



Forever Learning: Limitless potential for every child

History Progression of Knowledge and Skills (Taken from the KAPOW Scheme)

Subject: History		Leader: Sarah Huggett			
Area/Aspect/Element	Foundation Stage		Key Stage 1		
	Nursery	Reception	Year 1 (Kapow)	Year 2 (Kapow)	
<u>Substantive Knowledge Strands</u>					
Topic Knowledge	<p>Gaining a rich knowledge of the current topic, time period, society or event being studied.</p> <p>This knowledge is not included on the progression document because it is not always progressive. It is, however, important in widening pupils' Chronological awareness and understanding of Substantive (abstract) concepts.</p>				
<p>Chronological awareness (Knowledge)</p> <p>Understanding language related to chronology</p> <p>Building a mental timeline of the chronological order of periods</p> <p>Developing awareness of general features of periods</p> <p>Knowing particular dates and events</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know some language for the passing of time e.g. yesterday, this morning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that someone's age is the time since they were born. To know that they started life as a baby but have since grown and changed. To know that some people are older than others. To know that parents are older than children and grandparents are older than parents. To know some language for talking about the passing of time and events that have already happened, even if used inaccurately. (before, yesterday, last week, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that a timeline shows the order that events in the past happened. To know that we start by looking at 'now' on a timeline then look back. To know that 'the past' is events that have already happened. To know that 'the present' is time happening now. To know that within living memory is 100 years. To know that beyond living memory is more than 100 years ago. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that events in history may last different amounts of time. To know a decade is ten years. 	

		last year).		
Chronological awareness (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows interest in what happens next using the pattern of everyday routines. Recognises and describes special times or events for family or friends. Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time. Can retell a simple past event in correct order (e.g. went down slide, hurt finger). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning to sequence events when describing them (e.g. daily routines, events in a story) Recognising that some stories are set a long time ago. Recognising significant dates for them (birthday). Beginning to use common words and phrases for the passage of time, even if using inaccurately (e.g. yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, "when I was in nursery...") Recounting activities that happened in their past using photos as a prompt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequencing three or four events in their own life (e.g. birthday, starting school, starting Year 1). Using common words and phrases for the passing of time (e.g. now, long ago, then, before, after). Sequencing three or four artefacts/photographs from different periods of time. Placing events on a simple timeline. Recording on a timeline a sequence of historical stories heard orally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequencing up to six photographs, focusing on the intervals between events. Placing events on a timeline, building on times studied in Year 1. Beginning to recognise how long each event lasted. Knowing where people/events studied fit into a chronological framework.
Substantive (abstract) concepts (Knowledge):				
Power (monarchy, government and empire)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that in fairytales kings and queens are usually important, powerful people who rule over others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that in fairytales kings and queens are usually important, powerful people who rule over others. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that a monarch in the UK is a king or queen.
Achievements and follies of mankind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognise some interests and achievements from their own lives and the lives of their families and friends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognise some interests and achievements from their own lives and the lives of their families and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know some inventions that still influence their own lives today (e.g. toys – the invention of the teddy bear, electronic toys etc.) To know some achievements and discoveries of significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To begin to identify achievements and inventions that still influence their own lives today (e.g. schools, travel). To know the legacy and

		friends.	individuals (e.g. explorers).	contribution of some inventions (e.g. flight). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be aware of the achievements of significant individuals (e.g. those involved with the history of flight).
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Disciplinary Strands

Disciplinary concepts (Skills and Knowledge):

Change and continuity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being aware of changes that happen throughout the year (e.g. seasons, nature). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being aware that some things have changed and some have stayed the same in their own lives. Describing simple changes and ideas/objects that remain the same. Understanding that some things change while other items remain the same and some are new. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognising some things which have changed /stayed the same as the past. Identifying simple reasons for changes.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that the environment around us changes as time passes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that people change as they grow older. To know that throughout someone's lifetime, some things will change and some things will stay the same. To know that everyday objects have changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that daily life has changed over time but that there are some similarities to life today.
Similarities and differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learns that they have similarities and differences that connect them to, and distinguish them from, others. Knows some of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning to recognise similarities and differences between the past and today. Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning to look for similarities and differences over time in their own lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying similarities and differences between ways of life at different times. Finding out about people, events and beliefs in society.

	things that make them unique, and can talk about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family	day.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making comparisons with their own lives.
		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that there are similarities and differences between their lives today and their lives in the past. • To know some similarities and differences between the past and their own lives. • To know that people celebrate special events in different ways. • To know that everyday objects have similarities and differences with those used for the same purpose in the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that there are explanations for similarities and differences between children's lives now and in the past.
Cause and consequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to understand the effect their behaviour can have on the environment. • May recognise that some actions can hurt or harm others and begin to stop themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiencing cause and effect in play - achieve through continuous provision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking why things happen and beginning to explain why with support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking questions about why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result. • Recognising why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result.
		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that everyday objects have changed as new materials have been invented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that changes may come about because of improvements in technology.
Historical significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a sense of own immediate family and relations and pets. • Shows interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recalling special people in their own lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recalling special events in their own lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing who was important in a historical event.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the names of people that are significant to their own lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that some people and events are considered more 'special' or significant than others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that some events are more significant than others. • To know the impact of a historical event on

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> society. To know that 'historically significant' people are those who changed many people's lives.
Sources of evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notices detailed features of objects in their environment Shows interest in illustrations and words in print and digital books and words in the environment Knows information can be relayed through signs and symbols in various forms (e.g. printed materials, digital screens and environmental print) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present day. Using stories and non-fiction books to find out about life in the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using artefacts, photographs and visits to museums to answer simple questions about the past. Finding answers to simple questions about the past using sources (e.g. artefacts). Sorting artefacts from then and now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using artefacts, photographs and visits to museums to ask and answer questions about the past. Making simple observations about a source or artefact. Using sources to show an understanding of historical concepts (see above). Identifying a primary source.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that stories and books can tell us about the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that photographs can tell us about the past. To know that we can find out about the past by asking people who were there. To know that artefacts can tell us about the past. To know that we remember some (but not all) of the events that we have lived through. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that we can find out about how places have changed by looking at maps. To know that historians use evidence from sources to find out more about the past.
Historical interpretations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows some understanding that other people have perspectives, ideas and needs that are different to theirs, e.g. may turn a book to face you so you can see it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognising that different members of the class may notice different things in photographs from the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning to identify different ways to represent the past (e.g. photos, stories). Developing their own interpretations from historical artefacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognising different ways in which the past is represented (including eye-witness accounts). Comparing pictures or photographs of people or events in the past. Developing their own interpretations from photographs and written sources.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To begin to understand that the past can be represented in photographs and drawings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that the past can be represented in photographs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that the past is represented in different ways.
Historical Enquiry (Skills)				
Posing historical questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. Questions why things happen and gives explanations. Asks e.g. who, what, when, how. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking questions about the differences they can see in photographs or images (in stories) that represent the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking how and why questions based on stories, events and people. Asking questions about sources of evidence (e.g. artefacts). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking a range of questions about stories, events and people. Understanding the importance of historically-valid questions.
Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making simple observations about the past from photographs and images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making simple observations about the past from photographs and images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using sources of information, such as artefacts, to answer questions. Drawing out information from sources. Making simple observations about the past from a source. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding how we use books and sources to find out about the past. Using a source to answer questions about the past. Evaluating the usefulness of sources to a historical enquiry. Selecting information from a source to answer a question. Identifying a primary source.
Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making simple observations about the past from photographs and images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making simple observations about the past from photographs and images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpreting evidence by making simple deductions. Making simple inferences and deductions from sources of evidence. Describing the main features of concrete evidence of the past or historical evidence (e.g. pictures, artefacts and buildings). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making links and connections across a unit of study. Selecting and using sections of sources to illustrate and support answers.

Evaluating and drawing conclusions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deciding whether photographs or images (e.g. from stories) depict the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing simple conclusions to answer a question. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making simple conclusions about a question using evidence to support.
Communicating findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating findings by pointing to images and using simple language to explain their thoughts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating findings through discussion and timelines with physical objects/ pictures. Using vocabulary such as - old, new, a long time ago. Discussing and writing about past events or stories in narrative or dramatic forms. Expressing a personal response to a historical story or event. (e.g. Saying, writing or drawing what they think it felt like in response to a historical story or event.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating answers to questions in a variety of ways, including discussion, drama and writing (labelling, simple recount). Using relevant vocabulary in answers. Describing past events and people by drawing or writing. Expressing a personal response to a historical story or event through discussion, drawing or writing.