




Substantive Knowledge Progression linked to Concept

History

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Chronology</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographs can be ordered chronologically on a timeline. • A family tree is a diagram that shows the relationship between generations of people in a family. • A decade is 10 years. • A timeline starts with the event that happened longest ago on the left, moving to the most recent event on the right. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. • A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years. • A historical period is the duration of a monarch's reign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stone Age in Britain began c750,000 BC and ended when metalworking technology arrived c2500 BC. • The Stone Age is split into three periods: the Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and the Neolithic. • The Bronze Age started c2500 BC, when the Bell Beaker folk brought metalworking skills from Europe to Britain. • The Bronze Age ended when society in Britain and Europe collapsed. • The Iron Age in Britain started c800 BC when Celts from Europe settled in Britain and brought their ironworking skills with them. • The Iron Age ended after the Roman invasion in AD 43. • The Stone Age in Britain began 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period AD 410–1066, Britain came under attack from the Picts, Scots, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and finally the Normans. • Timelines help us to understand longer or more complex periods of time by breaking significant events or periods into smaller parts and arranging them chronologically. They can also help us to identify cause and effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are six periods in ancient Greek history, from the Minoan civilisation c3000 BC to the end of the Hellenistic period in 30 BC. • The Mycenaean civilisation began in c1600 BC and ended alongside the Minoan civilisation in c1100 BC. • The Greek Dark Age began when the Minoan and the Mycenaean civilisations collapsed around 1100 BC and lasted until around 800 BC, when the Archaic period began. • China is the longest lasting civilisation starting with the Xia Dynasty in c2070. • The Shang Dynasty, c1600 BC until 1046 BC, is the earliest recorded ruling dynasty of China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ancient Kingdom of Benin existed on the coast of West Africa from AD 900–1897. • Important events during the First World War include the First Battle of Ypres (1914), the Battle of the Somme (1916) and the United States joining the Allied Powers (1917). • The First World War ended when Germany signed a peace agreement at 11am on the 11th of November 1918. The day was called Armistice Day. • The Second World War started in 1939 when Adolf Hitler, the leader of Germany, invaded Poland. • The First World War started in 1914 after Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist.

			<p>c750,000 BC and ended when metalworking technology arrived c2500 BC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bronze Age started c2500 BC. It ended when society in Britain and Europe collapsed. • The Iron Age in Britain started c800 BC. It ended after the invasion of the Romans in AD 43. • The Roman emperor, Claudius, conquered England and Wales in AD 43, renaming them Britannia. • Roman rule ended in Britain in AD 410. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in Britain celebrated VE day on 8th May 1945. • The Second World War ended when Japan surrendered in 1945 after the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
<p>Everyday Life</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1950s, families watched television and ate dinner together. • Children played unsupervised in the streets and spent their pocket money on sweets. • In the 1950s, there were shops for different products and few supermarkets. • New houses had indoor bathrooms and appliances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over time, a town's human features, such as buildings and bridges, can be retained, changed or demolished. People's jobs and pastimes can also remain or change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone Age life was defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming. • Bronze Age life was defined by the use of bronze to make tool and weapons, and the creation of large settlements and social hierarchy. • Iron Age life was defined by the use of iron to make stronger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Roman's left, many Britons returned to the life of the Iron Age. They no longer lived in towns, used money or kept written records. • In ancient Sumer, thousands of people lived in the cities, which contained mud brick public buildings and houses, defensive walls, winding streets, temples and ports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minoans were peaceful farmers, fishermen and traders. Over time, they developed a written language, became skilled artists and craftsmen and built stone palaces. • Athenians created the world's first democratic political system where all male citizens over 20 were expected to participate in political discussion and vote. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The triangular slave trade caused people to suffer because they were permanently separated from their families, punished and made to work hard labour. • Many enslaved people died in the coastal forts and on the slave ships. • Enslaved people had poor living conditions and food supplies when working long


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People worked in mines, factories, shipyards and shops and many women were housewives. • In their leisure time, people listened to the radio, visited dance halls and began to watch television. • In Victorian schools, boys and girls were separated into large classes. They were taught different subjects in the afternoon and reading, writing, arithmetic and religious studies in the mornings. • Children were punished harshly if they were rude or lazy. • In the Victorian era, rich families lived in large houses and had servants; poor families lived in cramped houses and had little food and clothing. 		<p>tools and weapons and fine, decorative objects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming became more efficient and religion was an important part of life. • During the Stone Age, life became more sophisticated as new tools, homes and food producing techniques were invented. • The Bell Beaker folk introduced metalworking, Bell Beaker pottery and new religious beliefs to Britain. • Iron Age hillforts were protected settlements containing roundhouses built on hilltops. • The Iron Age in Britain ended after the Roman invasion in AD 43. • Life in a Roman town included the use of the forum for decision-making, shops and market places for trade and the rules of social hierarchy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egyptian wealthy people lived in comfortable houses with gardens and pools. They enjoyed hunting, banquets, music, dancing and games. • Ancient Egyptian poor people lived in small, flat-roofed houses and did specialised jobs inside the city or worked on farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy is still evident in many countries around the world. • During the Shang Dynasty, royals and the elite lived in large houses or palaces in a separate part of the city to the lower social classes, who lived in homes dug from the earth. • During the Shang Dynasty, men and women were not treated as equals. A woman was taught to obey her father and when she got married, she was expected to obey her husband. • During the Shang Dynasty, people worshipped their ancestors at home altars. 	<p>hours on the plantations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enslaved people were subjected to racism and punished by their owners, who tried to turn them against each other. • After slavery was abolished, formerly enslaved people were made to work as apprentices and the enslavers were compensated for the loss of their property. • Emancipated people settled in the country where they had been enslaved or travelled to other countries, which formed the worldwide African diaspora. • During the First World War, there were food shortages, women had to take on roles traditionally done by men and bombing raids caused damage and loss of life. • Preparations for the Second World War included conscription, evacuation, building air raid shelters, rationing and the Dig for Victory campaign.
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<p>Local History</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important events in a school's history include celebrations and anniversaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our local community's history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir John Franklin was born in Spilsby on 16th April 1786 • In 1819, Franklin commanded an expedition to the Arctic, searching for the Northwest Passage. • Franklin fought in the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801 and Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franklin failed in his quest to find the Northwest Passage. • Franklin died on Beechy Island in 1847. • A statue was built in the Market Place to commemorate Franklin. • Franklin Passage and Franklin Hall are named after him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are significant buildings in Spilsby including: St James' Church, Spilsby Theatre, former Spilsby Grammar School building, White Hart Hotel and the Old Town Hall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and international events, such as wars, new technologies and changes in leadership, can have a positive or negative impact on a locality.

Hierarchy & Power



<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A monarch is a king or queen who rules a country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hierarchy is a way of organising people in society according to how important they are.• The feudal system was the hierarchy in Norman times: it had the king at the top followed by the tenants-in-chief, knights and peasants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the Bronze Age, for the first time in Britain, there was a difference between the wealth and status of people because people with access to metal ores became rich.• An increase in wealth led to conflicts between tribes and the need for defensive walls around settlements.• The Roman Kingdom was a monarchy ruled by a king who had absolute power.• The Roman Republic was ruled by a senate of 600 men, who were elected every year.• The Roman Empire was ruled by an emperor who had absolute power and ruled for life.• The Roman hierarchy had the ruler at the top followed by the patricians and equites of the upper class and the plebians, freed people and slaves of the lower class. People could not usually move groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vikings raided other countries to increase their fierce reputation, wealth and ability to grow crops.• The hierarchy in ancient Sumerian city states had the lugal at the top followed by priests and priestesses, upper class professionals then lower class craftspeople, farmers and slaves.• The ancient Egyptian hierarchy had the pharaoh at the top followed by the vizier, priests, scribes and soldiers, craftspeople and merchants, peasant farmers and slaves.• Historians are not sure about leadership in	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ancient Athenian hierarchy had male citizens at the top followed by metics and slaves.• In ancient Athenian hierarchy women took on the hierarchical status of the men in their families.• Misuse of power and poor leadership has caused civilisations to decline.• The Shang Dynasty hierarchy had the king at the top followed by the aristocrats, the military, craftspeople, peasant farmers and slaves, some of whom were offered as human sacrifices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many forms of resistance, revolt and refusal by enslaved people played a key role in the abolition of slavery.• Common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs include accumulating wealth, spreading religious ideologies and acquiring land, power and status.• These traits are described as 'gold, god and glory', in relation to the actions of Portugal and Spain in the 15th century.
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<p>Significant People/Events</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people. Key features of significant historical events include the date it happened, the people and places involved and the consequences of the event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Hastings in 1066 led to the Norman Conquest and the reign of William the Conqueror. • Elizabeth I's Royal Navy stopped an invasion by the Spanish Armada in 1588. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pompeii was an ancient Roman city that perished when Mount Vesuvius erupted in AD 79. • Pompeii is an archaeological site of great importance. • The Stone Age ended when the Bell Beaker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were three claimants to the English throne after Edward the Confessor died in 1066: Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada and William, Duke of Normandy. • Harold Godwinson was crowned king 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today. • Hippocrates was a doctor in ancient Greece who realised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1912, the 'unsinkable' RMS Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean on its maiden voyage, killing approximately 1500 people. • The triangular slave trade consisted of three journeys: ships from Europe sailed to

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel Wilderspoon opened schools with playgrounds during the Victorian era. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain James Cook was an 18th century English explorer who went on ocean voyages. He drew detailed maps of New Zealand and discovered Australia. • Dawson's model helps historians decide if a person is historically significant based on the impact they had when they were alive and the impact they have on modern society. • Mary Anning was a 19th century British fossil collector whose fossils proved that different creatures lived on Earth in the past. • Neil Armstrong was a 20th century American astronaut who was the first person to walk on the Moon. • Paul Cezanne was a 19th century French artist who helped to create a style of art called Cubism. • Vincent van Gogh was a 19th century Dutch artist who painted in a style that many painters imitate today. 	<p>folk arrived in Britain c2500 BC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories for the Bronze Age collapse include the weather, natural disasters and rebellion by the poor against the rich. • In 55 BC and then 54 BC the Roman emperor, Julius Caesar, failed to conquer Britain. • The Romans left Britain in AD 410 because of invasions in other parts of the Empire. • The western Roman Empire collapsed in AD 476. • Mary Anning was a 19th century palaeontologist whose discovery of the first complete Ichthyosaur fossil challenged the way scientists believed the natural world had developed. • Famed Roman emperors include Augustus, Claudius, Trajan, Hadrian and Constantine. 	<p>and defeated Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge then he was defeated by William, Duke of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings. This was the end of Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule and the beginning of Norman Britain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the fifth century AD, the Britons hired Saxon, Angle and Jute warriors to help them fight the Picts and Scots but the visitors saw the potential of British farmland and invaded the country they had agreed to protect. • In the third century BC, Sargon the Great took control of the city states of ancient Sumer, tearing down defensive walls, building roads creating a single language. He became the first person to rule over an empire. • Civilisations end because of invasion, natural disasters, climate change, starvation and disease or human activities. 	<p>that disease and symptoms had a logical cause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hippocrates taught others how to care for patients and his Hippocratic Oath is still followed by some doctors today. • Cleisthenes was the 'father of Athenian democracy'. • Pericles was a great Athenian statesman and general who supported Athens in becoming a major centre for education, art and culture. • Socrates was a great Athenian philosopher who spent much of his time teaching and questioning others to make sure that their ideas were logical. • Plato was an Athenian philosopher who founded Athens's first university. • Alexander the Great was an intelligent and masterful ancient Greek leader who conquered many lands to create one of the largest empires in the ancient world. 	<p>Africa and exchanged European goods for enslaved people, the enslaved people were transported to the Caribbean and the Americas where they worked on plantations, then the ships took the goods from the plantations back to Europe where they were sold at a profit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scramble for Africa describes the continent's colonisation by European countries in the late 19th century, which destroyed many African traditions, religions, festivals and languages. • Europeans colonised Africa to take its natural resources, such as gold, ivory and diamonds. Many African countries still experience poverty today because of this. • The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act of 1807 outlawed the slave trade in Britain. Other countries followed suit soon afterwards.
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- Emmeline Pankhurst was a British activist who successfully campaigned for women's voting rights in the 20th century.
- Henry VIII was a 16th century English king who founded the Church of England and closed the Roman Catholic monasteries.
- Rosa Parks was a 20th century activist who campaigned for the rights of black people in the United States.
- Christopher Columbus was a 15th century Italian explorer who was the first European to discover the Americas.
- Joseph Lister was a 19th century British doctor who discovered that antiseptics kill the germs that cause infections.
- Vasco da Gama was the first European to find an ocean trading route to India.
- Christopher Columbus was the

- After 2600 years, the Sumerian civilisation disappeared due to climate change, natural disasters and invasions.
- After 3000 years, the ancient Egyptian civilisation ended after invasion by the ancient Greeks then the Romans three centuries later.
- After 800 years, the Indus Valley civilisation disappeared due to climate change, overcrowding and political problems.
- Athelstan was the grandson of Alfred the Great, who was the first king to be known as 'King of all England'.
- In the sixth century AD, the Pope sent a monk called Augustine to Britain, where he converted an Anglo-Saxon king to Christianity and became the first Archbishop of Canterbury.
- A pharaoh was a ruler of ancient Egypt. The pharaoh was in charge of

- Fu Hao was a queen in the Shang Dynasty and one of the most important military leaders of her time. She demonstrated that women could be key members of society in a civilisation that did not value them.
- Confucius was a philosopher who lived during the Zhou Dynasty. He believed that treating others as you would like to be treated leads to a peaceful and happy life.

- The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 made Britain one of the first countries to abolish slavery altogether.
- In 1948, article four of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights prohibited slavery as part of the 30 rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.
- The First World War was an international conflict that involved countries from Europe, the United States, the Middle East and other world regions, resulting in around 20 million fatalities.
- On D-Day, 6th June 1944, over 150,000 Allied troops landed on the coast of France, leading to the country's liberation.
- The Battle of the Bulge began at the end of 1944 when German troops pushed open a gap in the Allied lines but the Allied Powers pushed back, leading to Germany's surrender in 1945.

first European to discover the Americas.

- Captain James Cook drew detailed maps of New Zealand and discovered Australia.
- Roald Amundsen led the first expedition to reach the South Pole.
- Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the Moon.
- Christopher Columbus was a 15th century Italian explorer who was the first European to discover the Americas.
- Christopher Columbus wanted to find a faster way to the Indies but instead discovered the Americas in 1492.
- Christopher Columbus brought things to Europe that had not been seen before, such as tobacco.
- Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the Moon in 1969. This event started a new era of space exploration.

everything, including laws and religion, and the people of Egypt worked to fulfil the pharaoh's wishes.

- King Narmer united Upper and Lower Egypt and became the first pharaoh to rule over Egypt as a whole.
- King Khufu ordered the building of the Great Pyramid of Giza.
- King Hatshepsut was a woman who made herself a king because kings had more power than queens.
- Amenhotep IV banned the worship of all gods and goddesses apart from the Sun God, Aten. This caused Egypt to lose a lot of its wealth.

- Robert Falcon Scott's final attempt to reach the South Pole failed due to his refusal to use dogs to pull sledges and taking inadequate food supplies.

• William Wilberforce was a British activist who successfully campaigned for the abolition of the slave trade in the 19th century.

• Emmeline Pankhurst was a British activist who successfully campaigned for women's voting rights in the 20th century.

• Mahatma Gandhi was a 20th century activist who successfully campaigned for India's independence from Great Britain.

• Rosa Parks was a 20th century activist who campaigned for the rights of black people in the United States.


• Martin Luther King Jr was an activist who led the civil rights movement in the United States that campaigned for equal rights for black people.

• Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani activist who campaigns for the rights of children to attend school.

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rosa Parks' arrest in 1955 started the Montgomery bus boycott, which lasted a year before the segregation rules were changed.• Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon king who defeated Viking invaders and became the first king of a unified England.• Alfred valued reading and knowledge and translated books from Latin for others to read.• Henry VIII was a Tudor king who broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and created the Church of England.• Henry VIII had a lavish lifestyle and married six times. He supported the arts and sport and spent lots of money funding wars.• William the Conqueror was a French duke who won the Battle of Hastings in 1066 to become the new English monarch.• William I built many castles and | | | | |
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introduced the feudal system.

- Elizabeth I was a popular Tudor queen who supported exploration, the arts and the Church of England.
- Elizabeth I strengthened the role of parliament and established religious peace and good relationships with other European countries.
- Queen Victoria, ruled over Great Britain and the British Empire between 1837 and 1901. Her reign is known as the Victorian era.
- Queen Victoria was the first monarch to support charities to improve education, hospitals and the lives of the poor.
- British citizens copied Queen Victoria and her family. For example, people decorated Christmas trees and took afternoon tea. These traditions continue today.
- Elizabeth II was the constitutional

		<p>monarch of the United Kingdom and the leader of the Commonwealth between 1952 and 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth II's activities included supporting charities, hosting royal banquets and presenting awards. 				
<p>Civilisations</p> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discovery of bronze and how it could be used changed the way that people lived, farmed, fought, traded and dressed. • The city of Rome was founded in Italy between 750-500 BC. • The Roman Empire expanded until the 2nd century AD when it ruled most of western and southern Europe, and African and Middle Eastern countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. • Stone Age tools and weapons were made from stone, wood and bone. They became more sophisticated and efficient over time. • The Romans built a network of roads across Britannia, enabling the Roman army, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Sumer was the first civilisation to develop c4500 BC. Nomads settled there because of the food and water available in the Fertile Crescent. • Ancient Egyptian civilisation grew around the banks of the Nile c3100 BC to 30 BC because there was fertile soil in the floodplains. • Indus Valley traders travelled long journeys paying tolls and taxes as they passed through regions to exchange their goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of the Shang Dynasty had five important religious beliefs: the three realms, ancestor worship, the two souls of the human body, sacrifices and people who could communicate with spirits. • The bronze casting technique in the Shang Dynasty was technologically advanced, enabling craftspeople to make high quality objects, including ritual bronzes for sacrifices and burials. • The Olympic Games was the greatest sporting event in ancient Greece. It has developed into the modern Olympic Games we have today. • Aspects of ancient Greek arts and culture, such as the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A variety of kingdoms developed in Africa over the last 6000 years. • Many of these kingdoms, including the Kingdom of Benin, Kingdom of Aksum and the Mali Empire, were powerful, highly-evolved civilisations that created wealth and power from Africa's abundant natural resources, trade and military prowess. • Great achievements within Antarctic exploration include Captain Cook's crossing of the Antarctic Circle, in the 1770s; Captain James Clark Ross' discovery of Mount Erebus, the Ross Sea and the Ross Ice Shelf; and the expedition to reach the South Pole by Shackleton,

			traders and citizens to travel more quickly.		<p>rules of architecture, sculpting techniques, and theatrical and literary forms, have influenced people around the world for thousands of years and are still seen today.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world include: the English alphabet and language, democracy, including trial by jury, sport and the Olympic Games, the subjects of mathematics, science, philosophy, art, architecture and theatre.• Many of the ancient Greek city states had an acropolis, which was a hilltop stronghold, but the most impressive was in Athens.• Silk and jade objects have been produced in China for thousands of years.• Silk was a luxurious status symbol in ancient China and jade was believed to have special powers.	<p>Amundsen and Scott, between 1901 and 1916 during the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New weaponry technology developed at a rapid rate during the First World War.• The Second World War was the most technologically advanced conflict in history.
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