

Curriculum drivers

The curriculum is underpinned by the school's Curriculum Drivers: **Knowledge**, **Skills**, **Community** and **Self**. The spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of our pupils and their understanding of the core values of our society are woven through the curriculum.

HISTORY

Basic/**Advancing**/Deep

EYFS	Year 1 and 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and Year 6
<p>Understanding of the World - People and Communities Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. Understanding the World Past and Present ELG Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society; Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling;</p>	<p>NATIONAL CURRICULUM: Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.</p>	<p>NATIONAL CURRICULUM: Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p>	<p>NATIONAL CURRICULUM: Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p>
	<p>Fire of London;</p>	<p>Stone Age to Iron Age; Romans;</p>	<p>Women of colour in NASA; Battle of Britain; Greeks; Crime and Punishment 1066-Present; Mayans; Dorchester; Shaftesbury</p>

	<p>Vocab: Continuity and change; Monarch; absolute monarch,revolution, trend,primary source;secondary source; reliable,BC/BCE; AD/ACE; peasant; King/Queen; century; --th century; AD Agriculture Ancient Archaeology Aristocracy Artefact BC Bronze Age Calendar Causation Century Change Church Christianity Chronology Colony Conquest Continuity Court Crusades Dark Ages Decade Democracy Discovery Diversity Emigrant Emperor Empire Execution Explorer Global Gods / Goddesses Heresy Hunter-gatherer Immigrant International Interpretation Invasion Invention Iron Age Islam Local British Values Long ago Metal-working Migration Missionary Monarchy Monastery Museum Myths and legends Nation Nomad Oral history Parliament Past Peasant Pope Prehistory Present Primary evidence Rebellion Republic Revolt Sacrifice Secondary evidence Settler Significance Slave Stone Age Torture Traitor Treason Yesterday</p>	<p>Archaeologists - Artefact - . Neolithic - B.C. - B Tribal Hunter-gatherer. Shelter. Civilization - Settlement -Prey - Prehistory, Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Archaeologists, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic . Hunt gathers, agriculture, livestock, permanent settlements, Stonehenge, monuments,Bronze, reared animals, cairns, stone circles, Iron, impurities, farmsteads, hillforts,</p>	
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			<p>KNOWLEDGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life · the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale] locality. 		<p>KNOWLEDGE:</p> <p>E · changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain <p>KNOWLEDGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots · the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor · the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt 		<p>KNOWLEDGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria ☒ Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world <p>KNOWLEDGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ a local history study - a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality. ☒ a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century ☒ a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – a study of Mayan civilization c. AD 900
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Learning Objective	EYFS	Key Indicators	Year 1 and 2	Key Indicators	Year 3 and 4	Key Indicators	Year 5 and 6
To investigate and interpret the past		Observe or handle evidence to ask questions and find answers about the past	<p>With the support of a teacher, evidence is explored to find out about the past.</p> <p>When presented with evidence, some questions about the past are asked and answered.</p> <p>Evidence is beginning to be selected in order to ask and answer questions about the past</p>	<p>Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past</p>	<p>There are some good examples of using evidence to ask and answer questions about the past. T</p> <p>here is a growing understanding of how to use evidence to generate questions and to investigate answers about the past.</p> <p>Evidence is carefully selected and investigated and used to ask pertinent questions and to explore possible answers.</p>	<p>Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past.</p>	<p>There is some awareness of the word 'deduce'.</p> <p>Evidence is selected and investigated and there are some good examples of conclusions that have been deduced from its scrutiny.</p> <p>Evidence is collected, sifted and investigated to provide wellreasoned arguments for events in the past.</p>
		Ask questions such as: What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago?	<p>During structured activities, some relevant questions about the past are asked.</p> <p>A growing number of relevant questions about the past are asked.</p> <p>Good, relevant questions about the past are asked and the answers investigated.</p>	<p>Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.</p>	<p>There is some awareness of the suitability of evidence.</p> <p>Evidence is generally chosen for its suitability.</p> <p>Evidence is carefully selected for its suitability and clear reasons are given for choices made.</p>	<p>Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.</p>	<p>Some suitable sources of evidence are suggested.</p> <p>Suitable evidence is suggested and explored with some reasons for its suitability explained.</p> <p>Clear reasoning and careful judgement is used to select and explore evidence.</p>
		Identify some of the different ways the past has been represented.	<p>With the support of a teacher, there is an awareness that pictures, stories and accounts represent the past.</p> <p>A growing number of representations of the past are understood and used, such as newspapers, stories, pictures, artefacts and documents.</p> <p>A wide variety of representations of the past are known and carefully</p>	<p>Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history</p>	<p>There is some awareness that different sources of evidence give a variety of information about the past.</p> <p>A range of evidence is selected in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.</p> <p>Evidence is sifted and carefully selected to gain a thorough understanding of history.</p>	<p>Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past.</p>	<p>With support, hypotheses are formed and investigated.</p> <p>Generally, some interesting hypotheses are formed from a growing knowledge of the past and tested through further research.</p> <p>Interesting and thoughtful hypotheses are formed, based on a deep understanding of the past, and are tested by looking at unfamiliar evidence and different viewpoints.</p>

			selected to investigate the past				
				<p>Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ</p>	<p>There is some awareness that there are different accounts and interpretations of historical events.</p> <p>Different accounts and interpretations of historical events are explored and some reasons given why the accounts may differ.</p> <p>Different accounts and interpretations of historical events are thoroughly explored and presented, with wellreasoned arguments for which may be the most accurate</p>	<p>Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past.</p>	<p>Some good suggestions of suitable evidence are given and used to back up conclusions.</p> <p>A growing range of evidence is sought and explored in formulating and justifying claims about the past.</p> <p>A wide and carefully chosen range of evidence is sought and explored in formulating and justifying claims about the past.</p>
				<p>Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.</p>	<p>Some good suggestions on causes and consequences of some familiar events in history are put forward.</p> <p>Many good and thoughtful suggestions are offered on the causes and consequences of main events in history.</p> <p>Carefully considered suggestions, along with alternative viewpoints about the causes and consequences of the main events in history are presented in an interesting way</p>	<p>Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied.</p>	<p>There is some awareness that some historical documents represent propaganda.</p> <p>The social and political contexts of evidence are studied and conclusions drawn as to the reliability of the source.</p> <p>There is a good understanding of the social, cultural, political and religious contexts in which historical evidence was created, and this is acknowledged when formulating conclusions.</p>
						<p>Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.</p>	<p>There is a growing awareness of the need to look at more than one source of evidence.</p> <p>A number of sources of evidence are sought out.</p> <p>A wide range of evidence is collected, sifted and used.</p>
						<p>Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.</p>	<p>There are some good examples of refining lines of enquiry.</p> <p>There are good examples of refinements to a line of enquiry with reasons given for the refinements.</p>

							Lines of enquiry are altered in a timely manner based on emerging evidence or conflicting accounts of history.
To build an overview of world history		Describe historical events.	With the support of a teacher, some historical events are described. A range of historical events are described, using historical language and interesting detail. A wide range of historical events are described and presented in a number of ways, using historical language and interesting and pertinent detail.	Describe changes that happened in the locality of the school throughout history.	Some basic changes to the locality of the school over time are described. Some of the changes to the locality of the school over time are explained with some examples and detail. The changes to the locality of the school over time are thoroughly explored and described with telling examples and accurate detail.	Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school.	There is a growing understanding of the concepts of continuity and change and some examples of this are given. Key themes are compared and areas of continuity and change identified and described. Key themes are selected to show contrast in continuity and change.
		Describe significant people from the past.	With the support of a teacher, significant people are studied and described. The term 'significant' is increasingly understood and used to select people from the past to describe. There is a strong awareness of the term 'significant' and this is used to justify choices of people to study and describe.	Give a broad overview of life in Britain.	With support, some of the major changes in Britain from the Stone Age through to CE1066 and some events beyond CE1066 are described. The major changes around a number of themes in Britain from the Stone Age through to CE1066 and some events beyond CE1066 are explored and described. The major changes around a number of themes in Britain from the Stone Age through to CE1066 and some events beyond CE1066 are explored in depth and areas are chosen to describe in detail.	Give a broad overview of life in Britain and some major events from the rest of the world.	When reminded, the broad history of Britain and some ancient societies from around the world are described. There is a good knowledge of the broad history of Britain and ancient societies which are described with interesting detail. There is an excellent understanding of the nature of British history and ancient civilisations. They are described in interesting and novel ways.
		Recognise that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did.	With the support of a teacher, the actions of people in the past are studied and described.	Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.	With support, historical events around the world are compared. Historical events around the world are selected and compared.	Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest	With support, some time periods are compared and described. Time periods are selected and compared, with interesting detail given.

			<p>There is a growing understanding of the reasons why people in the past acted as they did. Decisions are made as to how to present this information.</p> <p>The reasons why people acted as they did in the past are thoroughly explored from more than one point of view. Opinions of these actions are presented and justified.</p>		<p>Historical events around the world are carefully selected to highlight similarities and differences</p>	<p>around the world.</p>	<p>Time periods are carefully chosen to show similarities and differences with clear and interesting detail given.</p>
				<p>Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.</p>	<p>With support, the past is described in a number of ways.</p> <p>The past is described by selecting which aspects to focus upon.</p> <p>The past is described in a wide range of ways with carefully chosen foci that are clearly explained.</p>	<p>Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society</p>	<p>With support, descriptions of the past involve a number of aspects.</p> <p>Descriptions of the past involve a number of aspects.</p> <p>Descriptions of the past show a good understanding of the many different aspects of historical contexts.</p>
				<p>Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.</p>	<p>With support, the characteristic features of the past are described.</p> <p>The main characteristic features of the past are generally described.</p> <p>The main characteristic features of the past are understood and described with interesting detail.</p>	<p>Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.</p>	<p>When reminded, the characteristic features of the past, from a range of perspectives, are described.</p> <p>Generally, the characteristic features of the past, from a range of perspectives, are described.</p> <p>Many of the characteristic features of the past are detailed from a carefully selected range of perspectives</p>
To understand chronology		Place events and artefacts in order on a time line.	<p>With the support of a teacher, there is some understanding of the passing of time and how it may be represented in order of events.</p> <p>There is a growing understanding of the passing of time and decisions are made as to how to place</p>	<p>Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates.</p>	<p>There is generally a good knowledge of the chronological order of the past and with structured activity the past can be placed in order on a timeline.</p> <p>The chronological order of the past is understood and it is represented on a time line accurately.</p>	<p>Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).</p>	<p>The concept of change within a time period is understood, with some examples given.</p> <p>Changes within a time period are chronicled in a logical and interesting way.</p> <p>Changes within a time period are described in various terms, such as growth and decline.</p>

			<p>events and artefacts in the correct order.</p> <p>There is a well-developed understanding of the passing of time and events and objects are placed in order, with clear explanations for choices, that include historical language.</p>		<p>Chronology is understood, including overlapping events in different parts of the world.</p>		
		<p>Label time lines with words or phrases such as: past, present, older and newer.</p>	<p>During structured activities, timelines are annotated with historical language.</p> <p>Timelines are generally annotated to include some historical language.</p> <p>Timelines have detailed annotations which show a good grasp of historical language</p>	<p>Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a timeline.</p>	<p>With support, changes over time are represented on a timeline.</p> <p>The concept of change in key themes is understood and some good examples of this are represented on timelines.</p> <p>There is a thorough exploration and description of change in some key themes in history. Timelines are used to chart changes and to comment upon the rate of change.</p>	<p>Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change.</p>	<p>In structured activities, there is some description of the rate of change with some good examples provided.</p> <p>There is a general understanding that time periods can be described as times of rapid or relatively little change and examples are chosen to represent this.</p> <p>The rate and extent of change is described and some reasons suggested.</p>
		<p>Recount changes that have occurred in one's own life.</p>	<p>During structured activities, the main events of one's own life are recounted.</p> <p>The main events of one's own life are recounted with interesting historical detail.</p> <p>The main events of one's own life are presented in lively or novel ways with an excellent use of historical language to add detail.</p>	<p>Use dates and terms to describe events.</p>	<p>When reminded, key dates are used.</p> <p>Key dates are generally used.</p> <p>Key dates are used in almost all historical accounts.</p>	<p>Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline.</p>	<p>There is some awareness of the concepts of continuity and change and, with support, they are represented.</p> <p>There is generally a good awareness of the concepts of continuity and change and they are represented in interesting ways on an annotated timeline.</p> <p>Times of continuity and change are identified and described in a number of interesting ways, along with a number of wellconsidered possible reasons.</p>

		Use dates where appropriate.	With support from a teacher, dates are used to chart events. Dates are used to chart some events. Dates are used in a variety of forms, including days, months and years.			Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.	When reminded, dates and terms are used to describe events. Dates and terms are generally used to describe events. Dates and terms are recalled or researched and used to describe events.
To communicate historically		Use words and phrases such as: a long time ago, recently, when my parents/carers were children, years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time.	During structured activities, historical language is used. Historical language is becoming fluent and decisions as to what language to use are beginning to be made. Historical language is fluent and used appropriately in a wide variety of situations.	Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, change, chronology	When reminded, historical language is used. Historical language is selected and used appropriately. Historical language is carefully chosen and used well to describe a wide range of events.	Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade and legacy	Some appropriate historical language is used. Generally, appropriate historical language is used. Historical language is fluent and used in widespread situations
To investigate and interpret the past			.	Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.	There are some good examples of using evidence to ask and answer questions about the past. There is a growing understanding of how to use evidence to generate questions and to investigate answers about the past. Evidence is carefully selected and investigated and used to ask pertinent questions and to explore possible answers		

				<p>Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.</p>	<p>There is some awareness of the suitability of evidence.</p> <p>Evidence is generally chosen for its suitability.</p> <p>Evidence is carefully selected for its suitability and clear reasons are given for choices made</p>		
				<p>Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.</p>	<p>There is some awareness that different sources of evidence give a variety of information about the past.</p> <p>A range of evidence is selected in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.</p> <p>Evidence is sifted and carefully selected to gain a thorough understanding of history</p>		
				<p>Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ</p>	<p>There is some awareness that there are different accounts and interpretations of historical events.</p> <p>Different accounts and interpretations of historical events are explored and some reasons given why the accounts may differ.</p> <p>Different accounts and interpretations of historical events are thoroughly explored and presented, with wellreasoned arguments for which may be the most accurate.</p>		
				<p>Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history</p>	<p>Some good suggestions on causes and consequences of some familiar events in history are put forward.</p> <p>Many good and thoughtful suggestions are offered on the causes and consequences of main events in history.</p>		

					Carefully considered suggestions, along with alternative viewpoints about the causes and consequences of the main events in history are presented in an interesting way.		
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Key Stage 3:

- the development of Church, state and society in Medieval Britain 1066-1509
- the development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745
- the development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745
- the study of an aspect or theme in British history that consolidates and extends pupils' chronological knowledge from before 1066
- challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day In addition to studying the Holocaust, this could include:
- (at least one study of a significant society or issue in world history and its interconnections with other world developments [for example, Mughal India 1526-1857; China's Qing dynasty 1644-1911; Changing Russian empires c.1800-1989; USA in the 20th Century])