

**Knowledge progression in History Cycle B**

EYFS FS1/FS2		Throughout the child's time within in EYFS.	<b>Autumn 1</b> I know that I have important relationships in my life. (e.g. Mother, father, brother and sisters) I know that I can find information out about history from different sources.	<b>Autumn 2</b> I know that stories and non-fiction books can tell us about past. I know that the words old and new can be used to describe time.	<b>Spring 1</b> I know that family celebrations and customs have been celebrated in the past and are celebrated by other people.	<b>Spring 2</b> I know that I have a life story. To know that I have changed. Know that there are some similarities and differences between myself as a baby and now, I know that some objects are old and some are new and how they know.	<b>Summer 1</b> I know that I can order events. I know that we can talk about lives of people around us. To know that England has a king.	<b>Summer 2</b> I know that I can speak about events in the past, present and future.				
			Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6	Lesson 7	Lesson 8	Lesson 9	Lesson 10
KS1 Year 1 ½	<b>Autumn 1</b> <u>The Great Fire of London</u> <i>How did the Great Fire change London?</i>	I know that the houses were made of wood in London in 1666. I know that people travelled on horse and carriage or by walking in London in 1666.	I know that on 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 1666 there was a great fire in London.	I know the reasons that the fire spread. I know who Samuel Pepys was and why he was important.	I know that London was significantly destroyed by the fire. I know how the fire was attempted to be controlled.	I know that they made changes to the houses in London to make it safer if there was another fire.	I know that the Great Fire of London had an impact on life in London.					
	<b>Spring 1</b> <u>Technology</u> <i>How has technology changed over the last 60 years?</i>	I know that we can look at artefacts and a range of sources to find out technology from the past.	I know that modern technology has made it easier to write things down and record writing.	I know that technology has made it easier to communicate.	I know how technology has developed over time and changed the way we access entertainment.	I know that Tim Berners-Lee invented the internet.	I know that technology has changed over the last 60s years and how it has impacted on how we live.					
	<b>Summer 1</b> <u>Kings, Queens and Castles</u> <i>Where did Kings and Queens live through time?</i>	I know that we can look at artefacts and a range of sources to find out about Kings and Queens from the past.	I know that monarchs built castles to protect themselves from attack.	I know that Queen Elizabeth II ruled England in the past.	I know that Queen Victoria ruled England in the past and important places she lived: Kensington palace and Buckingham Palace.	I know that Queen Elizabeth I was the first Queen Elizabeth, over 400 years ago.	I know that we remember King William because he was William the Conqueror and won the Battle of Hastings. I know that King William built many castles.	I know that Kings and Queens lived in Castles and in other places through time. I know why they lived where they did.				

LKS2

Year 3/4

<p><b>Autumn 1</b></p> <p><u>Stone Age to Iron Age</u></p> <p><i>How did daily life change in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</i></p>	<p>I know that Paleolithic and Mesolithic life was difficult. I know that you can look at artefacts to find out what life was like.</p>	<p>I know that there were 5 key changes between the Paleolithic and Mesolithic period.</p>	<p>I know that during Paleolithic and Mesolithic times they were hunter-gatherers, meaning they relied on hunting wild animals and gathering edible plants, fruits, nuts, and seeds</p>	<p>I know that the big change during the Neolithic period was that people stopped hunting and gathering and started farming and taking care of animals.</p>	<p>I know that In the Neolithic period, people used tools like stone axes, hoes, and digging sticks for farming and building.</p> <p>I know that Ötzi, also known as the Iceman, lived during the late Neolithic period.</p>	<p>I know that there were 3 key periods during the stone age and state the similarities and differences between them.</p> <p>I know that the Beaker people were a prehistoric culture that existed in Europe during the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age, approximately between 2800 BC and 1800 BC. I know that they are named after their pottery vessels known as "bell beakers."</p>	<p>I know that after the Neolithic, tools changed because people learned to use metals like bronze and iron to make stronger and more versatile tools for farming, building, and crafting.</p>	<p>I know that the Bronze Age moved into the Iron Age when people discovered how to make tools and weapons from iron, which was stronger and more durable than bronze, leading to new advancements in technology and everyday life</p>	<p>I know that round houses during the Stone Age were homes made of wood or branches shaped like circles where people lived and kept warm. I know that they had certain features. E.g. thatched roof.</p>	<p>I know that during the Stone Age, a hillfort was a fortified settlement built on top of a hill, with walls and houses for protection and living, serving as a stronghold for the community.</p>
<p><b>Spring 1</b></p> <p><u>Ancient Greece</u></p> <p><i>What were the greatest achievements of the Ancient Greeks?</i></p>	<p>The Minoans are referred to as an 'advanced civilisation'.</p> <p>I know that I can use artefacts to find out more about what happened in the past.</p> <p>I know that artefacts don't tell us everything.</p>	<p>I know that the Minoans exported goods to countries such as Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Egypt.</p>	<p>I know that, in Athens, life was focused on learning, arts, and democracy, where people went to school to study and vote on decisions together. I know that in Sparta, life was centered around military training and discipline, where boys trained to become strong soldiers and girls learned to be tough and healthy too. I know that, while Athens valued freedom and knowledge, Sparta valued strength and obedience, and they had different ways of living and governing their cities</p>	<p>I know that Athens and Sparta joined together and fought against the Persian invasion, using their armies and navies to defend their land and ultimately defeat the Persian forces.</p>	<p>I know that King Philip II grew the Macedon Empire by building a strong army, making alliances with other regions, and using smart strategies to conquer new lands.</p>					

	<p><b>Summer 1</b></p> <p><i>Coal mining What was the impact of the mining industry and the disaster studies locally?</i></p> <p>(Local History study)</p>	<p>I know that coal mining is when people dig deep underground to extract coal. I know that coal mining is important to Bamsley's because it was a major industry in the area, providing jobs for people and powering factories, homes, and trains.</p>	<p>I know that the mines in Bamsley were located underground. I know that they were spread out across different areas in and around Bamsley, with tunnels dug deep beneath the earth to extract coal</p>	<p>I know that life in Bamsley during the early 1900s was busy and hard, with many people working in coal mines, factories, and shops. I know that families lived in terraced houses and relied on coal for heating and cooking, and children went to school and played games in the streets.</p>	<p>I know that the Oaks Disaster in Bamsley was a tragic event where a mine explosion killed many miners and devastated families. I know that it made people in the local area unsettled, and it led to improvements in mine safety to try to prevent such accidents from happening again.</p>	<p>I know that the Huskar pit disaster was when a flood in the mines at Silkstone, trapped and killed 26 children.</p> <p>I know that this disaster led to changes in child labour and working conditions.</p>	<p>I know that the Royal Commission and Miners Act of 1842 was a law passed in Britain to improve the safety and working conditions in mines. I know that it was created after the Huskar Pit Disaster and led to rules to protect children working in mines, making it safer for them and other miners.</p>	<p>I know that over time, laws about mining have become stricter to make sure miners are safe and treated fairly. I know that this has meant better conditions for miners in Bamsley, like safer working environments and fairer pay. I know that it has also helped protect the environment around the mines, making sure that nature is looked after too.</p>	<p>I know that during the growth of the mining industry, key events included the invention of new machines like steam engines and drills. I know that as mines grew bigger, more people moved to mining towns for jobs, leading to the building of schools, houses, and shops. I know that as other forms of energy, like oil and electricity, became more popular, the mining industry declined, causing many mines to close and affecting the lives of people who worked in them.</p>		
<p>UKS2</p> <p>Year 5/6</p>	<p><b>Autumn 1</b></p> <p><i>WW2 Why was the Battle of Britain a significant turning point for the United Kingdom in World War Two?</i></p>	<p>I know that Germany is in Europe and what it is like today.</p>	<p>I know that Hitler came to power because people believed he would return Germany to greatness.</p> <p>I know that Hitler the Night of the Long Knives was important in Hitler gaining power.</p> <p>I know that Hitler made himself the Fuhrer.</p>	<p>I know that Europe was ruled in different ways before the start of WW2: democratic, fascist, communist and dictatorship.</p>	<p>I know that Hitler annexed some countries and invaded other countries to expand Germany.</p>	<p>I know that the Second World War began when Great Britain and France declared war on Germany because Nazi Germany invaded Poland in 1939.</p>	<p>I know that people evacuated to Yorkshire during WW2. I know that Germany targeted the Steelworks in Sheffield.</p>	<p>I know that the RAF was important for Britain's defence during the Battle of Britain.</p>	<p>I know that there were 4 key events leading to the end of the war: The D-Day invasions, Japan attacked America, Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, Italy was defeated.</p>		

<p><b>Spring 1</b> <u>Ancient Maya</u> <i>Who were the Ancient Maya?</i></p>	<p>I know that the Maya people lived 11,00 BCE to 1511 CE</p> <p>I know that the Ancient Maya people were spread across parts of modern-day Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador and Honduras.</p>	<p>I know that the Maya people were successful because they were good at solving problems and were an advanced civilisation.</p>	<p>I know that we can use evidence such as sources and artefacts to find out about the Maya people.</p>	<p>I know that the Maya had a hierarchy. I know that each city state had its own king.</p>						
<p><b>Summer 1</b> <u>Ancient Maya</u> <i>What similarities and differences are there between the Maya civilisation and England from the 8th to the 10th century?</i></p>	<p>I know that Anglo-Saxon England was not united and it was a heptarchy meaning it was split into seven kingdoms.</p> <p>I know that that this was similar to how the Maya were ruled.</p>	<p>I can use sources of evidence to deduce similarities and differences about the Maya City states and the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms.</p>	<p>I know that Maya rulers were believed to be connected to gods and focused on religious duties, while Anglo-Saxon kings were strong leaders who protected their people and made fair rules for everyone.</p>	<p>I know that when people left the Southern Maya lowlands, the Northern city-states could grow because they had more resources and less competition, making it easier for them to become powerful and successful.</p>	<p>I know that in England from the 8th to the 10th century the Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, and Normans were involved in a struggle for power.</p> <p>I know that the Maya Civilization and England between the 8th and 10th centuries had strong leaders, social classes, and religion guiding their power, but they were different because they lived in different places, had different kinds of rulers, used different technologies, and had different ways of making money</p>					