



History Skills Coverage –KS1

Skill		Year 1				Year 2			
Topic		Topic 1 Where do I belong?	Topic 2 Where will this road take me?	Topic 3 Who would live in a castle like this?	Topic 4 Did dinosaurs really exist?	Topic 1 What was London like in the past?	Topic 2 Why do we need a passport?	Topic 3 Why don't polar bears live in Antarctica?	Topic 4 Who's in your crew?
Chronology	To develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	To identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.		X	X	X	X		X	X
K&U	To use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.		X	X	X	X		X	X
	To know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework		X	X	X	X		X	X
Enquire & Interpretati	To ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.		X	X	X	X		X	X
	To understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
O & C	To start to begin to produce work using historical vocabulary.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X



History Skills Coverage – Lower KS2

Skill		Year 3			Year 4		
Topic		Term 1+2 What makes the Earth angry?	Term 3+4 Can we see the Romans?	Term 5+6 Where does the water take me?	Term 1+2 What makes Bristol great?	Term 3+4 Could you swim the Amazon?	Term 5+6 How did the Kingdom become united?
Chronology	To use key dates to describe the past and understand terms such as decades, centuries, AD and BC to describe the past.	X	X	X	X		X
	To develop understanding of chronology by realising that the past can be divided into different periods of time.		X	X			X
	To describe characteristic features of past societies and periods.	X	X	X			X
	To identify changes across different periods.		X	X			X
K&U	To show knowledge and understanding of and describe some of the main events, people and changes studied.		X	X			X
	To begin to give some reasons for, and results of, the main events and changes.		X			X	X
Enquire & Interpretation	To show some understanding that aspects of the past have been represented and interpreted in different ways.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	To use sources of information in ways that go beyond simple observations to answer questions about the past.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	To begin to select and combine information from different sources to reach conclusions.	X	X	X	X	X	X
O & C	To start to begin to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.	X	X	X	X	X	X



History Skills Coverage – Upper KS2

Skill		Year 5			Year 6		
Topic		Term 1+2 WWII – what was it for?	Term 3+4 How did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?	Term 5+6 What motivates at explorer?	Term 1+2 Who made Britain?	Term 4+5 How can I be a global citizen?	Term 6 I have a dream...
Chronology	To independently use key terminology such as decades, centuries, millennia, AD, BC as well as BCE and CE to describe events in the past.	X	X	X	X		
	To independently place key events on a timeline to show chronological understanding.	X	X	X	X		
	To describe the achievements of past societies and periods and their influence on the western world.	X	X	X	X		
	To identify changes within and across different periods.	X	X	X	X		
	To identify connections, contrasts and trends over time.	X	X	X	X		
K&U	To use their factual knowledge and understanding to describe past societies and periods, and to make links between features within and across different periods.	X	X	X	X		
	To describe and make links between events and changes and to give reasons for, and results of, these events and changes.	X	X	X	X		
Enquire & Interpretation	To describe, and begin to analyse, why there are different historical interpretations of events, people and changes.	X	X	X	X		
	To begin to evaluate sources of information and identify those that are useful for particular tasks.	X	X	X	X		
	To identify and evaluate sources of information, which they use critically, to reach and support conclusions.	X	X	X	X	X	X
O & C	To start to begin to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.	X	X	X	X	X	X



History Substantive Concepts Coverage – KS1

Concept	Year 1				Year 2			
Topic	Topic 1 Where do I belong?	Topic 2 Where will this road take me?	Topic 3 Who would live in a castle like this?	Topic 4 Did dinosaurs really exist?	Topic 1 What was London like in the past?	Topic 2 Why do we need a passport?	Topic 3 Why don't polar bears live in Antarctica?	Topic 4 Who's in your crew?
Government and democracy			Monarchs were not voted in to power, they were born in to power.		Parliament ruled alongside King Charles II because his father King Charles I was overthrown. This was the start of the monarchy not being in charge and sharing power.			
Conflict and war			A castle is a huge stone building that is used to protect its inhabitants from invaders.		James I was king during the gunpowder plot. People wanted to kill him because they didn't like that he was king.		In 1911, the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen beat English explorer Robert Scott in the race to the North Pole.	
Invasion and empire			The Normans arrived in Britain and built castles to protect themselves from their enemies.					
Religion		The monarch is head of the church of England.			The gunpowder plot was a plot to kill King James I because he was a protestant and the plotters wanted a catholic monarch.			
Power and rule		Queen Victoria saw huge changes during her time as queen as is the second longest serving British monarch. Queen Elizabeth II was our last monarch and longest serving monarch of Britain. King Charles III is our current monarch and the son of Elizabeth II	William I (William The Conqueror) The Normans came from France and were the first invaders to build castles in Britain.		King Charles II was King in 1666 when the Great Fire of London started. He didn't want another fire so after the disaster he rebuilt the city of London so it was safer and more spread out.			
Culture						European countries all have very different cultures.	Matthew Henson was one of the first people to make it to the South Pole. He didn't get any credit at the time because of the colour of his skin.	
Settlement	Family tree		Motte and Bailey castles were castles that had a small town at the bottom.					
Trade								Pirates travelled around the globe to trade their treasures. They traded in goods and people!



History Substantive Concepts Coverage – Lower KS2

Concept	Year 3			Year 4		
Topic	Term 1+2 What makes the Earth angry?	Term 3+4 Can we see the Romans?	Term 5+6 Where does the water take me?	Term 1+2 What makes Bristol great?	Term 3+4 Could you swim the Amazon?	Term 5+6 Who was here first?
Government and democracy	Italy have a president.	The Roman ruling system was complex. They worked on a pyramid hierarchy structure with the Emperor at the top and slaves at the bottom. In Roman society not everyone was equal. You were either a citizen or non citizen. Non citizen did not have the same right as citizens.	Pharaohs ruled Egypt. There were high ranking men who helped the pharaoh but the pharaoh had all the power. The richer you were, the more powerful you were. Slaves were the lowest citizens in Egypt.			Government did not exist during the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages. Post Roman rule own rules and hierarchy of power. The leaders of the tribes sometimes fought with other tribe leaders for land. Britain didn't have proper laws until the Roman's successfully invaded in 43AD.
Conflict and war		The Romans were constantly invading new territories. They had a huge army that would travel the world invading and conquering. The soldiers were highly trained. People who were invaded were offered jobs in the army to become part of the empire. You had to spend 20 years in the army.	The Romans tried to invade Egypt but failed. It wasn't until the Romans made a friendship with the pharaohs that they started to gain control of Egypt. There was a lot of conflict within the royal families of Egypt but they never left Egypt to try and create an empire of their own.			After years of Roman rule the British Isles was thrust in to a period of uncertainty. The 'dark ages' yielded years of uncertainty, famine and plague. Brutal leaders emerged fighting to become the King of Kings! From the uncertainty came conflict, invasion and raiders from the east!
Invasion and empire	In AD79 mount Vesuvius erupted. This was at the height of The Roman Empire.	The Romans successfully invaded Britain in AD43. They had tried before to invade but their attempts had always failed. The Roman Empire was vast – it was across most of Europe and South Africa. It was the largest Empire until the British Empire.	The Roman empire took over the Ancient Egyptians when Pharaoh Cleopatra died.			The first people to live in Britain were called settlers. They used simple tools made from stone, as they developed, they began to mold bronze and eventually iron. There was no empire or huge powers and most people stayed in their locality until the Romans arrived and began to try and invade Britain. Post Roman rule the powers from the east became a dominant force in British 'empire'.
Religion	Vatican City is in Italy, Rome. It is the place where the Pope lives. He is the head of the Catholic church.	During the Roman Empire beliefs changed. At the start of the Roman Empire, most Romans believed in many Gods but by the end of the Roman Empire the vast majority of Romans were Christian.	The Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods. They also believed that their leaders – pharaohs were Gods on Earth.			During these times most people believed in many different Gods. They believed that different aspects of their lives had a different God. The Norse gods, Christianity and Catholicism became dominant religions across the UK.
Power and rule	The Roman Empire was a vast empire than began in Italy but spread across huge parts of Europe and South Africa.	The Roman empire has an emperor who was in charge of overseeing the entire empire.	Pharaohs ruled Egypt. They were not elected but inherited the title from birth. There was a lot of arguments between family members and many pharaohs were murdered or poisoned so their siblings or other relatives could become pharaoh instead.	Henry VII was keen to explore the world and sent many explorers to find new goods that could be traded. His granddaughter followed in this, sending explorers to find her wealth and glory. The monarchs often paid for these trips.		Initially there was no one monarch during these times. The emergence of regional leaders created rulers of parts of the U.K, before the eventual emergence of the King of Kings. One ruler to Unite the Kingdom? The emergence of democracy and parliament. The voice of the



						common folk becoming more powerful!
Culture	Italy is a beautiful place steeped in history. Some of its buildings have been there for thousands of years including the Colosseum and Roman forum.		They invented writing, machinery and farming techniques that were incredibly advanced for the time. They believe in mummifying a body after death in order for it to pass in to afterlife. The most important people – pharaohs and their families – were mummified in tombs.			
Settlement		Romans built cities in their empire. It was the first time cities were built in Britain. They introduced aqueducts, underfloor heating, plumbing, toilets, marble and stone buildings that lasted for thousands of years, reading and counting.				The first people to settle in Britain were early humans. We call this the Stone Age as people mainly worked with tools made of stone, early humans then Vicious Vikings becoming farmers, Anglo Saxons raids and settling. Many came to conquer, many settled and stayed.
Trade	Italy trades with large parts of the world. Their main trade items including cars and medicine.	Romans travelled the world trading goods and slaves.	The Ancient Egyptians were great traders. They traded with other countries including pottery, oils and building materials. They even traded with the Mediterranean for olive oil.	Bristol is a great trading city. The harbour was a great place for ships to come and go with their goods. Slaves also became part of the trade in the city. Bristol was one of the biggest import and exports of slaves in Britain.		The invaders camebecause of our rich lands, mild climate and soils filled with precious metals. Local trade and trade with the neighboring French and emires that surrounf.



History Substantive Concepts Coverage – Upper KS2

Concepts	Year 5			Year 6	
Topic	Term 1+2 WWII – what was it for?	Term 3+4 How did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?	Term 5+6 What motivates at explorer?	Term 1+2 Who made Britain?	Term 4+5 How can I be a global citizen?
Government and democracy	There were two groups in WWII – the allied powers (Britain, USA, France) and the axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan).	There was a huge difference between the rich and poor during this time. People worked long hours in factories for very little pay. The rich lived in huge mansions with staff. Poor children didn't go to school and were sent to work as soon as they were old enough.		The British Empire ruled over part of North America, Australia, Asia, Africa, New Zealand and South America. The Empire governed with British laws and democracy.	
Conflict and war	WWII was a war fought against two groups – allies and axis powers. The war was a direct result of Germany losing WWI (The treaty of Versailles), wanting more land and power and started when Germany invaded Poland.			Many countries were not happy when the British Empire “colonized” them. This caused a lot of conflict and death.	
Invasion and empire	The war started when Germany invaded Poland. Queen Elizabeth II (then princess Elizabeth) was very young when the war started but helped in the war effort making radio broadcasts.	The Georgians and Victorians were monarch during this time. Queen Victoria was monarch of Great Britain and the British Empire from 1837 – 1901. The reason the industrial revolution happened across the world is because of the British Empire.		The British Empire began in the late 1500s under the rule of Queen Elizabeth II. By 1913, the empire ruled over 400 million people.	
Religion	During WWII the Jewish people who lived in Germany were persecuted. They were arrested and taken to concentration camps. Many Jewish people had to flee their homes and their countries to be safe from harm.			When the British colonized America, they bought their own laws and rules. They made borders and land boundaries. This split the local people and made it hard for them to maintain their beliefs and heritage.	
Power and rule	Germany lost WWI. In the Treaty of Versailles they lost a lot of power, land and money. Germany was struggling so their leader, Hitler, promised he would make Germany great again. He wanted power and to build an empire. He invaded Poland and this began WWII.	The British Empire spun across every continent. It was the most powerful Empire ever. This meant that it had influences across the world and real change could be made.	Monarchs paid for explorations as they wanted to expand the British Empire and gain more global power. Henry VII and Queen Elizabeth I paid for many explorations across the globe.	The British Empire began in late 1500s under the rule of Elizabeth II and ruled over 400 million people by the 1913. The British Empire has now mostly disbanded with countries gaining their “independence.”	
Culture				When the British Empire “colonized” countries, they took away many ingenious peoples culture and heritage making them follow British laws and ideals.	
Settlement	Germany wanted to be the most powerful country in the world. They invaded Poland, France Norway, Belgium, Greece and more during WWII.			The first successful settlement in the Americas was in 1607. From 1757, the British East India Trading company took over most of India. In the 1880s, they took over some of Africa.	
Trade	The USA joined WWII because Germany began attacking their trade ships going in to Britain.	Trade was a huge part of the success of the Industrial Revolution. New materials and goods were able to be shipped easily from place to place through the new inventions such as sailing ships and steam trains. The trading of people also became a huge business.	When exploring, Britain began to colonise other parts of the world such as the Americas. They began trading goods and also people.	As the British Empire expanded , so did their trade routes. They set up huge companies to trade tea, cotton and people. In the 1880s, the British East India trading company took over most of India for their trading.	



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