



## HISTORY PROGRESSIVEN BETWEEN WELLS MAP

KNOWLEDGE /SKILL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
CHRONOLOGY	Sequence events or objects in chronological order	Sequence artefacts closer together in time.  Sequence events sequence photos etc from different periods of their life.  Describe memories of key events in lives.	Place the time studied on a timeline.  Sequence several events or artefacts.  Use dates related to the passing of time.	Place events from period studied on a timeline.  Use terms related to the period and begin to date events.  Understand more complex terms e.g. BCE/AD	Place current study on timeline in relation to other studies.  Know and sequence key events of time studied.  Use relevant terms and periods labels.  Relate current studies to previous studies.	Place current study on timeline in relation to other studies.  Use relevant dates and terms.  Sequence up to ten events on a timeline.  Make comparisons between different times in history
RANGE AND DEPTH OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE	Begin to describe similarities and differences in artefacts.  Use a range of sources to find out characteristic features of the past.	Find out about people and events in other times collections of artefacts.  Confidently describe similarities and differences.  Use drama to develop empathy and understanding (hot seating, sp. and listening).	Use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied.  Identify key features and events look for links and effects in time studied.  Offer a reasonable explanation for some events.  Develop a broad understanding of an	Use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied.  Identify key features and events look for links and effects in time studied.  Offer a reasonable explanation for some events.	Study different aspects of life of different people – differences between men and women.  Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people.  Compare life in early and late times studied compare	Find about beliefs, behaviour, and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings.  Compare beliefs and behaviour with another period studied.





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		Study changes through the lives of significant individuals (e.g. Henry VIII)	ancient civilisation (e.g. Ancient Egypt).		an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period. Study an ancient civilization in detail (e.g. Ancient Greece).  Compare and contrast ancient civilizations.	Write another explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation.  Know key dates, characters and events of time studied.
INTERPRETATIONS OF HISTORY	Use stories to encourage children to distinguish between fact and fiction.  Compare adults talking about the past – how reliable are their memories?  Begin to identify different ways to represent the past (e.g. photos, stories, adults talking about the past).	Compare 2 versions of a past event.  Compare pictures or photographs of people or events in the past.  Discuss reliability of photos/accounts/stories.	Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented.  Distinguish between different sources and evaluate their usefulness.  Look at representations of the period e.g. British and Horniman Museum.	Look at the evidence available.  Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources e.g. internet.  Use of textbooks and historical knowledge.	Compare accounts of events from different sources. Are they fact or fiction?  Offer some reasons for different versions of events.	Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at.  Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations, fact or fiction and opinion.  Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions.  Confident use of the internet/ library etc. for research.





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	Sort artefacts	Use a source to ask why,	Use a range of	Use evidence to	Begin to identify	Recognise primary
	"then" and "now"	what, who, how, where	sources to find out	build up a	primary and	and secondary
	(e.g. Toys topic)	questions and find	about a period.	picture of a past	secondary sources.	sources.
	(e.g. roys topic)	answers.	about a period.	event.	Secondary Sources.	Sources.
	Use as wide a range		Observe small details	CVCITCI	Use evidence to	Use a range of
	of sources as	Sequence a collection	using artefacts,	Choose relevant	build up a picture	sources to find out
	possible.	of artefacts.	pictures.	material to	of a past event.	about an aspect
				present a picture		of time past.
HISTORICAL	To ask and answer	Use of timelines.	Select and record	of one aspect of	Select relevant	
ENQUIRY	questions related to		information relevant	life in time past.	sections of	Suggest omissions
	different sources	Discuss the effectiveness	to the topic.		information.	and the means of
	and objects.	of sources.		Ask a variety of		finding out.
			Begin to use the	questions.	Use the library and	
			library, e-learning for		internet for	Bring knowledge
			research their own	Use the library, e-	research with	gathering from
			questions.	learning for	increasing	several sources
				research.	confidence.	together in a fluent account.
	Communicate	Class display/ myssym	Communicate	Select data and	Fit events into a	
	knowledge and	Class display/ museum annotated photographs	knowledge and	organise it into a	display sorted by	Select an aspect of study to make a
	understanding	annotated photographs	understanding in a	data file to	theme time.	display (e.g. WW2
	through timelines	ICT	variety of ways such	answer historical	dicine dine.	display).
	(3D with objects/		as in discussions,	questions.	Use appropriate	alspiay).
	sequential pictures).	Writing (reports,	pictures, writing,	questionsi	terms, matching	Use a variety of
ORGANISATION	Drawing.	labelling, simple	annotations.	Know the period	dates to people	ways to
AND		recount).		in which the	and events.	communicate
	Drama/roleplay.			study is set	Record and	knowledge and
COMMINICATION				display findings	communicate	understanding
	Create a Toy			in a variety of	knowledge in	including
	Museum			ways.	different forms such	extended writing.
					as working	
				Work	independently and	Plan and carry out
				independently	in groups showing	individual
				and in groups.	initiative.	investigations.