






History Progression of Knowledge

Substantive Knowledge

Substantive Concepts are concepts concerned with the subject matter of history, such as revolution, empire and settlements. They are embedded throughout the curriculum so that each one is planned to be encountered multiple times throughout the curriculum. Substantive concepts are best understood with repeated encounters in specific, meaningful contexts, rather than being taught in an abstract way.

	Chronology- ordering using time 	Rich and poor- A measure of wealth 	Revolution- A major change 	Settlements- A place where people build a community 	Invasion and Empire The act of an army entering another country by force. A group of countries ruled by one ruler. 
Cubs	Talk about events that happened yesterday and last week.				
Nursery	Talk about past annual events such as Eid, bonfire night and holidays.				
Reception	Know that artefacts can be old and new. Place artefacts in order of how old they are.				
Year 1	By the end of Key stage 1: Sequence events, artefacts and pictures in chronological order.	<u>Autumn Term</u> Ask questions about the past · Describe the toys that parents and grandparents had and know how to play with them.	<u>Spring Term</u> 1716—James Brindley was born 1759—Over 250 years ago - The Wedgwood Factory was created 1766- James Brindley was asked to create the Trent and Mersey Canal—Cauldron Canal.	<u>Summer Term</u> That the Great Fire of London happened in 1666—over 350 years ago. -The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane. -The fire spread quickly across the city of London and burnt many homes, which were made from wood, and many had a thatched roof.	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Toys are made from different materials and this can give us clues about the past · Order toys from oldest to newest 	Over 200 years ago people lived on canal boats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -London streets were dirty, narrow and cluttered - Firefighting services were not effective -Christopher Wren helped to redesign and rebuild the city after the fire. 	
Year 2		<p><u>Summer Term</u></p> <p>Victoria became Queen in 1837 and ruled until she died in 1901.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -During Victorian times, the Potteries were not a nice place to live. Huge Pot Banks pumped smoke into the air. - For poor people life in Victorian time was very difficult. Children were made to work and treated cruelly. -There were lots of factories and pollution in the cities so rich people visited seaside resorts, like Llandudno, to enjoy some fresh air and different leisure activities like: Punch and Judy Eating a Hokey Pokey (Ice-cream) Building sandcastles Riding on a donkey 	<p><u>Spring Term</u></p> <p>1913- Rosa Parks is born in Alabama, USA.</p> <p>1st December 1955 Rosa Parks was told to give up her seat on a bus for a white person—she said no</p> <p>5th December 1955 Rosa Parks was arrested for breaking the law and was found guilty</p> <p>December 1955—December 1956 The bus boycott took place to show support for Rosa Parks.</p> <p>4th December 2005 -Rosa Parks died</p>		<p><u>Autumn Term</u></p> <p>World War One started in 1914 and ended in 1918.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Soldiers signed up for war and some of the men had to lie about their age. -The soldiers lived on the battlefield in trenches which were terrible places to stay. -Lots if soldiers became very sick from staying in the trenches for too long. -There were many battles during WWI and lots of soldiers died. -Poppies grew on the battle fields after the war had ended and we still wear the poppy today to remember the soldiers who died. -The end od World War One is remembered every year on November 11th. This is called armistice Day.



<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Introduce AD and BC for the Stone Age and Mayan periods and recognise their positioning on a timeline. Use a timeline within a specific time in history to set out the order things may have happened. Sequence events or artefacts. Use dates related to the passing of time.</p>	<p><u>Autumn Term</u></p> <p>The pottery industry was an important industry for the local area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bottle kilns, which are the shape of bottles, were used to 'fire' the pottery. -1759– Wedgwood was Established Josiah Wedgwood was a very powerful and famous potter and Wedgwood pottery is still very famous today. -1770—First canals are built. Canals were used to transport the pottery safely around the country as the roads were not suitable for transporting delicate pottery. -The workers in the factories were often very poor but the factory owners were very wealthy. 		<p><u>Spring Term</u></p> <p>BC- In the modern calendar, we label all years with B.C. (before Christ) A.D. anno domini, or "in the year of our lord". Stone Age—around 3 million years ago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore how the Stone Age man lived and survived. <p>3000—Stonehenge is built 2500 BC –Start of the Bronze Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about Bronze age tools and settlements. <p>800 BC—Start of the Iron Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about Iron age tools and settlements. <p>43AD—Romans invaded Britain</p> <p><u>Summer Term</u></p> <p>The Maya civilisation began 2600 BC. The Maya civilisation lived in rainforests in North America.</p> <p>The Maya worshipped gods and created temples.</p> <p>The Maya were great mathematicians.</p> <p>The Maya were able to tell the time using the sun. They create a calendar.</p>	
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		-1956– Clean ait act was introduced		The Maya used glyphs to record significant events.	
Year 4	Know significant key dates of the Romans, Greeks, Egyptians and place these on a timeline. Making connections between the Romans and Greeks in the first instance. Continue to understand BC within a timeline recognising where ancient empires (Mayans / Egyptians) and where the Greeks and Romans fit in, in relation to BC and each other (Year 3). Place events from a period studied on a time line.			<p><u>Autumn Term</u></p> <p>Greece was divided into city states (polis) that each had their own culture: different laws and way of life, but they all spoke the same language.</p> <p>-Athens had a democratic government</p> <p>-The first Olympic games were held in 776BC in the city-state Olympia.</p> <p>-Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom.</p> <p>-Sparta was a city-state in ancient Greece known for its military prowess and strict social structure.</p> <p>-Boys were trained from a young age to become soldiers, and women were expected to produce strong offspring for the army.</p>	<p><u>Spring Term</u></p> <p>43 AD, Claudius orders the conquest of Britain</p> <p>50 AD, London (Londinium) is founded</p> <p>61 AD, the Romans conquered southern England after the revolt of Boudicca and established the province of Britannia.</p> <p>122AD, the construction of Hadrian's Wall begins.</p> <p>306AD, Constantine the Great declared Roman Emperor at York.</p> <p>312AD Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity and makes Christianity legal throughout the Roman Empire.</p> <p>410AD The Romans withdraw from Britain.</p> <p><u>Summer Term</u></p> <p>The Ancient Egyptian civilisation began in 5000 BC.</p> <p>Know what it was like to live during this time for the rich and poor.</p> <p>Ancient Egyptians worshiped many gods and they believed in the afterlife.</p> <p>-Ancient Egyptians developed early writing called hieroglyphs.</p>



				-The Spartan army was feared throughout Greece and played a significant role in many battles.	-Know how the Great Pyramid of Gaza was constructed.
Year 5	Know key dates and events from The Tudors, Vikings and the Victorians / Industrial Revolution (Year 2). Make comparisons between different eras and time frames and recognise the impact that these had. Place current study on time line in relation to other studies. Know and sequence key events of time studied. current studies to previous studies make comparisons between different times in histor	<p><u>Spring Term</u></p> <p>1066 Battle of Hastings and William the Conqueror is crown King. Norman period begins. 1485 Richard III is defeated at the Battle of Bosworth and the Tudor periods begins. 1486 Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York ending the Battle of the Roses. 1509 Henry VII dies and Henry VIII becomes King 1521 The pope grants Henry VIII the title 'Defender of the Faith' Henry VIII search for a wife. 1535-1540 Destruction or closure of 560 monasteries and religious houses 1547—Henry VIII dies</p>	<p><u>Summer Term</u></p> <p>The Industrial Revolution, which took place between 1750 - 1900, was a period of great change in Britain. There were huge technological advances which had an impact on every aspect of life. In 1778, James Watt and Matthew Boulton invented a steam engine that could efficiently power factory machinery. Working conditions in factories and mines were poor and dangerous. Children worked in industries and mines. Living conditions were poor in cities and diseases spread quickly because of poor sanitation. 1829, George Stephenson design a locomotive—The Rocket</p>		<p><u>Autumn Term</u></p> <p>The Catholic Church was hugely powerful, because almost everyone believed in God, and that the Pope in Rome had been given authority by God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Everyone was expected to go to church, which meant it had a powerful position from which to influence people. · Christianity had spread across England well before the Norman Conquest. · The importance of monasteries and the role monks played. · Synod held in Whitby 664 AD to calculate the date od Easter . · 793 AD attack on Lindisfarne by Vikings and the Viking invasion of Britain. · 1066 King Harold defeated at the Battle of Hastings
Year 6	Know a number of events, with dates and use relevant terms, linked to previously studied eras as well as current topics.		<p><u>Spring Term</u></p> <p>Martin Luther King Jr was born in 1929. In 1955 he joins the bus boycott after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat. Delivered his iconic 'I have a dream,' speech in 1963</p>		<p><u>Autumn Term</u></p> <p>-Know about the treaty of Versailles -WWII began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. It was Japan that officially ended the war</p>



	<p>Order, understanding, relate and compare a range of previously studied eras to current learning.</p> <p>Relate events in the past to the present day and lesson that have been learnt.</p>		<p>Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for civil right in 1965. Was assassinated in 1968.</p> <p><u>Summer Term</u> Two key styles emerged in this decade, which became part of the cultural phenomenon called the British invasion: Beat music and British blues. 1966 Mary Quant was producing short mini dresses and skirts 1966 England win the Football World cup 1969-Concorde prototype 002 took off for the first time from Filton, Bristol. 1969, a human walked on the Moon for the first time.</p>		<p>on 2nd September 1945; the war lasted for six years and one day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The war had two sides: the Allies and the Axis powers. Germany was led by Adolf Hitler - the leader of the Nazi party. -Hitler had extreme anti-Semitic beliefs, which meant that he wanted to eradicate Jewish people. -Britain was bombed during the war and this was called the Blitz. Children were evacuated from large towns and cities. -In Britain, the roles of women changed during wartime. -Great Britain had two Prime Ministers during the war: Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill. It was Winston Churchill who helped the Allies to victory.
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