	Substantive knowledge – the stuff of history	Disciplinary knowledge – how History is studied.	Vocabulary	Big Question and Linked Text
EYFS – Who am I?	I know:	I know:	older younger	Who am I?
Concepts	that I have changed	that family history is important	young past	WHEN I WAS
Chronological understanding	what now means	that people remember important stories from the past	history now/after/later	ACHILD
Settlement (community)	what after, next and later means	that people share stories about our family	order	
Power	what yesterday, today and tomorrow mean	I know how to:	birth yesterday today	
Trade	that my parents are older than	say what I did yesterday, today and what I plan to do tomorrow	tomorrow	Resources/staff subject knowledge:
Art and culture	me and were born before me that my life has a story	place my life in time order	story belonging family	5 Benefits of Knowing Your Family History
Religion and beliefs	that my life is in order	my family in time order	friends	(selecthealth.org)
Warfare and invasion	that my family story is my story	know that my family story and life story need to be accurate and I need pictures to prove this		explains how it helps; develop resilience, increases happiness and creates a
	that my local area changes	observe changes in my environment		sense of security for people
		describe how things are the same or different		Use pictures of their family
		describe something that happened in the past		See Historical Association unit of work on the shared
		past		drive <u>Changes through t</u> <u>since I was a baby.pdf</u>

	Substantive knowledge – the stuff of history.	Disciplinary knowledge – how History is studied.	Vocabulary	Big Question and Linked Text
Year 1 – Toys Changes within	I know:	I know:	modern now	How have toys changed within living memory?
living memory	events happened before I was born	historians look at changes within living memory	past	and the same of th
Concepts:		historians study the past	present	LOST
Chronological understanding	history is about studying the past	that historians look at artefacts to find out about the past	past history source	
Settlement	know what the word timeline means	that historians ask questions to explore the past	(Begin) Living	MIREIM
(community)	what the word history	historians study how people have played in the past	memory (Begin)	BAVM AUCASI
Power	means	I know how to:	Beyond living	
Trade	what the word artefact means	talk about when I was born in relation to my teachers	memory last year	Resources/staff subject knowledge:
Art and culture	what artefacts means	know how to use a timeline to talk about changes within living memory	buy	The British Newspaper Archive Blog History Of Play The British Newspaper
Religion and beliefs	what modern means	discuss about past and present in relation to myself	artefact art express	Archive Blog Evolution of Play: How Toys
Warfare and	that toys changed over time	place toys on a timeline of the last 120 years	σκρισσο	Have Changed Over Time Stacker
invasion	that toys have always	identify questions to find information about toys in the past		EYFS Medium Term Plan -
	been played with over time	describe differences and similarities between toys played with in the last 120 years		Toys and Games / Historical Association (history.org.uk)
	what difference and similarities means	to find answers to simple questions by using toys and artefacts		(sources and images)
	people play with toys to express feelings	discuss how playing with toys is something people have always done		

	Substantive knowledge – the stuff of history	Disciplinary knowledge – how History is studied.	Vocabulary	Big Question and Linked Text
Year 2 - Mary Seacole	I know:	I know:	source change	Why do historians consider Mary Seacole to be a
	what the word chronology means	that historians look at how things change over		significant person?
Concepts:	that Mary Seacole lived beyond	time	hospitals community	MARY SEACOLE
Chronological understanding	living memory	historians use diaries and artefacts to find out about Mary Seacole	location	Bound for the Battle Field
•	when the Crimean war happened	that historians recognise now that celebrating	nurse medicine	
Settlement (community)	what a war is	black history is important	beliefs/ideas resources	
Power	that Mary Seacole was a nurse	that historians study how hospitals and medicine has changed over time		Susan Coldman Rabin Richie Phys
	that Mary Seacole wanted to help		soldiers	
Trade	others	that historians have often decided who important people to study are	war warfare	
Art and culture	that Mary Seacole helped soldiers	I know how to:	race	Resources/staff subject
Religion and beliefs	that hospitals are part of communities	T Kilow How to.	important	knowledge:
		sequence events on a timeline alongside Mary Seacole's life	person	Historians have used Mary
Warfare and invasion	that hospitals changed because of wars		gender heroine	Seacole as an example of significant black role models
	that Mary Seacole changed the way	talk about how hospitals have changed over time	historians	being 'silenced' from study.
	hospitals looked during the war		diaries	Read Mary's Story - Mary
	that Mary Seacole's race meant she had less control and power over her	ask questions about Mary Seacole and her role in hospitals	artefacts change compare	Seacole Trust, Life, Work & Achievements of Mary Seacole
	life	compare two versions of a past event	Compare	
	what a primary source is	discuss how race and gender can affect the power people have in their lives		

	Substantive knowledge – the stuff of history	Disciplinary knowledge – how History is studied.	Vocabulary	Big Question and Linked Text
Year 3 – Stone Age	I know: what pre-history and ancient mean	I know: that historians break the Stone Age into three distinct periods	iron age bronze age archaeologist pre-history	How did settlement change throughout the Stone Age?
Concepts: Chronological understanding Settlement	what the Stone age is split into three time periods what the words palaeolithic, Mesolithic and neolithic refer to	historians say the Stone Age begins in the Palaeolith and ends when the Iron Age begins that historians ask questions about artefacts	ancient artefacts primary sources secondary sources	STONE AGE BOY
(community) Power	that artefacts are primary sources found by archaeologists	artefacts from history can be interpreted in different ways	settlement farming hunter-	Resources/staff subject knowledge:
Trade	how artefacts teach us about the past	that historians use archaeology to find out about the Stone Age	gatherers homes development	Local Learning: Stonehenge Landscape English Heritage (english-heritage.org.uk)
Art and culture Religion and beliefs Warfare and invasion	what life and settlement looked like in the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods how Stone Age people made tools and weapons what Stone Henge is what Skara Brae is permanent settlements led to huge changes in the story of human history	I know how to: place the three periods of the Stone Age on a timeline discuss the differences between settlement in the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods handle primary sources, make simple observations about them and ask simple questions related to them	climate change art/culture expression beliefs Gods monuments Bronze Age	Significance of Skara Brae as a settlement: What is Skara Brae? - BBC Bitesize Skara Brae - The Discovery and Excavation of Orkney's finest Neolithic Settlement (orkneyjar.com) Cave Paintings: All You Need To Know - A Guide for Kids (imagininghistory.co.uk) Uncover the Secrets of Skara Brae in Scotland (with Photos) - Touropia (artefacts found) Skara Brae facts for kids National Geographic Kids (natgeokids.com) Toys, jewellery, and furniture was found.
	why Stone-age cave art is important	ask questions about a source that linked to the time studied		

	Substantive knowledge – the stuff of history	Disciplinary knowledge – how History is studied.	Vocabulary	Big Question and Linked Text
Year 4 – British settlements by	I know:	I know:	secondary and primary	Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade Britain and what did their settlements
Anglo Saxons and the Scots	what AD and BC means	historians have given different reasons about why the Anglo-Saxons settled here	sources artefacts	look like?
	key dates and can link the ideas of power,	that the Sutton Hoo burial is an important historical	check true	TON/ BRADNAN
Concepts:	warfare and invasion on a timeline	discovery	evidence archaeologist	
Chronological understanding	the Anglo-Saxons settled	that historians use burial remains to find out about the art, culture, beliefs and behaviours of the	power	ANGLO-
Settlement	in Britain in around AD400 and were here	Anglo-Saxons	money land	ANGLO- SAXON SAXONS SAXONS SAXONS
(community)	until at least 1066	that artefacts from history can be interpreted in different ways	conflict resources	
Power	where the Anglo-Saxons came from	that historians often decide who is significant and who we need to remember	monarch kingship legacy	Resources/staff subject knowledge:
Trade Art and culture	that people invaded Britain for many reasons	I know how to:	farming	Classroom resource: Sutton Hoo British Museum
Religion and	that the Picts and Scots were two tribes who settled	use key dates related to the Anglo Saxon and Scots invasions	burial/funeral beliefs	Picts:
beliefs	in Britain	select relevant information from books or sources	art and culture	Who Were the Picts? (English) - Dig It! (digitscotland.com)
Warfare and invasion	that the Picts and Scots fought against the invading Anglo-Saxons	use my knowledge and evidence from historians to build up a picture of the past	wealth	Historians explain the artefacts: Saxon Hoard - Saxon Hoard A Golden Discovery - YouTube
	that the Sutton Hoo burial is a significant historical discovery	discuss how archaeological remains can teach us about power, religion, beliefs and settlement	settled	Focus on 09:00 onwards
	who Alfred the Great was	discuss why Alfred the Great had a significant legacy and is remembered today		

	Substantive knowledge – the stuff of history	Disciplinary knowledge – how History is studied.	Vocabulary	Big Question and Linked Text
	I know:	I know:	myth	Why does Ancient Greek History
Year 5 - Ancient			truth	matter so much?
Greece	the key periods in Greek history	historians look for the truth in myths and stories told in the past	fiction artefacts	ر <i>ب</i> د
Concepts:			primary and	Maz Evans
	that events in British	historians of ancient Greece use artefacts and	secondary	
Chronological understanding	history overlap with events in the world	archaeology to establish what is true or is a myth	sources archaeology	THE
_		historians study artefacts and archaeology to find out		CONC
Settlement (community)	where Greece is	about Greek culture	ancient	
(community)	Greece was made from	historians see Greek culture as very significant	Civilisation	
Power	City states		modern	10 F 10
1 OWCI		historians believe the idea of democracy started in	civilisation	
Trade	women in Athens and	Athens	city	
Traue	Sparta held very different		city states	IN THE SERVICE
Art and culture	roles	historians say Greek history has had a significant	L - P - C-	
Art and culture	that democracy started in Athens	legacy across the world	beliefs culture	
Religion and	Athens	I know how to:	culture	Resources/staff subject
beliefs	the difference between	I KNOW NOW to.	legacy	knowledge:
	myths and history	place key events from the Greek civilisation on a	gender	Miowicage.
Warfare and	injuic and motory	timeline alongside events studied in British	democracy	The Contributions and Legacy of the
invasion	who the Titans and the Olympians were	history		Ancient Greeks - YouTube
		discuss how ideas are passed down through time		
	that religion and beliefs	,		(use images carefully)
	are linked to art and	compare the role of women in time		, ,,
	culture			Greek myths through pots:
		discuss the differences and similarities between		Ancient Greece British Museum
	how Ancient Greek	Sparta and Athens		
	people linked their	Production of the feet of the second		
	beliefs to the seasons	discuss how objects, pictures and art teaches us		
	changing	about settlements, beliefs, and cultures in the past		

	Substantive knowledge – the stuff of history	Disciplinary knowledge – how History is studied.	Vocabulary	Big Question and Linked Text
Year 6 – Kingdom of	I know:	I know:	power slave	Was the Kingdom of Benin a great civilisation and how did
Benin	the period labels linked to the Kingdom of Benin: era of	that historians rely on huge range of primary sources to find out about the Kingdom of Benin	empire power	it run?
Concepts:	consolidation, warrior kings, era of European influence		invasion king	IN THE ANCHEST GOREST
Chronological understanding	the Kingdom of Benin began in 900 AD and ended in 1897 AD	that history is about using evidence to make judgements	Oba kingdom government	CHILDREN OF HE PENIN VINCTOM
Settlement (community)	that the location of Benin is disputed	maps are primary sources that historians use to study how European knowledge of Africa changed	legacy	
Power	that people settle in places because	historians study the age of exploration using maps	beliefs symbols	
Trade	of the resources that the warrior kings invaded and	that historians disagree on what caused the collapse of Benin	slaves slavery	DINAHURA DE SANTINE DE
Art and culture	took 801 territories	I know how to:		Subject Knowledge/Resources:
Religion and beliefs	what an Oba is and that they were the most powerful leaders in Benin	place all events I have studied on a timeline alongside the events I have studied	Atlantic slave trade navy	See textbook held in yr6 for artefacts
Warfare and invasion	why Oba Eware was considered great	order and discuss how maps show how European knowledge of Africa changed over time	economy repatriation	See knowledge organiser yr6 Upper Key Stage Two drive
	the Benin bronzes showed the empire was advanced, rich and powerful	discuss how power is linked very closely the religion and beliefs	theft culture	See information booklet produced for use for pupils and new staff
	across the world from the 1500s countries were building Empires	use multiple sources to uncover what life was like in Benin	occupation	See linked resources on the geography MTP
	that Africa was rich in resources	to discuss how European knowledge of Africa changed over time		
	slavery was part of Benin and European history	talk about a source and link this to prior knowledge and key concepts taught		
	what the Atlantic slave trade is	check sources using prior knowledge and other sources of information		