

GREEN LANE PRIMARY ACADEMY



Progression of Skills in History

	KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Historical Interpretations	 Children can: start to compare two versions of a past event; observe and use pictures, photographs and artefacts to find out about the past; start to use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction; explain that there are different types of evidence and sources that can be used to help represent the past. 	Children can: look at more than two versions of the same event or story in history and identify differences; investigate different accounts of historical events and be able to explain some of the reasons why the accounts may be different.	 Children can: find and analyse a wide range of evidence about the past; use a range of evidence to offer some clear reasons for different interpretations of events, linking this to factual understanding about the past; consider different ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations of the past; start to understand the difference between primary and secondary evidence and the impact of this onreliability; show an awareness of the concept of propaganda; know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that may be to persuade others; begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources.
Historical Investigations	 Children can: observe or handle evidence to ask simple questions about the past; observe or handle evidence to find answers to simple questions about the past on the basis of simple observations; choose and select evidence and say how it can be used to find out about the past. 	 use a range of sources to find out about the past; construct informed responses about one aspect of life ora key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information; gather more detail from sources such as maps to build up a clearer picture of the past; regularly address and sometimes devise own questions to find answers about the past; begin to undertake their own research. 	 Children can: recognise when they are using primary and secondary sources of information to investigate the past; use a wide range of different evidence to collect evidence about the past, such as ceramics, pictures, documents, printed sources, posters, online material, pictures, photographs, artefacts, historic statues, figures, sculptures, historic sites; select relevant sections of information to address historically valid questions and construct detailed, informed responses; investigate their own lines of enquiry by posing historically valid questions to answer.

Chronological Understanding	 Children can: sequence artefacts and events that are close together in time; order dates from earliest to latest on simple timelines; sequence pictures from different periods; describe memories and changes that have happened in their own lives; use words and phrases such as: old, new, earliest, latest, past, present, future, century, new, newest, old, oldest, modern, before, after to show the passing of time. 	Children can: understand the term chronology and the concept of change over time; sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates; understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini); use words and phrases such as: century, decade, BC, AD, after, before, during divide recent history into present, using 21st century, and the past using 19th and 20th centuries.	Children can: use a timeline to order and place an increasing number of significant local, national and international events; accurately use dates and terms to describe historical events; understand and describe in some detail the main changes to an aspect in a period of history; understand how some historical events/periods occurred concurrently in different locations.
Knowledge & Understanding of Events, People & Changes in the Past	 Children can: recognise some similarities and differences between the past and the present; identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods; know and recount episodes from stories and significant events in history; understand that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did; describe significant individuals from the past. 	Children can: note key changes over a period of time and be able to give reasons for those changes; find out about the everyday lives of people in time studied compared with our life today; explain how people and events in the past have influenced life today; identify key features, aspects and events of the time studied; describe connections and contrasts between aspects of history, people, events and artefacts studied.	Children can: identify and note connections, contrasts and trends over time in the everyday lives of people; use appropriate historical terms such as culture, religious, social, economic and political when describing the past; examine causes and results of great events and the impact these had on people; describe the key features of the past, including attitudes, beliefs and the everyday lives of men, women and children.
Presenting, Organising & Communicating	 Children can: show an understanding of historical terms, such as monarch, parliament, government, war, remembrance; talk, write and draw about things from the past; use historical vocabulary to retell simple stories about the past; use drama/role play to communicate their knowledge about the past. 	Children can: use and understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate information such as ruled, reigned, empire, invasion, conquer, kingdoms; present, communicate and organise ideas about the past using models, drama role play and different genres of writing including letters, recounts, poems, adverts, diaries, posters and guides; start to present ideas based on their own research about a studied period.	Children can: • know and show a good understanding of historical vocabulary including abstract terms such as democracy, civilisation, social, political, economic, cultural, religious; • present, communicate and organise ideas about from the past using detailed discussions and debates and different genres of writing such as myths, instructions, accounts, diaries, letters, information/travel guides, posters, news reports; • plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period.