

## History - Curriculum progression document Year A

Autumn  Overarching Key Question  National Curriculum	Our School History of our school/ local fieldwork study (TI)  EYFS What was my school like before me? Understanding the world  ELG: Past and Present	Our School History of our school/ local fieldwork study (TI) YI What was my school like before me?  Changes within living memory	Our School History of our school/ local fieldwork study (TI)  Y2 What was my school like before me?  Changes within living memory	Y3  How did Britain change during prehistory?  Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	Y4  How did Britain change during prehistory?  Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	Y5 Why should we study the Maya?  • A non-European society that provides contrasts with British	Y6 Why should we study the Maya?  • A non-European society that provides contrasts with British
Substantive Concept  Society/Culture Government/Power Achievements/Legacy Movement/Migration		Society/Culture		Society/Culture		history history  Society/Culture	
Endpoint		Know that my school has <b>changed</b> within living memory.		Know <b>changes</b> in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.		Identify <b>similarities and differences</b> between the Maya and British history.	
Component Knowledge	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	<ul> <li>Lesson I: When was my school built?</li> <li>To know when my school was first built</li> <li>To create a class timeline including when Firle C of E School, Laughton and Glynde School were all built.</li> <li>Lesson 2: What has changed about my school over the years?</li> <li>To find similarities and difference about my</li> </ul>					
	read in class  Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books  school using photos of my school from the past  To ask questions about what my school was like in the past.  To identify how these effects imparant prehistoric people's way of life  Lesson 3: What were some of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past people was prehistoric people's way of the materials and the past people was prehistoric people was people was prehistoric people was prehistoric people was peo		way of life	<ul> <li>Lesson 2: How was the Maya ruled?</li> <li>To know that the Maya civilisation was not empire – to know each city-state had its coking and it was an absolute monarchy.</li> <li>To know Maya hierarchy; to know that M</li> </ul>			
	read in class and storytelling.	Chronology: Compare now on a timeline	school being built and	achievements of each ago	e?	•	lemocracy (it was a ment ruled by kings and

Vocabulary	Calendar	differences	Nomadic hunter-gatherer	Ahau city-states
				Chronology: Timeline Lesson I
				existed in Britain at the same time.
				<ul> <li>To know how the Maya were similar and different to the Anglo Saxons who</li> </ul>
				differences to a co-existing civilisation?
				Lesson 6: What were the similarities and
				<ul> <li>To know about the consequences of deforestation on the community.</li> </ul>
			Chronology: Timeline Lesson I	theory for the collapse of the civilisation.
			time	<ul><li>at war.</li><li>To know that there is no universally accepte</li></ul>
			That prehistoric burial practises change	
			<ul> <li>That prehistoric beliefs are still unclear changed over time</li> </ul>	T   10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
			over time	Lesson 5: Why did the demise of the Maya
			<ul><li>from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?</li><li>That settlements and communities grew</li></ul>	v in size
			Lesson 6: How did settlements and beliefs	s change script based on glyphs.
			nomadic to more settled	<ul><li>civilisation to recognise.</li><li>To know that the Maya developed their own</li></ul>
			To know that communities changed fro	m system; to know that they were the first
			Stone and Bronze Age significantly but in much between the Bronze and Iron Age	<b>8</b>
			To know that housing changed between  Change of Brown Acceptable to the bound of the bound	200001 10 000000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 11000000
			the Stone Age to the Iron Age?	
			Lesson 5: How did housing change in Brita	
			<ul> <li>To know that society changed gradually long period of time</li> </ul>	raised beds and terrace farming and the implementation of complex irrigation
			, .	sustained by farming using slash and burn.
			<ul> <li>the Stone Age to the Iron Age?</li> <li>To identify that each age built on from a</li> </ul>	different farming methods  • To know that the Maya civilisation was
			Lesson 4: How did society change in Brita	
				geography on Maya farming?
			across ages	Lesson 3: What was the impact of physical
			To know that ideas can be linked withir	
			<ul> <li>To know that achievements in each age develop the next age</li> </ul>	helped priests) and was rigidly divided between nobles, commoners and slaves

		Long ago	changes	Paleolithic	revolution	Dynasty	terraced
		Last year		Mesolithic	farming	Maize	peasant
		Month		Neolithic	resources	Codex	social structure
		Week		Pre-history	achievements	Hieroglyphics	civilisation
		Day		community	permanent	Stela	glyphs
		Modern		power	roundhouse	Scribe	irrigation
		Old		settlement	microlith	Haab	hierarchy
		New		iron	quern stone	monarchy	government
		timeline		bronze	barrow	society	priest
		similarities					
Chronology vocabulary	Past	Calendar		AD		BCE	
	Present	Long ago		BC		CE	
	Before	Last year		Century		Millennium	
	After	Month		Decade		Change	
	Today	Week		Chronology		Continuity	
	Tomorrow	Day		Ancient		Sequence	
	Yesterday	Modern		Nineteenth Century		Period	
		Old		Duration			
		New					

Spring	GFoL (T3)	GFoL (T3)	GFoL (T3)	Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain (T4)	Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain (T4)	Ancient Greece (T4)	Ancient Greece (T4)
	EYFS	YI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Overarching Key	What caused the GFoL	What caused the GFoL	What caused the GFoL	Why were the Romans so	Why were the Romans so	Where can we see the	Where can we see the
Question	and what was the impact on London?	and what was the impact on London?	and what was the impact on London?	powerful?	powerful?	influence of Ancient Greece on our world today?	influence of Ancient Greece on our world today?
National Curriculum	Understanding the world  ELG: Past and Present	Changes within living memory	Changes within living memory	The Roman Empire     and its impact on     Britain	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world	A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
<ul> <li>Substantive Concept</li> <li>Society/Culture</li> <li>Government/Power</li> <li>Achievements/Legacy</li> <li>Movement/Migration</li> </ul>	Achievements/Legacy		Governm	ent/Power	Governm	ent/Power	
Endpoint	Know why the GFoL happened and what happened as a result  Cause and consequence.			Explain how life in Britain conference of the Roman invasion and	•	Know how government and has <b>influenced</b> our world	d power in Ancient Greece today.

### Component Knowledge

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.

#### Lesson I: How has London changed since 1666?

- To know where and when the Great fire of London took place
- To know what is the same and what is different about London today compared with London in 1066

#### Lesson 2: How did the GFoL start?

 To know the causes of the Great fire, and why it spread so quickly: to understand that historical sources can be interpreted differently.

#### Lesson 3: What happened during the five days that the fire spread and what damage did it cause?

- To know the significance of Samuel Pepys
- To know that Samuel Pepys kept a diary throughout and recorded the events which has given us lots of evidence to what it was like at the time.

#### Lesson 4: How was London 'new and improved' after the GFoL?

- To know that there was significant progress and that the great fire of London caused many changes such as in technology and invention of stronger building materials.
- To know how London is different today because of the Great Fire of London.

Chronology: Sequence events over the 5 days/ sequence improvements in the years after the fire

#### Lesson I: When and why did the Romans invade | Lesson I: When and how was Greece ruled? **Britain?**

- To know when the Romans invaded Britain and how Britain was ruled (monarchy) and governed at the time.
- To know the reasons why the Romans invaded Britain (expansion of Empire, desire for power, availability of tools and technology in Britain, slaves and revenge)

#### Lesson 2: Did Britain fight back to the attack?

- To know that the Romans were welcomed by some groups in Britain, which led to an increase in trade
- To know that the Roman invasions were met with resistance (war) from the monarchs (Boudicca and the Scots)

#### Lesson 3 and 4: Why was the Roman Army significant?

- To know that the power of the Roman army enabled them to conquer a large Empire
- To know that the Romans built Hadrian's wall to defend their occupied land from the Scots

#### Lesson 5: How did building roads help the Romans?

- To know how Romans built their roads
- To know how the Romans built roads and to consider the consequence this had on their lives (increase in trade, troops could move quickly, more power of their land)

#### Lesson 6: What was the impact left by the Romans? What was their legacy?

- To know why the Romans decided to leave Britain
- To know that the Romans made numerous developments in Britain and that we can still see the impact of these today e.g Money and trade, developments in technology including drains and sanitation, the spread of Christianity (religion)

#### Chronology: Timeline Lesson 1

- To know when the ancient Greek civilisation existed in relation to other periods of history (using a timeline).
- To know how the city states were governed; to understand how the Greeks invented democracy and how this has influenced life

#### Lesson 2: What was so 'great' about Alexander the Great's Empire?

- To know the important achievements of Alexander the Great.
- To understand the significance of alexander the great's achievements including his occupation of countries in the Greek Empire

#### Lesson 3: How have we learnt about Ancient Greece?

- To know how artefacts and evidence can give an insight into Ancient Greece, what life was like and how communities lived.
- To know the significance of artefacts and sources when learning about ancient Greece, and to know how we can interpret information from these sources.

#### Lesson 4: Why was Greek architecture significant to the lives of the ancient Greeks?

- To know how buildings and their architecture reflected status, importance and power.
- To know how Greek architecture has influenced contemporary architecture.

# Lesson 5: How have the Olympic games

 To know how the Olympic Games in Ancient Greece had religious significance.

							Olympic Games in Ancient ed and caused today's Olympic
Vocabulary		bakery flammable ignite leather buckets London monument River Thames King Charles II Samuel Pepys	Fire hooks Fire breaks First Next Finally	Empire Invasion Emperor monarchy aqueduct power Julius Caesar Emporer Claudius	technology Roman Army trade resistance conquer legacy Boudicca slavery	democracy social structure surviving sources archaeology significance empire architecture column Acropolis	Hellenistic aristocrat hoplite peninsula citizen civilisation legacy Phalanx
				40		Parthenon	
Chronology vocabulary	Past Present	Calendar		AD BC		BCE CE	
	Before	Long ago Last year		Century		Millennium	
	After	Month		Decade		Change	
	Today	Week		Chronology		Continuity	
	Tomorrow	Day		Ancient		Sequence	
	Yesterday	Modern		Nineteenth Century		Period	
		Old		Duration			
		New					

Summer	Transport	Transport	Transport	Local history/	Local history/	Local History Study	Local History Study
Summer	(T5)	(T5)	(T5)	geography study	geography study	(T6)	(T6)
				(T6)			
	EYFS	ΥI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Overarching Key	Why should we celebrate	Why should we celebrate	Why should we celebrate	What was life like for the	What was life like for the	How did WW2 impact	How did WW2 impact
Question	the Wright brothers and	the Wright brothers and	the Wright brothers and	Women and children of	Women and children of	the villages of	the villages of
	the first flight?	the first flight?	the first flight?	Glynde since 1800?	Glynde since 1800?	Firle/Glynde/ Laughton?	Firle/Glynde/ Laughton?
	Should we remember	Should we remember	Should we remember				
	Harriet Quimby, Hilda	Harriet Quimby, Hilda	Harriet Quimby, Hilda				
	Hewlett and Bessie	Hewlett and Bessie	Hewlett and Bessie				
	Coleman for their 'firsts'	Coleman for their 'firsts'	Coleman for their 'firsts'				
	when flying?	when flying?	when flying?				
National Curriculum	Understanding the	<ul> <li>Changes within</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Changes within</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a local history study</li> </ul>	a local history study	<ul> <li>A study of an aspect</li> </ul>	A study of an aspect
	world	living memory	living memory			of history or a site	of history or a site
						dating from a period	dating from a period
	ELG: Past and Present					beyond 1066 that is	beyond 1066 that is
						significant in the	significant in the
						locality.	locality.
						iocancy.	iocancy.
Substantive Concept		Society/ Culture					
Society/Culture							

<ul> <li>Government/Power</li> <li>Achievements/Legacy</li> <li>Movement/Migration</li> <li>Significance (KSI)</li> </ul>			Society and Culture	Society and Culture
Endpoint		Know a range of <b>significant</b> aspects about the first flight.	Compare the lives of women and children in the last 200 years using examples from local history.	Know how our knowledge of the impact of the war is constructed from a range of <b>sources</b> .  Know that evidence of the <b>impact</b> of the war can be found in the locality.
Component	Talk about the lives of the	Lesson I: Why were the Wright brothers	Lesson I: What do we know about Glynde	Know that we can learn about the war from
Knowledge	raik 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.	famous?  • To know the Wright brothers are famous for the first flight  • To know that others attempted to fly before the Wright brothers (Leonardo Da Vinci's helicopter and hot air balloonists)  Lesson 2: What happened in the lives of the Wright brothers?  • Sequence the events of the Wright brother's lives; use props and visuals to retell the story  • Know what a turning point is  Lesson 3: How did flight change as a result of the Wright brothers' work?  • To know that as a consequence of the first flight, there were many more	School?  To know that historians use sources to find similarities and differences between the 'past' and 'today'  To compare the lives of women and children in the locality using historical sources  To know that women were treated differently in the 19th and 20th century  Lesson 2: What was the significance of Glynde School for Lady Gardeners?  To know what was significant about the School for Lady Gardeners  To know that historians can make inferences about individuals using sources such as diary entries or letters	<ul> <li>Know that we can learn about the war from our local war memorial</li> <li>Know that people had to travel long distances from their homes in order to support the war efforts</li> <li>Investigate experiences during the war using newspapers/ family artefacts, community testimonies</li> <li>Know how the The Blits: 1940 affected our locality</li> <li>Compare and contrast the local impact of the war with other enquiry</li> </ul>
		accomplishmentssuch the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean and the first passenger flight.  Lesson 4 and 5: Should Harriet Quimby, Hilda Hewlett and Bessie Coleman also be remembered for their flying 'firsts'?  • Know that Harriet Quimby was the first woman to fly across the English Channel.  • Know that Hilda Hewlett was the first British woman to gain her pilot's licence.  • Know that Bessie Coleman was the first woman of colour to gain her pilot's licence.	Lesson 3: What does the chronology of women's sport look like?  • To know that there was inequality in sport before and during the 20th century  • Sequence events linked to women's sport  Chronology: Timeline added to during unit/ build timeline in Lesson 3	

		Know why e significant	each of these individuals was				
			encing the events of their				
Vocabulary		<i>lives</i> inventor	modern	similarities	feminism	air raid	conscription
-		aeroplane	transport	differences	opportunities	air raid siren	evacuee
		pilot	innovation	gender		allies	evacuation
		glider		prejudice		Battle of Britain	host family
		helicopter		agriculture		blackouts	warden
		hot air balloon		historical sources		billets	vulnerable
		achievement		chronology		Blitz	defensive
						enenmy	offensive
Chronology vocabulary	Past	Calendar		AD		BCE	
	Present	Long ago		BC		CE	
	Before	Last year		Century		Millennium	
	After	Month		Decade		Change	
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		New					