



Pocklington CE VC Infant School's Progression in History Knowledge & Skills

EYFS Progression of skills and assessment checkpoints - **Understanding the World.**

Past and Present - History People, Culture and Communities - RE, Geography
The Natural World- Science

Past and Present- History

Birth-Three . Make connections between the features of their family and other families. . Notice differences between people.		Three- Four Years . Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family history.		Reception . Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past		Writing- ELG • Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. UTW. P&P.ELG • Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. UTW. P&P.ELG • Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. UTW. P&P.ELG	
	Nursery Baseline	Nursery End of Autumn 2	Nursery End of Spring 2	Nursery End of Summer 2 Reception Baseline	Reception End of Autumn 2	Reception End of Spring 2	Reception EY Profile Year One Baseline
Finding out about the Past. Comparing to the present.	I know who is in my family	. I can recognise and describe special times or events for my family and friends.	I know I have changed since I was a baby and can talk about the changes	I am beginning to make sense of my own life-story and family history.		I can talk about the lives of the people around me and their roles in society. UTW. P&P. ELG	I know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on my experiences and what has been read in class. UTW. P&P, ELG

Sequences in time- Chronology	I know who is in my family	I use everyday language related to time I can remember and talk about significant events in their own experience.		I can say what comes first from a small set of pictures. I begin to retell and sequence familiar events.	I can sequence family members according to name/size, e.g. baby, child, adult.	I can create story maps of familiar stories.	I understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. UTW. P&P. ELG
Sequences in time- Vocabulary	I can show some awareness of the time of day, e.g., dinnertime or bedtime.	I show an awareness of morning, dinnertime, afternoon, and night.	I understand that there are special days and times that repeat every year. (birthdays, Christmas, Diwali)	I can retell my daily routines/ weekly routines in sequence.	I can use words to sequence, e.g. first, then, next, after that, in the end.	I can name the days of the week/ the seasons of the year.	I understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. UTW. P&P. ELG

Year 1: History		
Skills &	When, where and How did we travel?	When, where and how did we communicate?
	Key Knowledge Ibn Battuta (1304 - 1369) He traveled across the Middle East, North Africa, India, China. He traveled to different countries around the world.	Key Knowledge Cave Art > Hieroglyphics > Runes Cave art They were made a long time ago. The purpose of cave art is to tell stories. How cave art was made.

<p>He wrote a book about his travels - Rihla, meaning journey</p> <p>Famous explorer.</p> <p>Ibn went on a special journey.</p> <p>He was from Morocco and was a lawyer</p> <p>He set off on his first Hajj to Mecca in 1325 - it took a year to get there.</p> <p>Not many people traveled away from where they lived so his travels were unusual for the time.</p> <p>He traveled because he liked finding new places, seeing different cultures and meeting new people.</p> <p>Legacy</p> <p>His book provides us with more knowledge on the history of Islam.</p> <p>Major Percy Stewart (1871-1962)</p> <p>What is an explorer?</p> <p>Why do people explore?</p> <p>How do people explore?</p> <p>Major Percy Stewart was an explorer.</p> <p>Understand the way people traveled in the past</p> <p>Sir Stewart and his family traveled around the world from 1906-1926</p> <p>Major Percy Stewart went on a special journey.</p>	<p>What materials were used to make the cave art.</p> <p>Who it was made for.</p> <p>Cave art started around the Ice Age, roughly between 40,000 and 14,000 years ago.</p> <p>Most cave art involves animals such as bison, deer and aurochs.</p> <p>Hieroglyphics</p> <p>Hieroglyph, meaning "sacred carving".</p> <p>Only used on egyptian monuments</p> <p>They were made by Egyptians.</p> <p>Can be painted, cast or incised</p> <p>Hieroglyphics were historical inscriptions, songs, legal documents, scientific documents—as for religious subject matter—cult rituals, myths, hymns, grave inscriptions of all kinds, and prayers.</p> <p>They were used a long time ago.</p> <p>There are over 700 hieroglyphs.</p> <p>Hieroglyphs are read right to left.</p> <p>Hieroglyphics were used for special people/places.</p> <p>The tools used by the craftsmen for writing hieroglyphic symbols consisted of chisels and hammers for stone inscriptions and brushes and colours for wood and other smooth surfaces.</p> <p>Runes</p> <p>Runes are not a language but are an alphabet. Each sign/rune represented a sound. All runes have names.</p>
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	<p>Major Percy Stewart and his family lived in Burnby Hall, Pocklington. Percy and Katherine traveled to Marsellies, Egypt, Ceylon, India, Malaya, China, Japan, USA, New Zealand, He traveled by steamship, train and car</p> <p>Legacy Giving Burnby Hall to the Pocklington Community along with the museum and contents from his travels.</p>	<p>The vikings carved runes in stone, wood and iron. Runes were used in different parts of Europe including England. Runes were mostly used for important people or events. The runic stones of the Viking Age were erected in commemoration of powerful leaders and their heroic achievements. Runes were used a long time ago. There were 16 runes in the alphabet when runes started and were later replaced by the Latin language. Hard materials made it difficult to make round edges, so the runes are more angular than our letters. Runes are woven into Norse religion and are closely associated with Norse magic (seiðr) and skaldic poetry. Odin discovered the runes when he hung himself from the world tree Yggdrasil in order to learn wisdom.</p> <p>Key questions: Who was it used by? Why was it used? What's the impact?</p> <p>Legacy The development of wider communications with whole communities. Divide in those people who could read vs those who couldn't</p>
	<p>Change & Continuity</p>	<p>Change & Continuity</p>

	The methods of travel over time.	The development of who was using the forms of communication- from everyday man to man with an education.
	Similarities & Differences We still use some of these forms of travel but they have developed further (walking ---->steam----> petrol---->electric) The reason for travel. To explore different parts of the world.	Similarities & Differences The communications are influenced by religion. How the written language is recorded. One is not influenced by religion. Natural materials-> carving.
	Significance He took artifacts from around the world to share with the local community. The significance of Major Percy Stewart in the local community and leaving Burnby Hall to the community. Ibn traveled long distances for his religious beliefs. Ibn traveled around 75,000 miles on his journeys.	Significance The development of the scale of communication. Reaching a wider audience. Cave art was used to tell stories. Hieroglyphics are used for significant people and locations. Runes were introduced to allow people to learn. Runes were an alphabet.
I know statements	Ibn Battuta I know who Ibn Battuta was and how he traveled. I know why Ibn Battuta traveled for Hajj. I know what happened on Ibn Battuta's journey. I know the significance of Ibn Battuta's journey.	Cave art I know what cave art is. I know why cave art was made. Hieroglyphics I know what hieroglyphics are. I know why hieroglyphics were used.

	<p>Major Percy Stewart I know Major Percy Stewart was. I know why Major Percy Stewart traveled. I know what happened on Major Percy Stewart's journeys. I know where Major Percy Stewart traveled to. I know the significance of Major Percy Stewart's journey,</p>		<p>Runes I know what runes are. I know why runes were used.</p>		
Vocab	<p>Hajj, explorer, journey, significance, morocco, Islam, Asia, camel, donkey, Muslim, Mecca, desert, ship, guide, belief, scale, legacy.</p>	<p>Hunter, Burnby Hall, artifacts, Winston Churchill, Pocklington, explorer, Zimbabwe, travel, world tour, steamship, car, train, culture, religion.</p>	<p>Cave art, cave, bison, deer, story, communication, charcoal, bones, animal fat, cave people, stone age, paint.</p>	<p>Egyptian, monument, carve, symbols, chisels, stone, inscriptions, god, pharaoh, Egypt, sacred.</p>	<p>Rune, carve, wood, viking, Alphabet, stone, leader, angular, Norse religion, wisdom, Odin.</p>
Sources & Websites	<p>https://www.burnbyhallgardens.com/Teachers-Info-Pack.pdf https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/ibn-battuta/id1479973402?i=1000578130384</p>				
NC Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes within living memory. • Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally • The lives of significant individuals in the past. • Significant historical events, people and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. • Fit within a chronological framework. • Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. • Introduction to historical periods. 		

	places in their own locality.	
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Year 2: History		
Skills & Knowledge	When, where and How did we travel?	When, where and how did we communicate?
	<p>Key Knowledge</p> <p>Amy Johnson - First Female Solo Flight To Australia</p> <p>When planes were invented.</p> <p>What the first flight was like.</p> <p>Who the Wright brothers were.</p> <p>Amy Johnson was a pilot from Hull.</p> <p>Amy used to be a typist for a solicitors.</p> <p>It wasn't common for women to fly planes at the time.</p> <p>Amy went on a special journey.</p> <p>Flying planes was mostly for the upper class at the time.</p> <p>Her longest solo flight before flying to Australia was London to Hull.</p> <p>Amy traveled by plane.</p> <p>Flying was very difficult back then as there was no communications to other people, no way to get weather forecasts and only using very basic maps.</p> <p>Not many women had the opportunity to fly</p>	<p>Key Knowledge</p> <p>Printing Press > Newspaper > World Wide Web</p> <p>Printing Press</p> <p>William Caxton: was born in Kent in 1422.</p> <p>At the age of 16 he was sent to London to be apprenticed to a merchant to enter the trade of the mercer.</p> <p>At the death of his master Caxton moved to Bruges and became a successful merchant.</p> <p>William Caxton created a printed press.</p> <p>His patron, Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, sister of King Edward IV, encouraged him to translate French literature into English.</p> <p>William Caxton printed the first English book.</p> <p>Caxton saw printing presses in Cologne and brought one back to Bruges.</p> <p>Most people couldn't read at the time.</p> <p>The first book he printed was his own Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye. It was probably the first book printed in English.</p>

	<p>at the time. Amy's flight took her over some of the world's most inhospitable terrain and meant she had to fly the open-cockpit for at least eight hours at a time. Amy had to do a forced landing in Iraq. Amy reached India in a record breaking six days.</p> <p>Legacy</p> <p>Space Travel - Tim Peake He was born 7th April 1972. He is from Chichester, England He was a pilot and part of the British Army. He trained to be an astronaut using underwater tanks (aquanauts), cave exploration and zero gravity flight simulations. Tim had to train for a long time before going on the ISS. He trained for 3 years before going to the ISS. Tim was an astronaut who went on a special journey. He is the first British Astronaut to visit the ISS and live on the ISS for his 186 day Principia Mission.</p>	<p>In 1476 Caxton brought a printing press to London and set up in Westminster. There he printed over 100 different books.</p> <p>Elizabeth Mallet- The Daily Courant Elizabeth Mallet Born in 1672 in Jersey. Elizabeth Mallett founded the first daily newspaper in England (sold in London). Before this, Mallet was already an accomplished entrepreneur, operating a book-making business and running two printing presses with her husband. Elizabeth Mallett' newspaper was the first of its kind to publish daily. First published on the 11th March 1702 The newspaper was produced at her premises next to the King's Arms tavern at Fleet Bridge in London. The Daily Courant contained only one page of news (initially with a focus on international affairs), later adding a reverse page of advertisements. This was a rational newspaper that dealt in facts, not opinions. It remained in publication for about 30 years. Elizabeth Mallet died shortly after creating her newspaper in 1706.</p> <p>Tim Berners-Lee Born in London in 1955 Both of his parents worked on the Ferranti Mark I, the</p>
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	<p>He lived on the International Space Station (ISS). He carried out 250 experiments in the ISS and did a spacewalk to repair the power supply. Tim traveled on a spaceship. He ran the London marathon in space on the ISS treadmill. Legacy He was the first British astronaut to visit and live on the ISS.</p>	<p>first commercial computer. Berners-Lee designed computer software for two years at Plessey Telecommunications. In 1984 he returned to CERN to work on the design of the laboratory's computer network, developing procedures that allowed diverse computers to communicate with one another. Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. Berners-Lee created HTML (Hypertext markup language; this enables links to be put in documents) Legacy The progression of communication from the printing press to the world wide web.</p>
	<p>Change & Continuity Methods of travel over time.</p>	<p>Change & Continuity The development of communication to reach larger populations.</p>
	<p>Similarities & Differences We still use some of these forms of travel but they have developed further (aviator planes to passenger planes) The reason for travel. To explore different parts of the world and space.</p>	<p>Similarities & Differences Some of the communications are influenced by religion. How the written language is recorded. Books- internet. Change in technology.</p>
	<p>Significance Women weren't known to be pilots.</p>	<p>Significance Most books (bibles) before were in latin or french which</p>

	<p>Amy Johnson flew from England to Australia which only a few pilots have done previously.</p> <p>Tim was the first British national to visit the international space station.</p> <p>Tim had to train for years to prepare himself for his journey to the space station.</p>	<p>many couldn't read.</p> <p>William translated books to English so more people could access books.</p> <p>Elizabeth founded the first daily newspaper in Britain that kept its readers up to date with international affairs focusing on facts.</p> <p>Tim helped create the internet that allowed people from around the world to communicate instantly through emails and fax.</p>
I know statements	<p>Amy Johnson</p> <p>I know who the Wright brothers are and what they achieved.</p> <p>I know who Amy Johnson was and how she began to fly.</p> <p>I know why Amy Johnson wanted to travel.</p> <p>I know the key events of Amy Johnson's journey.</p> <p>I know the significance of Amy Johnson's journey.</p> <p>Tim Peake</p> <p>I know who Tim Peake is and how he became an astronaut.</p> <p>I know why Tim Peake wanted to be an astronaut.</p> <p>I know what happened on Tim Peake's Journey</p>	<p>Printing press</p> <p>I know what the printing press was.</p> <p>I know why the printing press was made.</p> <p>Newspaper</p> <p>I know what a daily newspaper is.</p> <p>I know why daily newspapers were created.</p> <p>World Wide Web</p> <p>I know what the World Wide Web is.</p> <p>I know why the World Wide Web was created.</p>

	to the International Space Station. I know the significance of Tim Peake's journey.				
Vocab	Significant, individual, history, Amy Johnson, aviatrix, gypsy moth, Jason, Commander of the British Empire, flight, airplane, Hull, Australia, Darwin, chronology.	Significant, individual, Tim Peake, astronaut, british, space, spaceship, International Space Station, flight, training, Russia, fix, dock.	William Claxton, printing press, French, latin, English, books, bible, read, significant, individual, past, chronology.	Elizabeth Mallett, daily newspaper, entrepreneur, printing press, publish, King's Arms tavern, The Daily Courant, international affairs, advertisements.	Tim Berners-Lee, Ferranti Mark I, Computer, network World Wide Web, HTML, significant, individual, internet, technology.
Sources & Websites	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ZbfFAjYQXPEmbRIryue9c9xDdggQg7qy https://timpeake.com/ Tim Peake answers children's questions Astronaut Tim Peake answers all your Space Questions! Newsround #CosmicClassroom - the full lesson from astronaut Tim Peake aboard the International Space Station https://www.esa.int/Science_Exploration/Human_and_Robotic_Exploration/Astronauts/Timothy_Tim_Peake Nick Hunter, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Comparing People from the Past series, London: Raintree, 2015. Discovering Amy - Teacher's Resource Pack - Amy Johnson Arts Trust Amy Johnson - A Brief Biography - Amy Johnson Arts Trust Amy's Flight from England to Australia - Amy Johnson Arts Trust				

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