# **Skills Progression Document (Organised by Year Group)**



History					
	Chronological awareness	Disciplinary Concepts	Historical Enquiry		
N u	• Can they retell past events in correct order?	Can they develop an understanding of changes over time?	Can they question why things happen?		
r s	• Can they use talk to	• Can they comment on images of familiar situations from the past?	Can they understand why and how questions?		
u r	connect ideas, explain what is happening and	Can they compare and contrast figures from the past?	Can they ask who, what, when & how?		
У	anticipate what might happen next?	Can they recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries?			
	• Can they recall and relive past experiences?	• Can they share stories about people from the past who have influenced the present?			
	• Can they remember & talk about significant times or events for family & friends?	Can they talk about things being 'old' or 'new'			
	<ul> <li>Can they begin to make sense of their own life- story &amp; family's history?</li> </ul>				

	Chronological awareness	Disciplinary Concepts	Historical Enquiry
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e c	events when describing them (e.g. daily	• Being aware of changes that happen throughout the year (e.g. seasons, nature).	<ul> <li>Asking questions about the differences they can see in photographs or images (in stories) that represent the past.</li> </ul>
	events when describing	<ul> <li>Change and continuity</li> <li>Being aware of changes that happen throughout the year (e.g. seasons, nature).</li> <li>Cause and Consequence <ul> <li>Experiencing cause and effect in play achieve through continuous provision available.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Similarities and differences <ul> <li>Beginning to recognise similarities and differences between the past and today.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present day.</li> <li>Historical significance <ul> <li>Recalling special people in their own lives.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Sources of evidence <ul> <li>Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present day.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Using stories and non-fiction books to find out about life in the past.</li> </ul> <li>Historical Interpretations <ul> <li>Recognising that different members of the class may notice different things in photographs from the past.</li> </ul> </li>	

		Chronological	Disciplinary Concepts	Historical Enquiry
Year 1	•	awareness Sequencing three or four events in their own	<ul> <li><u>Change and continuity</u></li> <li>Being aware that some things have changed and some have stayed the same in their</li> </ul>	Posing Historical Questions     Asking how and why questions based on stories, events and people.
-		life (e.g. birthday, starting school, starting	own lives.	<ul> <li>Asking questions about sources of evidence (e.g. artefacts).</li> </ul>
		Year 1).	• Describing simple changes and ideas/objects that remain the same.	Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence
	•	Using common words and phrases for the	• Understanding that some things change while other items remain the same and some are new.	Using sources of information, such as artefacts, to answer questions.
		passing of time (e.g. now, long ago, then,	Cause and Consequence	Drawing out information from sources.
		before, after).	<ul> <li>Asking why things happen and beginning to explain why with support.</li> </ul>	• Making simple observations about the past from a source.
	•	Sequencing three or four artefacts/photographs	<ul> <li><u>Similarities and differences</u></li> <li>Beginning to look for similarities and differences over time in their own lives.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections</li> <li>Interpreting evidence by making simple deductions.</li> </ul>
		from different periods of time.	<ul> <li>Historical significance</li> <li>Recalling special events in their own lives.</li> </ul>	• Making simple inferences and deductions from sources of evidence.
	•	Placing events on a	Sources of evidence	• Describing the main features of concrete evidence of the past or historical evidence (e.g. pictures, artefacts and buildings).
	•	simple timeline. Recording on a timeline	• Using artefacts, photographs and visits to museums to answer simple questions about the past.	Evaluating and drawing conclusions
	Ū	a sequence of historical stories heard orally.	• Finding answers to simple questions about the past using sources (e.g. artefacts).	<ul> <li>Drawing simple conclusions to answer a question.</li> <li>Communicating findings</li> </ul>
			Sorting artefacts from then and now.	<ul> <li>Communicating findings through discussion and timelines with physical objects/ pictures.</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li><u>Historical Interpretations</u></li> <li>Beginning to identify different ways to represent the past (e.g. photos, stories).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Using vocabulary such as - old, new, long time ago.</li> </ul>
			Developing their own interpretations from historical artefacts	• 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.)
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	C	hronological awareness	Disciplinary Concepts	Historical Enquiry
Year	•	Sequencing up to six	Change and continuity	Posing Historical Questions
2		artefacts, photographs	• Being aware that some things have changed and some have stayed the same in their	Asking questions about sources of evidence (e.g. artefacts).
		or evens on a timeline.	own lives.	
				Asking a range of questions about stories, events and people.
	•	Beginning to recognise	• Understanding that some things change while other items remain the same and some	
		how long each event	are new.	Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence
		lasted.		• Understanding how we use books and sources to find out about the past.
			Recognising some things which have changed / stayed the same as the past.	
	•	Knowing where		Using a source to answer questions about the past.
		people/events studied	Identifying simple reasons for changes.	
		fit into a chronological		Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections
		framework.	Cause and Consequence	Making simple inferences and deductions from sources of evidence.
			Recognising why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a	
	•	Using common words	result.	Making links and connections across a unit of study.
		and phrases for the		
		passing of time (e.g.	Similarities and differences	Evaluating and drawing conclusions
		now, long ago, then,	Beginning to look for similarities and differences over time in their own lives.	Making simple conclusions about a question using evidence to support.
		before, after).		
			Identifying similarities and difference between ways of life at different times.	Communicating findings
				Communicating answers to questions in a variety of ways, including
			Making comparisons with their own lives.	discussion, drama and writing (labelling, simple recount).
			Historical significance	Using relevant vocabulary in answers.
			Recalling special events in their own lives.	
				Describing past events and people by drawing or writing.
			Discussing who was important in a historical event.	
			Sources of evidence	
			<ul> <li>Using artefacts, photographs and visits to museums to ask and answer questions about the past.</li> </ul>	
			the past.	
			Making simple observations about a source or artefact.	
			Identifying a primary source.	
			Historical Interpretations	
			<ul> <li>Recognising different ways in which the past is represented (including eye-witness</li> </ul>	
			accounts).	
			Comparing pictures or photographs of people or events in the past.	
			• Developing their own interpretations from artefacts, photographs and written sources.	
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	C	Chronological awareness	Disciplinary Concepts	Historical Enquiry
Year	•	Sequencing events on a	Change and continuity	Posing Historical Questions
3		timeline, starting to refer to times studied	• Start to compare different periods of history and identify changes and continuity.	• Asking simple questions about the main features of everyday life in periods studied.
		in KS1 to see where	Cause and Consequence	
		these fit in.	Begin to identify the consequences of events and the actions of people.	Suggest questions for different types of historical enquiry.
	•	Place BC and AD in order.	• Begin to identify reasons for historical events, situations and changes.	<ul> <li><u>Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence</u></li> <li>Start to use different sources to construct knowledge of the past.</li> </ul>
			Similarities and differences	
	•	Sequencing six to eight artefacts, historical	• Start to identify similarities and differences between periods of history.	• Define the term 'evidence'.
		pictures or events.	<ul> <li>Create simple explanations for similarities and differences between daily lives of people in the past and today.</li> </ul>	Begin to extract the appropriate information from a historical source.
	•	Placing the time studied in order compared to	Historical significance	<ul> <li>Selecting and recording relevant information from a source to answer a question.</li> </ul>
		another period.	Recall an important person or event.	Identify primary sources and begin to recognise secondary sources.
	•	Begin to make a simple individual timeline.	Identifying who might be important in historical sources and accounts.	Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections
			Sources of evidence	Begin to understand that there are different ways to interpret evidence.
			Using a two sources to find out about a period.	<ul> <li>Asking the question "How do we know?"</li> </ul>
			• Start to use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.	• Asking the question now do we know?
			• Begin to identify sources which are influenced by the personal beliefs of the author.	<ul> <li>Evaluating and drawing conclusions</li> <li>Understanding that there may be different conclusions to a historical enquiry</li> </ul>
			Historical Interpretations	question.
			Identifying the differences between different sources.	
				• Begin to reach conclusions that are substantiated by historical evidence.
			• Exploring different representations from the period e.g. archaeological evidence,	
			museum evidence, cartoons and books.	Communicating findings
			Start to evaluate the usefulness of different sources.	<ul> <li>Communicating knowledge and understanding through discussion, art and writing.</li> </ul>
				• Creating a basic imaginative reconstruction of a past event using the evidence available to draw, model, dramatise, write or retell the story.
				Begin to create a structured response or narrative to answer a historical enquiry.
				• Start to describe past events orally or in writing, recognising similarities and differences with today.

Chronological awareness	Disciplinary Concepts	Historical Enquiry
Year       • Sequencing events on a timeline, referring to times studied in KS1 to see where these fit in.       •         • Using BC/AD/Century.       •       •         • Sequencing eight to ten artefacts, historical pictures or events.       •         • Placing the time studied on a timeline.       •         • Making a simple individual timeline.       •	Disciplinary Concepts         Change and continuity         Comparing different periods of history and identifying changes and continuity.         Cause and Consequence         Identifying the consequences of events and the actions of people.         Identifying reasons for historical events, situations and changes.         Similarities and differences         Identifying similarities and differences between periods of history.         Explaining similarities and differences between daily lives of people in the past and today.         Historical significance         Recalling some important people and events.         Identifying who is important people and events.         Identifying some important in historical sources and accounts.         Sources of evidence         Using a range of sources to find out about a period.         Using evidence to build up a picture of a past event.         Identifying sources which are influenced by the personal beliefs of the author.         Historical Interpretations         Identifying the differences between different sources and giving reasons for the ways in which the past is represented.         Exploring different representations from the period e.g. archaeological evidence, museum evidence, cartoons and books.         Evaluating the usefulness of different sources.	<ul> <li>Historical Enquiry</li> <li>Posing Historical Questions</li> <li>Asking questions about the main features of everyday life in periods studied, e.g. how did people live.</li> <li>Creating questions for different types of historical enquiry.</li> <li>Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence</li> <li>Using a range of sources to construct knowledge of the past.</li> <li>Defining the terms 'source' and 'evidence'.</li> <li>Extracting the appropriate information from a historical source.</li> <li>Selecting and recording relevant information from a range of sources to answer a question.</li> <li>Identifying primary and secondary sources.</li> <li>Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections</li> <li>Understanding that there are different ways to interpret evidence.</li> <li>Asking the question "How do we know?"</li> <li>Evaluating and drawing conclusions</li> <li>Understanding that there may be multiple conclusions to a historical enquiry question.</li> <li>Reaching conclusions that are substantiated by historical evidence.</li> <li>Communicating findings</li> <li>Communicating knowledge and understanding through discussion, debates, drama, art and writing.</li> <li>Creating a simple imaginative reconstruction of a past event using the evidence available to draw, model, dramatise, write or retell the story.</li> <li>Creating a structured response or narrative to answer a historical enquiry.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Describing past events orally or in writing, recognising similarities and differences with today.</li> </ul>

Chronological Awareness	Disciplinary Concepts	Historical Enquiry
<ul> <li>5 timeline and start to compare where it fits in with times studied in previous year groups.</li> <li>Begin to use the terms AD and BC in their work.</li> <li>Start to use relevant dates and relevant terms for the period and period labels e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Romans, Tudors, Greeks, Aztecs, and Victorians</li> <li>Placing the time, period of history on a timeline.</li> <li>Sequencing 8 events on a timeline.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Change and continuity</li> <li>Begin to identify possible links between events and changes within and across different time periods / societies.</li> <li>Identifying and give basic reasons for changes and continuity.</li> <li>Cause and Consequence <ul> <li>Giving potential ideas and developing reasons for historical events, the results of historical events, situations and changes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Similarities and differences <ul> <li>Start to describe similarities and differences between social, cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in Britain and the wider world.</li> <li>Suggest potential inks with different time periods studied.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Historical significance <ul> <li>Identifying, comparing and beginning to explain about significant people and events across different time periods.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Sources of evidence <ul> <li>Explain the differences between primary and secondary sources.</li> <li>Using two sources to find out about a particular aspect of the past.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Identify how secondary sources are influenced by the beliefs, cultures and time of the author.</li> <li>Historical Interpretations</li> <li>Comparing accounts of events from two different sources and suggest explanations for different versions of events.</li> <li>Begin to evaluate the usefulness of historical sources.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Posing Historical Questions</li> <li>Begin to plan a historical enquiry.</li> <li>Ask historical questions.</li> <li>Start to ask questions about the interpretations, viewpoints and perspectives held by others.</li> <li>Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence <ul> <li>Explain what fact and opinion is.</li> <li>Use historical evidence to dispute the ideas, claims or perspectives of others.</li> <li>Consider the reliability of sources,</li> </ul> </li> <li>Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections <ul> <li>Make interpretations using more than one source of evidence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Start to challenge existing interpretations of the past using evidence.</li> </ul> <li>Evaluating and drawing conclusions <ul> <li>Evaluating conclusions and suggest ways to improve conclusions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Communicating findings <ul> <li>Communicating findings</li> <li>Constructing structured and organised accounts using historical terms and relevant historical information.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Begin to construct explanations for past events using cause and effect.</li> <li>Develop using evidence to support and illustrate claims.</li>

	Chronological Awareness	Disciplinary Concepts	Historical Enquiry
Year	Sequencing events on a	Change and continuity	Posing Historical Questions
6	timeline, comparing	Making links between events and changes within and across different time periods /	Planning a historical enquiry.
	where it fits in with	societies.	
	times studied in		• Asking historical questions of increasing difficulty e.g. who governed, how and
	previous year groups.	Identifying and explaining the reasons for changes and continuity.	with what results?
	• Using the terms AD and	Cause and Consequence	Asking questions about the interpretations, viewpoints and perspectives held
	BC in their work.	Giving reasons for historical events, the results of historical events, situations and	by others.
		changes.	
	Using relevant dates		Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence
	and relevant terms for	Similarities and differences	Distinguishing between fact and opinion.
	the period and period	• Describing similarities and differences between social, cultural, religious and ethnic	
	labels e.g.Stone Age,	diversity in Britain and the wider world.	Using a range of different historical evidence to dispute the ideas, claims or
	Bronze Age, Iron Age,		perspectives of others.
	Romans, Anglo-Saxons,	Making links with different time periods studied.	
	Vikings, Romans,		• Considering a range of factors when discussing the reliability of sources, e.g.
	Tudors, Greeks, Aztecs,	Historical significance	audience, purpose, accuracy, the creators of the source.
	and Victorians	Identifying, comparing and explaining about significant people and events across	
	• Placing the time, period	different time periods.	Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections
	• Placing the time, period of history and context		<ul> <li>Making increasingly complex interpretations using more than one source of avidence</li> </ul>
	on a timeline.	Sources of evidence     Recognising primary and secondary sources.	evidence.
	on a timenite.	• Recognising primary and secondary sources.	Challenging existing interpretations of the past using interpretations of
	Sequencing 10 events	• Using a range of sources to find out about a particular aspect of the past.	evidence.
	on a timeline.	osing a range of sources to find out about a particular aspect of the past.	evidence.
		• Describing how secondary sources are influenced by the beliefs, cultures and time of	Evaluating and drawing conclusions
		the author.	<ul> <li>Evaluating conclusions and identifying ways to improve conclusions.</li> </ul>
		Historical Interpretations	Communicating findings
		Comparing accounts of events from different sources and suggest explanations for	Communicating knowledge and understanding in an increasingly diverse
		different versions of events.	number of ways, including discussion, debates, drama, art, writing, blog posts
			and podcasts.
		Evaluating the usefulness of historical sources.	
			Constructing structured and organised accounts using historical terms and
		Understanding that different evidence creates different conclusions.	relevant historical information from a range of sources.
			<ul> <li>Constructing explanations for past events using cause and effect.</li> </ul>
			Using evidence to support and illustrate claims.