to describe the passage of time. They begin to place events, people, and places in chronological order and start to use basic timelines. Children can identify key events and figures from history, such as important people like the explorer Ibn Battuta, and significant events like the Great Fire of London.	Children use appropriate vocabulary to describe the passage of time, such as century, decade, and period. They can place key events and historical figures on a timeline, demonstrating an understanding of historical sequencing. Children also begin to recognise how different historical periods overlap or follow one another and can make connections between these periods, such as between the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons.	Children develop a more detailed understanding of chronology, using timelines to represent overlapping periods. They understand the broader structure of history, including ancient, medieval, and modern periods, and are able to place historical events, figures, and developments within a global context. Children develop a deeper understanding of the relationships between different periods of history.
	Change and Continuity	Children observe simple changes in their environment, such as the seasons or growth in plants. They begin to notice differences between the past and present, using examples from their own lives like the way toys or clothes have changed. This helps them begin to understand the difference between the past and the present.	Children recognise and describe changes and continuities in everyday life over time, comparing aspects of the past and present like homes, transport. They begin to understand that some things change over time, while others remain the same. Children begin to make simple comparisons between life in different time periods, such as comparing life in past times to life now.	Children explore how and why significant changes occurred in different historical periods, such as the Viking invasions. They start to understand the cause-and-effect relationships behind these changes and identify patterns of continuity over time. Children also compare and contrast life during different historical periods, making connections between past and present.	Children analyse significant historical changes and continuities, explaining how and why things changed, such as the impact of the Tudor monarchy on British society. They recognise both long-term and short-term changes, exploring how periods like the Industrial Revolution shaped modern science and culture. Children investigate multiple historical periods, comparing how change and continuity manifested across time.
	Legacy	Children begin to understand that past events and people have lasting effects, such as learning about traditions and customs passed down from one generation to another. They begin to recognise how past events, like celebrations or inventions, have shaped the present.	Children understand that historical figures and events have left legacies that continue to impact the world today. For example, they might learn about Samuel Pepys and The Great Fire of London's influence on London and Britain. They begin to explore how traditions, inventions, and ideas from the past have shaped modern life, making connections between historical figures and their lasting contributions, like Sir Christopher Wren.	Children investigate the legacy of historical events, people, and civilisations, such as the enduring impact of the Anglo-Saxons on the English language. They begin to understand how the past has shaped the present, recognising the lasting impact of major historical events on culture, language, and society.	Children critically assess the legacies of significant individuals and events, considering their long-term effects. For example, they might explore the lasting impacts of World War II or the contributions of figures like Martin Luther King Jr. Children understand that the achievements of past civilisations, such as Ancient Greece, continue to influence modern life, particularly in areas like architecture and engineering.
	Historical Significance	Children begin to recognise that some events and people are important and worthy of remembering, such as significant people in their own lives. They learn about key events and festivals, like Holi, and Diwali, exploring why these events are remembered.	Children identify key events and individuals in history and begin to understand why certain events are considered significant, such as the Great Fire of London and the invention of aircraft. They begin to recognise that history is shaped by these important people and events.	Children explain the significance of key events and people in history, such as the role of Boudicca in resisting Roman rule. They begin to understand why certain events are remembered and why others may be forgotten. Children also explore the reasons behind why particular historical events are seen as more significant than others.	Children critically evaluate what makes an event or person historically significant, exploring examples like the Dissolution of the Church or the impact of World War II. They assess historical significance from different perspectives, considering both national and global viewpoints and the broader implications of these events.
	Interpreting	Children begin to understand that different people may have different views or ways of remembering past events. They explore a range of sources, such as pictures, artefacts, and stories, to learn about the past, helping them start to develop an appreciation for differing perspectives.	Children use various sources, such as books, pictures, and objects, to learn about the past. They begin to understand that historical events can be interpreted in different ways and that different people may have differing views on the same event or period.	Children analyse a range of historical sources, understanding that some sources may be more reliable or biased than others. They begin to develop a deeper understanding of how history is interpreted, exploring how different perspectives influence our understanding of events.	Children critically evaluate primary and secondary sources of evidence, considering their reliability, bias, and perspective. They understand that history can be interpreted in many different ways and analyse conflicting viewpoints to form their own conclusions. Children investigate how historians use evidence to build their understanding of past events, recognising how interpretations of history can change over time.