History progression

Skill	LAKE	COOMBE	FOREST	SPRING	MILL
Chronological Understanding	Compare two related objects from the past and present. Use everyday words and phrases related to the passing of time e.g. old, new, young, days, months. Talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members.	Recount changes in their own lives over time. Use words or phrases such as yesterday, last week, when I was younger, a long time ago, before I was born. Uses past and present when telling others about an event Use a simple timeline to place important events, people or objects studied.	Uses timelines to place events and people studied in order. Uses words and phrases such as recently, and during, while (e.g. when describing the mummification process). Can talk about the past in terms of periods e.g. Egyptian, Roman. Realise that 'ancient' means thousands of years ago.	Uses words and phrases: century, decade, AD, BC, period. Names and places key dates of significant events from the past on a timeline. Sequences historical periods. Use time markers within, as well as between periods e.g. at the start of Victoria's reign.	Can use dates and specific terms confidently to establish period detail. Identifies changes within and across historical periods. Make links between periods of history, comparing and spotting similarities and differences.
Organisation and communication	Shows knowledge and understanding about the past in different ways (e.g. role play, drawing, talking).	Describes objects, people, and events. Uses speech bubbles and labels to communicate understanding of the past. Writes simple stories and recounts about the past.	Uses dates and terms with increasing accuracy when talking about the past. Presents findings about the past using speaking, writing, drama or drawing. Uses subject specific words such as monarch, settlement, invader. Composes accurate, sequences sentences about what happened.	Presents structured, organised findings about the past using speaking, writing, drama and drawing skills. Uses dates and terms accurately. Begins to consider that there are two sides of a question. Provides some supporting evidence for statements made.	Presents information in the most appropriate way (e.g. written explanation, table, labelled diagram). Makes accurate use of specific dates, terms and period specific detail. Uses provisional and tentative language e.g. perhaps, may, some people think. Offers arguments to support both sides of a question.

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Historical Enquiry	Finds answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information (e.g. pictures, stories). Asks and answers questions such as 'What was it like for a?' 'What happened in the past?' 'How long ago did it happen?'	Finds answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information (e.g. pictures, stories). Asks and answers questions such as 'What was it like for a?' 'What happened in the past?' 'How long ago did it happen?'	Extract simple information from text, pictures and objects showing basic comprehension including simple inference. With some support begin to identify what the evidence does or does not tell us.	Combine information from more than one source. Cross reference sources to see if they agree. Recognise that some sources may be more useful than others.	Form own opinion about historical events from a range of sources. Understand that some sources of evidence may be unreliable and give some reasons why.
Historical Interpretation	Begin to understand that the past is represented through books, pictures eye-witness accounts, photos, artefacts, buildings.	Understand that the past is represented through books, pictures eye-witness accounts, photos, artefacts, buildings. Identify and recount some details from the past.	Look at two versions of the same event and identifies differences in the accounts. Gives a simple reason why there may be different accounts of history.	Looks at different versions of the same event and identifies differences in the accounts. Gives clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history. Knows that people (now and in the past) can represent events or ideas in ways that can persuade others.	Understand that the past has been interpreted in different ways because gaps in the evidence have been filled by imagination. Knows and understands that some evidence is propaganda, opinion or misinformation and that this affects interpretations of history. Realise that history is continually being re-written e.g. as new evidence is discovered.

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Knowledge of the characteristic features of periods/societies. Identify and describe reasons for and results of historical events, situations and changes in the period studied.	Talk about past and present events on their own lives and in the lives of family members.	Uses information to describe similarities and differences between then and now. Know about the lives of significant individuals in the past. Know about significant events beyond living memory.	Can talk about actions of people in historical settings, focussing on what one person wanted. Sees that events have more than one cause. Understand main characteristics of the period studied (describing them) e.g. buildings, clothes, beliefs They understand the main differences between today and the period studied and spot anachronisms Describes how some of the past events/people affect life today.	Can make links between different features of a society. Know that not everyone in a period lived in the same way e.g. rich/poor. Know there are different levels of society. Can start to explain general and impersonal causes; events may happen because of other reasons than just human action. Begin to realise events may happen because of a combination of reasons.	Know that not everyone in a period lived and believed in the same way, depending upon their status in society. They can describe and explain ways of life at different levels of society. Starts to explain rather than list reasons. Starts to express explanation in term of relative importance backed by reasoned argument e.g. 'The main reason', 'some think' Able pupils might begin to see causes as connected in some way, one cause being linked to another making it more likely to happen.