Curriculum 2022-23









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Aims

The national curriculum for history aims to ensure that all pupils:

- Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.
- Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind.
- Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'.
- Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.
- Understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.
- Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.

Intent

What are we trying to achieve for our children in History?

It is our intent for the History element of our school curriculum to inspire pupils with a curiosity and fascination about the past that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. We want children to enjoy and love learning about History through opportunities to investigate probing and relevant historical questions that will inspire the next generation of historians and archaeologists. Our curriculum should equip pupils with knowledge about diverse people, events and interpretations of the past from the British Isles, Europe and the wider world, together with a deep understanding of the significant people, places and events that have defined the chronological narrative of their local area. It is imperative that our children learn lessons from the past to ensure they - and future generations – demonstrate a shared understanding of the past that unites humanity, rather than dividing it. However, it is our **enquiry**-



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based approach that will enable children to develop historical skills in chronology, interpretation, investigation, analysing historical trends and communicating information in a variety of ways. Most importantly, we want our children to frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts of what happened, and why.

We want children to have the opportunity to develop these skills through the use of practical historical experiences and educational visits. As pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the past should help them to deepen their understanding of how people, events and places have been shaped, interconnected and changed over time. They should also begin to appreciate why different perspectives of the past have emerged, and how these can be useful to understanding historical events in their entirety.

Our curriculum will be made up of four **threshold concepts** that will enable progression in knowledge, skills and understanding from Nursery to Year 6. These threshold concepts, as defined by Meyer & Land (2003) should:

- Be transformative (shift a child's perception of a subject);
- irreversible (a child could not return to viewing a concept in a more primitive way);
- integrative (demonstrates the interrelatedness of a subject area;
- **bounded** (defines the boundaries of a subject area)
- counter intuitive (their new understanding may conflict with previously held ideas).

Implementation

How is the curriculum delivered?

- Through steps of milestone progression across year groups.
- Whole class differentiation through questioning and method of recording.
- Through the use of appropriate trips and visits (cultural capital).
- Through a 2 week time table.

Impact

What difference is the curriculum making?

Children will become more analytical and improved critical

thinkers.

- To develop children into understanding, broad minded, tolerant citizens.
- Enable children to place themselves and their families in the world.
- To open the children's eyes to a world before and after them.





• 30 hours per year delivered.	
Threshold Concepts	

In our curriculum, we define our four threshold concepts as:

- 1. Chronological Understanding understanding the exact order in which events occur. This in turn helps us understand the cause, effect and interrelatedness of those events, and thereby allow us to step back and view the 'big picture' of history.
- 2. Knowledge and Understanding of the Past understanding the people and places that have created significant historical events at local, national and international levels. Children should be knowledgeable about major historical events that still impact us today.
- 3. Historical Interpretation the process by which we describe, analyse, evaluate, and create an explanation of past events.
- 4. **Historical Enquiry** children are shown how to ask questions, select and evaluate evidence and to make judgements about the past. It can demonstrate that there is often more than one side to a story and that history is multi-perspective.
- 5. **Organisation and Communication** children should be exposed to history in a variety of ways, including images, written sources, oral histories and databases (such as the census). They will gradually be able to interpret more complex historical information and select the most useful source to support their Historical Enquiry.







Early Years Curriculum

What an EYFS historian needs to understand?	What do they need to know?	How can they show they are historians?
Time passes in sequential order	 There are days of the week that repeat and go in order; 	• Start to show the awareness of time in the day e.g. stating it is lunchtime next;
	 There are seasons that repeat and go in order; 	• Commenting and noticing on what happens in each season;
	• The times of the day go in order and repeat everyday e.g. morning is before lunch time	 Being able to narrate their daily routines/weekly activities
There are key words/vocabulary associated with the passage of time	Know the past tense of verbsKnow before and after as a concept	 Use past tense with increasing accuracy Sequence stories/events
	 Ordering language such as First, next, after that, in the end 	• Sequence stones/events
The passage of time changes us all	 Stages of human growth from a baby to an elderly 	 Able to notice changes e.g. a new haircut, new skill in themselves/friends/parents
	 Things are the same/different 	 Able to compare and say what is the same/different about something
	 Live things do not stay the same over time 	 Able to notice and celebrate new things they can do – e.g. I can now write letters but when I first started Reception, I couldn't
The passage of time changes the world around us	Notice that things in nature change with timeKnow the seasons and key changes to nature	• Collect the evidence for changing seasons e.g. flowers or shards of ice
	in each season	• Compare the evidence of key man-made





	 Know names for baby animals Organic things decay overtime Know that the plants/chicks/tadpoles grow and change overtime 	 structures over time (e.g. pictures of their classroom/school, main street in town) Sequence a life cycle/stages of growth of a plant/animal
We need to change what we do/wear in response to the passage of time	 That weather changes according to the seasons That we need to dress accordingly to keep ourselves safe and comfortable 	 Comment on how what we wear changes with the seasons To develop self-care routines including wearing/choosing appropriate clothes To narrate why we wear hats in winter and sun-cream in the summer
Events/celebrations take place at specific points of the year.	 People in our community celebrate special days Some of the special days repeat annually at the same time for everybody (Christmas in Winter) and some happen annually for them (birthdays) 	 Say what might happen on special days e.g. we dress a tree at Christmas Join in celebrations and sometimes remember what happened last year on that same day



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Understanding the World Education Programme

In planning and guiding what children learn, practitioners must reflect on the different rates at which children are developing and adjust their practice appropriately. The three Characteristics of Effective Teaching and Learning are: **playing and exploring** – children investigate and experience things, and 'have a go'; **active learning** - children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties, and enjoy achievements; **creating and thinking critically** – children have and develop their own ideas, make links between ideas, and develop strategies for doing things. In addition, the prime areas of learning (**PSE, CL, PD**) underpin and are an integral part of children's learning in all areas.

Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children's personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.

ELG: Past and Present

Children at the expected level of development will:

- 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.

The ELG is an assessment checkpoint and should not be used as a curriculum – the curriculum should be broad and balanced with a range of experiences and opportunities not limited to teaching to the ELG.





Year 1 to Year 6 Curriculum

	Autumn – is it better to be a child	Spring - How did Manchester change the	Summer – is nursing better today
Year One	today?	way we travel?	than it was in the past?
Historical knowledge (information in italics – explicit historical knowledge skills)	 Can we sort objects into past and present? Which toy came first? Who is the best dressed? Which birthday party would you like to come to? How has Blackpool Pleasure Beach changed over time? How has technology changed childhood? Focus in all lessons: recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives.	 What is the fastest way of travelling today? (recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives.) How did people travel before the Industrial revolution? (know and recount stories from the past) Why were people scared of the new steam train? (know and recount stories from the past) If trains were so brilliant, why did we need a canal too? (Know and recount stories from the past) Which was better, the Manchester Ship Canal or the Liverpool – Manchester Railway? Should we build HS2? (recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives.) 	 What does nursing look like today? (recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives.) How did we heal people before Florence Nightingale? What did Florence Nightingale change about nursing? (To recall key information about significant people from the past e.g. Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale, Edith Cavell, Mother Teresa) Why was Mary Seacole an important nurse? (To recall key information about significant people from the past e.g. Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale, Edith Cavell, Mother Teresa) What are the similarities





			 between Walt Whitman and Edith Cavell? (To recall key information about significant people from the past e.g. Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale, Edith Cavell, Mother Teresa) How have nursing practices improved?
Chronological understanding	 To sequence events in their life. To sequence photographs from different time periods of their life. To identify photographs from different time periods beyond living memory as old and new. Identify objects old and new. To describe memories of key events in their lives in order. To sequence artefacts from distinctly different time periods. Begin to describe 	 Begin to sequence photographs of key events studied on a simple timeline. 	 To sequence artefacts from distinctly different time periods. Begin to describe differences between old and new artefacts. Begin to sequence photographs of key events studied on a simple timeline.





	 differences between old and new artefacts. Begin to sequence photographs of key events studied on a simple timeline. 		
Interpretation of History	• To begin to compare pictures or photographs of people/events in the past to life today.	 To sort information into fact and fiction using sources such as stories. To begin to compare pictures or photographs of people/events in the past to life today. 	• To begin to compare pictures or photographs of people/events in the past to life today.
Historical enquiry	 To begin to show understanding that we know about the past from recounts, artefacts and photographs. To sort artefacts into old and new. To begin to ask questions about artefacts, photographs or recounts using the historical vocabulary taught. To begin to offer their own opinions about historical concepts/topics. 	 To begin to show understanding that we know about the past from recounts, artefacts and photographs. To begin to offer their own opinions about historical concepts/topics. 	 To begin to show understanding that we know about the past from recounts, artefacts and photographs. To find answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information. To sort artefacts into old and new.
Organisation and		Communicate knowledge through	
Communication	Discussion, o	drawing pictures, labelling diagrams, drama/ r	ole play, writing





Year Two	Autumn – How did the fire of Liverpool Road compare to the Great Fire of London?	Spring – How have seaside holidays changed?	Summer – Do you want to be an explorer?
Historical knowledge (information in italics – explicit historical knowledge skills)	 What did Manchester and London look like in 1866? Why did the fires spread so easily? How do we know what happened in the fires? How did the Great Fire of London stop the plague? How would you redesign a city? Did anything good come from the fires? (Identify and discuss key events linked to the significant people studied, suggesting why they did things, why events happened and what happened as a result.) 	 What memories do I have of seaside holidays? What is the history of whit holidays? Why were holidays important to poor children in Manchester in the 19th century? (<i>To identify differences between ways of life at different times</i>) What were seaside holidays like in the 19th century? (<i>To identify differences between ways of life at different times</i>) What were seaside holidays like in the 19th century? (<i>To identify differences between ways of life at different times</i>) How did people travel to the seaside? Can I organise primary sources from our topic into chronological order? 	 What is the best way to travel as an explorer? Did Christopher Columbus 'discover' America? (To talk about and recall key information about significant people from the past) Why do we remember Amelia Earhart? (To talk about and recall key information about significant people from the past) Why was Neil Armstrong's voyage so important? (To talk about and recall key information about significant people from the past) Why compose the past) Which explorer is the odd one out, Earhart, Columbus or Armstrong? (To identify differences between ways of life at different times)





			• Where are we exploring now?
Chronological understanding	 To identify and sequence objects from different time periods beyond living memory. Sequence key facts of an event studied. 	 To match objects to people from different time periods. To sequence photographs from different time periods beyond living memory. To describe difference between time periods and begin to offer some explanation. Describe significant memories linked to national life (e.g. family weddings/royal weddings etc). 	 To match objects to people from different time periods. To sequence photographs from different time periods To identify and sequence objects from different time periods beyond living memory. To describe difference between time periods and begin to offer some explanation. Sequence photographs of key events studied on a timeline. Describe significant memories linked to national life (e.g. family weddings/royal weddings etc).
Interpretation of History	 To distinguish between fact and fiction. To begin to compare two versions of the same past event. Discuss reliability of 	• . To compare pictures or photographs of people/events in the past to life today by identifying similarities and differences.	• To compare pictures or photographs of people/events in the past to life today by identifying similarities and differences





	sources.		
Historical enquiry	 To understand we know about the past from recounts, artefacts and photographs and that these are called sources. To ask questions about artefacts, photographs, recounts and other forms of historical evidence e.g. newspaper reports using the historical vocabulary taught To offer their own opinions about historical concepts/ topics. 	 To understand we know about the past from recounts, artefacts and photographs and that these are called sources. To ask questions about artefacts, photographs, recounts and other forms of historical evidence e.g. newspaper reports using the historical vocabulary taught. To offer their own opinions about historical concepts/ topics. 	 To understand we know about the past from recounts, artefacts and photographs and that these are called sources. To use sources to answer questions about the past using simple observations. To ask questions about artefacts, photographs, recounts and other forms of historical evidence e.g. newspaper reports using the historical vocabulary taught To offer their own opinions about historical concepts/ topics.
Organisation and Communication	Communicate knowledge	through: discussion, drawing pictures, labellir timelines	

	Autumn – What changed during	Spring - Was the River Nile more	Summer – What impact did the
Year Three	the Stone Age?	important than the Pyramids?	Romans have on Britain?
Historical knowledge	 How is the Stone Age represented today? 	When was Ancient Egypt?What was life like for Ancient	 Who came first Claudius or Caesar?
(information in italics – explicit historical	• What was it like to be a nomad? (Find out about the	Egyptians? (Find out about the everyday lives of the people in the	• Why did the Romans invade? (to begin to offer explanations,



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knowledge skills)	 everyday lives of the people in the time periods studied) How did life change for people in the Mesolithic period? (find out about the everyday lives of the people in the time periods studied) Can you design a Neolithic Stone Age village? (Compare the lives of those in the past to life today) Why was Stonehenge built? (to begin to offer explanations, reasons for and results of people's actions) What were the main changes that occurred between the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods? (Begin to identify key features and events of times studied) 	 time periods studied) What did Ancient Egyptians believe? (to begin to offer explanations, reasons for and results of people's actions) Why were the pyramids important to the Ancient Egyptians? (Find out about the everyday lives of the people in the time periods studied) Was Howard Carter a hero, or a villain? (Begin to identify key features and events of times studied) Why was the River Nile important to the Ancient Egyptians? (Compare the lives of those in the past to life today) 	 reasons for and results of people's actions) What was life like for a Roman soldier? (Find out about the everyday lives of the people in the time periods studied) Who revolted against the Romans? (to begin to offer explanations, reasons for and results of people's actions) Why did the Romans leave Britain? (to begin to offer explanations, reasons for and results of people's actions) What is the legacy of the Romans in Britain? (Compare the lives of those in the past to life today)
Chronological understanding	Use dates and	 Place periods studied on a timeline terms related to the time periods studied a Sequence several events or artefact 	and the passing of time.
Interpretation of		 Sequence several events of arteraction and use the terms BCE (BC) and CE (AD) p To begin to make inferences about 	





History	give reasons for different ways the past is represented. • To look at different	 a society based on artefacts and findings. To begin to distinguish between different sources to compare different 	about a society based on artefactsand findings.To begin to distinguish
	representations of a time period	versions of the same event.	between different sources to
	(e.g artefacts, photos, cartoons,	•	compare different versions of the
	recounts etc) and begin to offer		same event.
	reasons as to why they might differ using their knowledge of		 To begin to identify and give reasons for different ways the past is
	reliability.		represented.
	 To begin to make 		
	inferences about a society based		
	on artefacts and findings.		
Historical enquiry	• Use a range of sources to	• Use a range of sources to find out	• Use a range of sources to
	find out about the time period	about the time period studied.	find out about the time period
	studied.	 To begin to identify primary and 	studied.
	• To begin to identify	secondary sources.	 To begin to identify primary
	primary and secondary sources.	• To begin to observe small details	and secondary sources.
	• Begin to use the internet	from sources such as artefacts, pictures	• To begin to observe small
	and books for research.	etc.	details from sources such as
	• To ask questions about	• To ask questions about artefacts,	artefacts, pictures etc.
	artefacts, photographs, recounts	photographs, recounts and other forms of	 Select and record
	and other forms of historical	historical evidence e.g. newspaper reports	information relevant to the enquiry.
	evidence e.g. newspaper reports	using the historical vocabulary taught	 Begin to use the internet and
	using the historical vocabulary	 Select and record information 	books for research.
	taught	relevant to the enquiry.	• To offer their own opinions





Select and record	• Begin to use the internet and	about historical concepts/ topics,
information relevant to the	books for research.	beginning to use historical
enquiry.		knowledge to offer
		reasoning/explanation
 Begin to recall, select and organise historical information using a range of methods, including: discussion, drawing pictures, timelines, graphs, labelling diagrams, drama/role play, writing, ICT To develop confidence when communicating and presenting their knowledge and understanding. To begin to self-select and organise information to produce structured work, making some use of dates and terms. 		
	 information relevant to the enquiry. Begin to recall, select a drawing pictures To develop confider 	 information relevant to the enquiry. Begin to recall, select and organise historical information using a ran drawing pictures, timelines, graphs, labelling diagrams, drama To develop confidence when communicating and presenting the To begin to self-select and organise information to produce structured

Year Four	Autumn - Can we thank Ancient Greece for anything in our lives today?	Spring – Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade?	Summer – How has Salford and the Bridgewater Canal changed over time?
Historical knowledge (information in italics – explicit historical knowledge skills)	 How can we possibly know so much about the Ancient Greeks, who lived over 2,500 years ago? What can we work out about everyday Athens from primary sources? (To use the information gained from sources to build up a picture of the past.) What was life like for women in Athens? (To identify key features and events of times 	 Why did the Romans leave Britain? (To offer explanations, reasons for and results of people's actions) Where did the Anglo Saxons come from and where did they settle? Why did the Anglo Saxons invade Britain? (To offer explanations, reasons for and results of people's actions) Do we live near any Anglo Saxon 	 What was Salford like before the 1700s? (To use the information gained from sources to build up a picture of the past) How did the Industrial Revolution change Salford? What was life like in Salford during the Industrial Revolution? (To use the information gained from sources to build up a picture of the past)



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	 studied and begin to make comparisons between them) What was daily life like for children in Ancient Greece? (To identify key features and events of times studied and begin to make comparisons between them) What can we learn about Ancient Greece from what's left behind? (To use the information gained from sources to build up a picture of the past.) What still exists today from the time of the Ancient Greeks? 	 settlements? What does art tell us about the Anglo Saxons? Why did Anglo Saxon religious beliefs change? (Begin to offer explanation for some events) 	 Can canals change the world? (Begin to offer explanation for some events) How has Salford changed over time? (To use the information gained from sources to build up a picture of the past) How does Salford continue to change the world?
Chronological	•	Place the events of the periods studied on a	a timeline.
understanding		onfidently use the terms BCE (BC) and CE (AI	
	• Use r	elevant terms and dates to describe the time	e period studied.
Interpretation of	To identify and give	• To distinguish between different	• To identify and give reasons
History	reasons for different ways the	sources to compare different versions of	for different ways the past is
	past is represented	the same event.	represented.
	• To make inferences about	• To make inferences about a	• To distinguish between
	a society based on artefacts and	society based on artefacts and findings.	different sources to compare
	findings.	 To look at different 	different versions of the same
	To look at different	representations of a time period (e.g	event.
	representations of a time period	artefacts, photos, cartoons, recounts etc)	To look at different





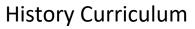
	(e.g artefacts, photos, cartoons, recounts etc) and offer reasons as to why they might differ using their knowledge of reliability	and offer reasons as to why they might differ using their knowledge of reliability	representations of a time period (e.g artefacts, photos, cartoons, recounts etc) and offer reasons as to why they might differ using their knowledge of reliability
Historical enquiry	 To identify primary and secondary sources. To observe small details from sources such as artefacts, pictures etc. Choose relevant sources to present a picture of one aspect of life in the past. To offer their own opinions about historical concepts/ topics, using historical knowledge to offer reasoning/explanation 	 To identify primary and secondary sources. To observe small details from sources such as artefacts, pictures etc. Choose relevant sources to present a picture of one aspect of life in the past. Use the internet and books for research. To offer their own opinions about historical concepts/ topics, using historical knowledge to offer reasoning/explanation 	 To identify primary and secondary sources. Choose relevant sources to present a picture of one aspect of life in the past. Use the internet and books for research.
Organisation and Communication	pictures, timelines, gra Commu	se historical information using a range of met phs, labelling diagrams, drama/role play, wri unicate and present their knowledge and unc hen self-selecting and organising informatior some use of dates and terms.	ting, ICT, databases, debate lerstanding clearly.





Year Five	Autumn - How do the Mayans compare to other civilisations?	Spring – Can a good person be a bad leader?	Summer – Does slavery still exist?
Historical knowledge (information in italics – explicit historical knowledge skills)	 When in History did the Mayan civilisation happen? What can we learn from the Mayans, using their artefacts? (study different aspects of people throughout history e.g. the differences between men and women) How did life in ancient Maya compare to life in Britain at that time? (to identify key features and events of times studied and make comparisons between them) What do buildings in Tikal tell us about the Mayans? What did the ancient Mayans believe in? Why did the Mayan civilisation collapse? (to identify key features and events of times studied 	 When was the Tudor era? How did the Tudors rule? (to examine the causes and results of great events and the impact on people) What did Henry VIII achieve as the King? (to identify key features and events of times studied and make comparisons between them) What did Queen Elizabeth I achieve as the Queen? (to identify key features and events of times studied and make comparisons between them) Were Sir Walter Raleigh and Francis Drake intrepid explorers or violent colonisers? (compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period) Who was a more significant monarch, Henry VIII or Elizabeth I? (to identify key features and events of times studied and make comparisons between ther) 	 Did slavery exist in the Ancient World? (study different aspects of people throughout history e.g. the differences between men and women) How did the system of slavery work? (study different aspects of people throughout history e.g. the differences between men and women) Did the 1833 Slavery Abolition Act successfully stop slavery? (to examine the causes and results of great events and the impact on people) Why was the Underground Railroad so important to black African Americans? (to examine the causes and results of great events and the impact on people; study different aspects of people







	and make comparisons between them)		 throughout history e.g. the differences between men and women) Did everyone in Manchester really want to abolish slavery? (to identify key features and events of times studied and make comparisons between them) What does slavery look like today? (compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period)
Chronological understanding		sequence key events of time periods studied o make comparisons between different time To refer to common features in different tim	es in the past.
Interpretation of History	 To make inferences about a society based on a range of historical sources. To analyse and compare a range of sources about the same event, offering explanation as to why they may differ. 	 To look at different representations of a time period and the same key event (e.g artefacts, photos, cartoons, recounts etc) and offer reasons as to why they might differ using their knowledge of reliability 	• To analyse and compare a range of sources about the same event, offering explanation as to why they may differ.





Historical enquiry	 To offer evidence to build up a picture of the past. To select relevant sections of information from sources and begin to suggest why this information may be more reliable. To confidently use the internet and books for research, beginning to make decisions about what information is reliable and accurate 	 To begin to compare and evaluate the reliability of primary and secondary sources and understand how they differ. To further develop their own opinions about historical concepts/ topics, using historical knowledge to offer reasoning/explanation. 	 To begin to compare a range of accounts of an event and evaluate critically. To begin to understand that we do not know everything about history and that a lot of it is the perspective of historians. To begin to offer their own perspective and judgements on time periods.
Organisation and Communication	discussion, drawing pictures, Communicate and	nise historical information in greater detail us timelines, graphs, labelling diagrams, drama, d present their knowledge and understanding hen self-selecting and organising information some use of dates and terms.	role play, writing, ICT, databases clearly and in greater detail.

Year Six	Autumn – What was life like in Eccles during the reign of Q Victoria? (22-23 only)	Spring – What was the impact of World War Two on Britain?	Summer – Were the Vikings the most ruthless invaders of all?
Historical knowledge	• What does 'The industrial revolution' mean?	• How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to the causes of WW2? (to	• Were there any similarities between the Viking invasion of
(information in italics – explicit historical	• What were the living conditions for the poor like? (<i>To</i>	offer explanation for events using	England and the Nazi invasion of





knowledge skills)	offer explanation for events	empathy to suggest reasons for people's	Europe? (Compare the lives of
,	using empathy to suggest	behaviour, understanding that beliefs,	people in the 'early' and 'late' times
	reasons for people's behaviour,	behaviour and motives of people are not	studied, using historical knowledge
	understanding that beliefs,	always shared.)	to offer explanation for similarities
	behaviour and motives of people	• What were the major events for	and differences)
	are not always shared)	Britain in WW2? (to examine the cause	• Where did the Vikings
	• Where were mills in	and results of great events studied and	invade, and why? (To examine the
	Eccles and Patricroft?	make comparisons between them)	causes and results of great events
	• How did the Railway help	How has warfare changed	and the impact on people, using
	our local area? (to examine the	throughout the 20 th and 21 st centuries?	evidence to support and illustrate
	cause and results of great events	(to examine the cause and results of great	their explanation)
	studied and make comparisons	events studied and make comparisons	• How important were Viking
	between them)	between them)	religious beliefs during battle?
	• What is child labour and	• What was the Battle for Britain	• Did the Vikings and Anglo
	how did it look in the Victorian	and how did the homefront contribute	Saxons live peacefully alongside
	times? (compare an aspect of life	towards the war effort?	each other? (To offer explanation for
	with the same aspect in another		events using empathy to suggest
	period, using their historical	• What was it like to be an evacuee?	reasons for people's behaviour,
	knowledge to offer explanation	(compare an aspect of life with the same	understanding that beliefs,
	 for similarities and differences) What was a Victorian 	aspect in another period, using their	behaviour and motives of people are
	Christmas like?	historical knowledge to offer explanation	not always shared)
		for similarities and differences)	• How did the Anglo-Saxons
			govern a minority group, such as the
			Vikings? (Compare the lives of
			people in the 'early' and 'late' times
			studied, using historical knowledge
			to offer explanation for similarities





			 and differences) What went wrong in 1066? (To examine the cause and results of great events studied and make comparisons between them)
Chronological understanding	 To place time periods stud 	To relate current studies to previous st lied on a timeline in relation to other studies, the passing of time.	
Interpretation of History	• To look at different representations of a time period and the same key event (e.g. artefacts, photos, cartoons, recounts etc), offer reasons as to why they might differ using their knowledge of reliability and consider wats of checking accuracy of interpretations	• To link sources about the same key event and work out how historical conclusions were arrived at.	 To confidently make inferences about a society based on a range of historical sources.
Historical enquiry	 To confidently offer their own opinions about historical concepts/ topics, using historical knowledge to offer reasoning/explanation. To offer their own perspective/ judgements on time periods 	 To compare and evaluate the reliability of primary and secondary sources and explain how they differ. To identify omissions and suggest what this tells us about the past. Collect knowledge from several sources to offer a fluent account of historical events. 	 To offer a range of evidence to build up a picture of the past, offering reasoning as to why the information chosen is more reliable. To confidently use the internet and books for research, making decisions about what information is reliable and accurate.





	• To compare a range of accounts of an event and evaluate critically, offering reasons for different versions of events.	• To offer their own perspective/ judgements on time periods	• To understand that we do not know everything about history and that a lot of it is the perspective of historians
Organisation and Communication	including: discussion, draConfidently communication	ct and organise historical information in great awing pictures, timelines, labelling diagrams, ate and present their knowledge and underst hise information to produce structured work,	drama/role play, writing, ICT anding clearly and in greater detail.

Vocabulary

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Chronological	today	tomorrow	decade	chronological	A.D (Anno		Millennium	
Understanding	yesterday	the present	modern	order	Domini)		20th century	
	day	the past	timeline	era/period	B.C.E (Before			
	week	the future	date		the Common			
	now	month	order		Era)			
	a long time ago	long ago	passing of time		C.E (The			
		new/recent			Common Era)			
		lifetime			B.C (Before			
		calendar			Christ)			
					thousands of			
					years			
Historical	parents	parent	the older	memorial	Palaeolithic era	civilisation		Victorian era
Knowledge	grandma/grandad	grandparent	generation		(old stone age)			
		great			Mesolithic			





		grandparent			(middle of stone age) Neolithic era (New stone age) Bronze Age Iron age invasion			
Interpretation of History	old new	similar different	important opinion because	impact significant however	effects reason change this suggests maybe perhaps could be ? infer this source suggests this source doesn't show that	consequences impact effects cause/s suggest My conclusion is that I can infer that reliability different experiences on one hand could have been might have been	to weigh up both sides of the argument that impression continuity one sided	turning point the source omits to mention the purpose biased motive
Historical Enquiry	Who? What? photograph images paintings	clue detective object memory remember Where?	living memory object/artefact When?	source diary investigate research evidence historians experts letters newspapers websites Why?	archaeologist archaeology first hand evidence second hand evidence variety of sources myths and legends	primary and secondary sources eye witness		





Organisation	draw	write key	Discuss	timelines	Graphs	databases	
and	retell	words	recount		Label diagrams	debate	
Communication	label	Drama/role	Write		ICT		
	role play	play	draw diagrams				

Term	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Aut	Me, my family and pets If you go down to	Family, festivals and food. I wonder how it's made?	How do children's' lives in the past compare to today?	How did the fire of Liverpool road compare to the great fire of	How much has life changed from the Stone Age?	How have the Greeks influenced our lives today?	What was life for the Maya?	Has equality always meant the same for all groups in Britain?
	the woods today. I spy with my little eye	We're not scared		London? (A local study)				
Spr	I wonder who works there? Real life superheroes Stretch and grow	Our world far and wide (Poles apart text) How does your garden grow?	How has travel and transport changed over time? (local study)	How have seaside holidays changed?	How can we discover what Ancient Egypt was like over 5,000 years ago?	Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade?	Can a bad person be a good leader? (Tudors) (local study)	What was the impact of WW2 on the UK, including Manchester? (local study)
Sum	On the move I wonder how it works? We're off to places new (transition) Ship ahoy! Where shall we sail?	Imagine that! Once upon a time Are we nearly there yet? I wonder if everything changes? (transition)	How has nursing changed? History of Nursing (Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale, Edith Cavell, Walt Whitman)	Do you want to be an explorer? (Christopher Columbus, Amelia Earhart, Neil Armstrong)	What impact did the Romans have on life in Britain? (local study)	How has Salford and the Bridgewater Canal changed over time? (local study)	Does slavery still exist?	Were the Vikings the most ruthless invaders of all?





Sticky Knowledge	Concept		Sticky Knowledge – whole school map						
		Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Settlement – What types of home do people live in? How have world events impacted on our homes?	Understand that th time changes the v		Childhood	Great Fire of London/ Liverpool Road	Stone Age Romans	Anglo- Saxons Salford/ Bridgewater Canal	Mayans	Victorians WW2 Vikings
	Beliefs – What religious beliefs do people have? Why is religion important to different groups of people?					Ancient Egypt	Anglo- Saxons	Mayans Tudors	Vikings
	Travel / Exploration – How have people explored and transported goods between places? - What impact has exploration			Manchester travel	Explorers	Stone Age Romans	Anglo- Saxons Salford/ Bridgewater Canal	Mayans Tudors Slavery	Victorians Vikings





had on indigenous populations? - what empires have existed over time?							
Significant People - How have individuals changed the course of history?	Understand that the passage of time changes us all.	Nursing Manchester travel	Explorers	Romans	Ancient Greeks Salford/ Bridgewater Canal	Tudors Slavery	WW2
Inventions (inc food/ farming) - What inventions have transformed people's lives?	Understand that the passage of time changes the world.	Manchester travel Nursing	Explorers	Stone Age Ancient Egypt Romans	Ancient Greeks Salford/ Bridgewater Canal		Victorians WW2
Equality – How has life been different for minority groups (women, ethnic minorities, LGBTQIA+, working classes)?		Nursing	Seaside holidays	Ancient Egypt	Salford/ Bridgewater Canal Greeks	Slavery	Victorians WW2





History Curriculum

Government - Are governments always representative of the people?					Ancient Greeks Anglo- Saxons	Tudors Slavery	WW2 Vikings		
Location	Covered throughout all topics								
Dates	Covered throughout all topics								

Useful Links

https://www.risingstars-uk.com/blog/june-2018/top-10-points-for-outstanding-primary-history-teac

https://www.keystagehistory.co.uk/primary-history/

https://www.history.org.uk/files/download/20260/1540545669/PH80GoodpracticeQMBForrestMJones.pdf





https://www.history.org.uk/primary/module/3657/primary-teaching-methods

- https://www.tes.com/news/how-teach-primary-school-history-8-ofsted-findings
- https://educationinspection.blog.gov.uk/2021/04/27/history-in-outstanding-primary-schools/

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/research-review-series-history/research-review-series-history#effective-teaching-in-history