



## History- Knowledge progression

Year group	History content		
EYFS	<p><b>Understanding the World Past and Present ELG</b></p> <p>Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society;</li> <li>• Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;</li> </ul> <p><i>Making sense of own life stories, how have they changed since birth – photo comparing and ordering, simple timelines</i></p> <p><i>Find out about Real life ‘superheroes’ from the past eg Florence Nightingale, Rosa Parks, Mary Seacole I</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling;</li> </ul>		
KS1 Cycle A	<p><b>Changes within living memory.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I understand the chronology of different types of toys</li> <li>- I can identify similarities and differences between toy from the past and the present</li> <li>- I can find out about toys today</li> <li>- I can recognise how toys have changed over time.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Mary Seacole</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To know what impact Mary Seacole had and why.</li> <li>- To know the cause and effects of Mary Seacole’s actions and what happened as a result.</li> <li>- Recount parts of historical stories</li> <li>- Tell the difference between past and present</li> <li>- Place events/ artefacts linked to the person on a timeline.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Wright brothers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Orville and Wilbur Wright were two brothers, born in America.</li> <li>-Their interest in flight began when their father bought them a toy ‘helicopter’.</li> <li>-They made and sold bicycles but then began to experiment with creating their own flying machine!</li> <li>-Orville made the first flight in North Carolina in 1903. He flew 120 feet, lasting 12 seconds. As the day went on, both brothers had flights which lasted increasingly longer periods of time.</li> <li>-In November 1904 they took their newly designed aeroplane, the Flyer II, to the air. The fight lasted over five minutes.</li> </ul>

			-To know about some of the changes in travel and transport from the Wright Brothers to the modern day.
KS1 Cycle B	<p><b>Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <p>WW2 dates 1939- 1945. USA joined in 1944.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RAF Fairford was constructed in the height of WW2 – 1944</li> <li>- 2018 = 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the RAF</li> <li>- Construction started in 1943 as part of a programme to open fourteen airfields in southern England to be used by British and American troop carrier transports and gliders.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Great Fire of London – capital cities</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Great Fire of London happened in 1666.</li> <li>-The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane.</li> <li>-Buildings were close together and often made of wood, meaning that the fire spread quickly.</li> <li>- For many years after the fire, buildings were rebuilt further apart and made with stone.</li> <li>-Sir Christopher Wren created a new design for St Paul's Cathedral, which was then rebuilt.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Titanic-Events beyond living memory</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Titanic was built by Harland and Wolff ship builders for the White Star Line company.</li> <li>- RMS stands for 'Royal Mail Steamer'. As well as passengers, the ship carried nearly 3,500 sacks of letters, packages and documents.</li> <li>- The ship was divided into different 'classes'.</li> <li>- It was widely believed that the ship was 'unsinkable'.</li> <li>- The ship hit an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean.</li> <li>- There were a total of 2,228 passengers and crew on board.</li> <li>- The 'wreck' of the Titanic was found on 23rd September 1985.</li> </ul>
Year 3	<p><b>Stone age – bronze age /Iron Age</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stone Age</b> humans hunted large mammals, including woolly mammoths, giant bison and deer.</li> <li>• They used stone tools to cut, pound, and crush</li> <li>• Men were in charge of hunting large mammals, seafood, and birds.Women were in charge of gathering grains, seeds, nuts, fruits, roots, eggs, grubs, small animals, and insects.</li> <li>• <b>Bronze age-</b> a prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age when weapons</li> </ul>	<p><b>Egyptians</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ancient Egypt was an empire built by King Menes who united two Egyptian kingdoms.</li> <li>- Life revolved around the Nile, which supported farming, craft and was used for trade.</li> <li>- The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids.</li> <li>- When pharaohs died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called mummification. They were then placed in tombs (often under pyramids) with precious possessions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Local History Study:</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fairford's High Street dates back from the Medieval Times</li> <li>- There have been a range of uses of the buildings along the High street and these changes of use are evident when looking at the buildings</li> <li>- The History of schools in Fairford date back from 1800's with various beneficiaries e.g. Farmor, Thame and Barker donating to the development</li> </ul>

	<p>and tools were made of bronze rather than stone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Iron age</b>- a prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron.</li> <li>• <b>Stonehenge</b>- Found in England is a huge man-made circle of standing stones, built 5,000 years ago.</li> <li>• A legend from the 12th century claimed giants placed the monument on a mountain in Ireland, before a wizard named Merlin magically moved the stone circle to England.</li> <li>• <b>Skara Brae</b> is in Scotland.</li> <li>• It was built between 3000BCE and 2500BCE.</li> <li>• It was found In 1850 after a storm blew away the earth on top of it.</li> <li>• During the Iron Age, technology developed further across many aspects of life.</li> <li>• People began to make tools and weapons from iron. Again, many of the new ideas came with the migration of people. People who lived at this time are now often called 'Celts'. Celts were farmers and lived as part of a tribe.</li> <li>• Hillforts developed during the Iron Age. Communities lived on hills for protection from when other tribes attacked.</li> <li>• Iron Age is considered a period of 'pre history' - there are no written records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The ancient Egyptians wrote in hieroglyphics on papyrus.</li> <li>- The ancient Egyptians worshipped gods who were responsible for different aspects of life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fairford Primary School was relocated to its current site in 1988 – A History of our school documents key and useful facts about its history.</li> <li>- Fairford School was located where the current Library was – A History of our school documents key and useful facts about its history.</li> </ul>
<p>Year 4</p>	<p><b>The Roman Empire Invasion of Britain</b></p> <p>Key substantive knowledge:</p>	<p><b>Anglo Saxons</b></p> <p>Key substantive knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Anglo-Saxons and the Scots invaded</li> </ul>	<p><b>Anglo Saxons and Vikings</b></p> <p>Key substantive knowledge:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The city of Rome was founded in 753 BC. The Romans built a large empire in Europe. They invaded Britain for the first time in 55 BC.</li> <li>- They built new roads and towns in Britain. This increased trade from the rest of the empire and increased diversity in towns. Some of these roads and towns survive today.</li> <li>- In Britain, there were many Roman villas in the countryside (often decorated with mosaics) and they included a heating system called a hypocaust.</li> <li>- The Celtic Queen Boudicca led a revolt against the Romans in AD 60/61.</li> <li>- In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian decided that a northern border wall should be built to help the Romans control and protect their territory in Britain. It was manned by troops from across the Empire and became known as Hadrian's Wall.</li> <li>- The Romans' legacy can be seen in many places around Britain today.</li> </ul>	<p>Britain after the Romans left. Most of Britain at the time was divided into seven Anglo- Saxon kingdoms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today.</li> <li>- Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages rather than towns like the Romans did.</li> <li>- The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was Paganism. They worshipped many gods.</li> <li>- At the end of this period, Christianity became the main religion in Britain.</li> <li>- Many places of worship were built, including Canterbury Cathedral.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Vikings came from the area where Scandinavian countries are today. They explored, traded and raided other lands. They raided parts of Britain – including monasteries for their valuable possessions – and also traded in Britain.</li> <li>- The Vikings invaded and settled in Scotland. They eventually invaded and settled in England too.</li> <li>- King Alfred was the first Anglo-Saxon ruler to successfully protect his kingdom from the Vikings. Eventually, he kept the west of England and the Vikings were given the east, known as Danelaw.</li> <li>- Anglo-Saxon kings made continuous attempts to regain land from the Vikings.</li> <li>- Danegeld was a system where Anglo- Saxon kings would pay the Vikings to make sure they did not attack their kingdoms.</li> <li>- In 1066, at the Battle of Hastings, the last Anglo-Saxon king (King Harold) was defeated by William the Conqueror who became the first Norman King of England.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Year 5</p>	<p><b>The Ancient Greeks</b> - How can a civilisation who flourished 2500 years ago still influence our lives today?</p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p>	<p><b>Local History Study - What is Fairford's Tudor link?</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p>	<p><b>Victorians</b> - Should we remember Victorian times as a Golden Age of change for the better, or a Dark Age of the poor?</p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Greece was made up of city states, such as Athens, Corinth and Sparta. They often fought each other but also fought together to defend themselves from other threats.</li> <li>• Towards the end of the period, Ancient Greece became an empire. Alexander the Great helped the empire expand and after he died, the Romans slowly took over parts of it.</li> <li>• Many objects produced in Ancient Greece were made by enslaved people.</li> <li>• The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight whereas the Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning.</li> <li>• Ancient Athens is where democracy began.</li> <li>• The Olympics were first held in Ancient Greece. The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.</li> <li>• The Ancient Greeks worshipped many gods and goddesses. Festivals and ceremonies were held to please them.</li> <li>• There are lots of myths that originate from this time, including the Trojan War.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical time periods and national/local relevance.</li> <li>• Henry VII and Henry VIII visited Fairford.</li> <li>• Speculate some reasons why Henry VIII visited Fairford, including to visit St Mary's church</li> <li>• To know that John Tame built the church and Edmund Thame completed it with the stained glass windows.</li> <li>• Understand the importance of King Henry VIII to the history of Britain</li> <li>• Know that Henry VIII had different reasons to split from Rome included, Love, Religion, Money and Need of a male heir.</li> <li>• Abbey dissolution of the monasteries – modern art to celebrate and reflect on this (Located Cirencester park).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources (sequence and order historical events on a timeline)</li> <li>• understand the importance of Queen Victoria to the history of Britain</li> <li>• understand the impact of the Industrial Revolution</li> <li>• Understand how the Victorians responded to the new railways.</li> <li>• Link crime and punishment in the Victorian period to wider issues in society today.</li> </ul>
<p>Year 6</p>	<p><b>World War 2- Battle of Britain</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WWII was a battle between two groups of countries – the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'. It was fought on the ground and from</li> </ul>	<p><b>What does the local war memorial tell us about Fairford during the First and Second World Wars?</b></p> <p><b>When was RAF Fairford created, and what was the impact on the area?</b></p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map comparison between then and now.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mayans</b></p> <p>A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history</p> <p><b>Key substantive knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ancient Maya developed an advanced number system for their time. This included the concept of zero as a placeholder.</li> </ul>

	<p>the air (WWI was fought mainly on the ground)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battle of Britain is the name commonly given to the effort by the Luftwaffe to gain air superiority over the Royal Air Force (RAF); the Luftwaffe tried to destroy the RAF On 10th July 1940, the Luftwaffe made their first bomber attack on British ships in the Channel In August 1940 the German air force began its mass bomber attacks on British airfields, harbours, aircraft factories and radar stations 1547 allied aircraft were lost during the Battle of Britain Between September 1940 and May 1941, London was bombed every day and night (bar one) for 11 weeks.</li> <li>• One third of London was destroyed. People were warned of a likely air raid by loud sirens, positioned in different parts of towns and cities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looking at significant events and developments between the start of the war and now.</li> <li>• Impact on Fairford (including discussions with Veterans and residents.</li> <li>• Looking at the names of fallen soldiers on the memorial – observing family links.</li> <li>• RAF Fairford (built in 1943 and un use a944) for British and American troop carriers and gliders – links to D-Day and invasion of the continent in 1944.</li> <li>• Transportation links in the local areas – the old railway and river network links.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Maya had a writing system and professional scribes wrote books called codices which included information about astronomy, gods, war and history. They used syllabograms.</li> <li>• The Maya believed in many gods. Each could help or hurt them. The Maya would dance, sing and make offerings to the gods as a sign of respect. They believed Earth was the Middleworld and was large and flat. Above was the Upperworld and below was the Underworld.</li> <li>• The Maya built cities, pyramids and ornate sculptures in the rainforest. The Maya people mainly ate maize or corn.</li> <li>• Maize was very important to them as they believed that the first humans were made from maize dough by the gods.</li> <li>• They also drank cacao and the cacao beans were eventually used as a form of currency in the Maya civilisation.</li> <li>• The cities of the Maya civilisation fell into ruin when Spanish explorers arrived in the 16th century.</li> </ul>
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