

Progression of History

Bredbury Green Primary School



	Impact and Consequence	The Arc of British History	Achievement and Innovation
Year 1	The Internet Know that Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web, a system that helps people use the internet to find and share information. Know that before the internet and the World Wide Web, people usually found information in books, newspapers and libraries, and communicated by letters or telephone. Explain that the invention of the internet and the World Wide Web has had a big impact on people's lives because it allows information to be shared quickly and helps people communicate and learn in new ways.	The British Royal Family Know that King Charles III is the King of the United Kingdom and the head of the British Royal Family. Know that members of the British Royal Family are part of the same family, including people such as Queen Camilla, Prince William and Prince George of Wales, and that they can be shown on a family tree. Explain that the British Royal Family are important in the United Kingdom because they represent the country, take part in national events, and support charities and communities.	The Industrial Revolution (Local History) Know that the Industrial Revolution was a time when many new machines and factories were built and people began making goods in factories instead of mostly at home. Know that during the Industrial Revolution, Stockport became famous for making hats in factories and had many hat works where people made hats to sell. Explain that the Industrial Revolution changed places like Stockport because factories and transport, including the Stockport Viaduct, helped goods such as hats to be made and moved to other places more easily.
Year 2	Rosa Parks Know that Rosa Parks was an African American woman who lived in the United States and stood up for equal rights. Know that in 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a bus in Montgomery, which led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Explain that the actions of Rosa Parks had an important impact because they helped people challenge unfair laws and supported the fight for equal rights during the Civil Rights Movement.	The Great Fire of London Know that the Great Fire of London began in a bakery on Pudding Lane in London in 1666 and quickly spread through the city. Know that the Great Fire of London burned for several days and destroyed many houses, shops and churches because many buildings were made of wood and stood very close together. Know that the Great Fire of London burned for several days and destroyed many houses, shops and churches because many buildings were made of wood and stood very close together.	
End Points	Know and recall facts - Know about important people, events, and inventions from the past, such as Tim Berners-Lee, Rosa Parks, the British Royal Family, the Great Fire of London, and the Industrial Revolution. - Know when and where these events happened and key details about what occurred. Explain impact - Explain how these people and events changed lives at the time. - Explain why they were important and how they influenced others or the local community. Make connections - Recognise links between people, events, and places. - Compare life in the past with life today in simple ways. - Use historical words like invention, event, community, and change when talking or writing about the past.		
Year 3	The Roman Invasion Know that the Roman invasion of Britain was led by the Romans, who wanted to expand their empire and introduce Roman laws, government, and culture to Britain. Know that the Romans built roads, forts, baths, and towns, including Chester Explain the impact that the Roman invasion had on Britain and how it affects our lives today	Stone Age to Iron Age Know that in the late Stone Age people began to farm and live in permanent settlements such as Skara Brae. Know that the Bronze and Iron Ages saw new metals, technologies, beliefs and settlements, including monuments like Stonehenge and hill forts. Explain how life in Britain changed from the Stone Age to the Iron Age, including farming, technology and communities	Shang Dynasty Know that the Shang Dynasty was one of the earliest civilisations in ancient China and ruled more than 3,000 years ago. Know that the Shang people developed important achievements such as bronze casting, early Chinese writing and oracle bones. Explain why the achievements of the Shang Dynasty were important for the development of Chinese civilisation
Year 4		The Anglo-Saxons and Scots Know that the Romans left Britain around AD 410, after which new groups such as the Anglo-Saxons and Scots migrated and settled in Britain. Know that the Anglo-Saxons established kingdoms, villages and place names, and developed distinctive art and culture.	The Ancient Egyptians Know that the Ancient Egyptians developed a successful civilisation along the River Nile with farming, cities and a powerful system of rulers called pharaohs. Know that Ancient Egypt produced important achievements such as pyramids, hieroglyphic writing, advances in medicine and engineering.

		Explain how Britain changed after the Romans left, including new settlements, kingdoms and the spread of Christianity from centres such as Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne.	Explain why the achievements and innovations of Ancient Egypt were important to the development of civilisation.
End Points	Know and understand - Know about key events, people, and civilizations in Britain and the wider world, including Romans, Stone Age to Iron Age communities, Anglo-Saxons and Scots, Shang Dynasty, and Ancient Egypt. - Know how societies, technology, beliefs, and ways of life changed over time, including farming, settlement, writing, and governance. Explain significance and impact - Explain the impact of events, inventions, and achievements on people’s lives, communities, and future developments. - Explain how migration, invasion, and technological advances caused change in society, culture, and daily life. - Explain why achievements or actions from the past were important locally, nationally, or globally. Make connections and think conceptually - Recognise patterns, similarities, and differences between societies and periods, including cause-and-effect relationships. - Compare life then and now, identifying key changes and continuities. - Use historical concepts such as civilization, technology, settlement, belief, and innovation to describe and explain learning.		
Year 5	The Viking Invasion Know that Vikings raided and invaded parts of Britain, and that leaders such as Alfred the Great and Athelstan resisted these invasions. Know that later Viking invasions led to payments like Danegeld and influenced Anglo-Saxon laws, justice and governance. Explain how Viking raids and settlements affected Anglo-Saxon Britain, including changes to leadership, law and society.	British Crime and Punishment Know that methods of crime and punishment in Britain have changed over time, from harsh punishments in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods to modern laws and courts. Know that significant events and developments, such as the introduction of policing, prisons and legal reforms, shaped how justice was administered. Explain how crime, punishment and the justice system in Britain have changed over time, and why these changes reflect shifts in society and values.	Ancient Greece Know that Ancient Greeks had distinctive beliefs, myths and gods, and daily life was shaped by family, work, and community activities. Know that the Greeks made important achievements in areas such as philosophy, democracy, architecture, art, science and the Olympic Games. Explain why the innovations and achievements of Ancient Greece were important for later civilisations and for the development of ideas we still use today.
Year 6	The Ancient Maya Know that the Ancient Maya civilisation developed in Central America with cities, farming systems, social hierarchies and religious beliefs. Know that the Maya made achievements in mathematics, astronomy, writing and architecture that affected their society. Explain the impact of Maya civilisation on daily life, culture and the environment, and how their achievements influenced later societies.	The World Wars Know that Britain was involved in World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945), which affected millions of people at home and abroad. Know that both wars led to major changes in society, including the role of women, the economy, technology and the British Empire. Explain how the World Wars shaped modern Britain, including changes in society, politics and international relations	The Suffragettes (Local History) Know that the suffragettes were women who campaigned for the right to vote in Britain, using protests, marches and sometimes civil disobedience. Know that suffragettes in Manchester and surrounding areas, including Stockport, played a key role in the national campaign for women’s rights. Explain why the achievements of the suffragettes were important for advancing equality and changing laws in Britain
End Points	Know and understand - Know about key events, people, and civilizations, including Vikings, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Ancient Greeks and Maya, suffragettes, and the World Wars. - Know how societies, beliefs, laws, and technology changed over time and shaped communities. - Know that some historical achievements and events continue to influence life today. Explain significance and impact - Explain how invasions, migrations, and social movements affected society, laws, and daily life. - Explain how important inventions, ideas, and campaigns influenced later civilizations and modern life. - Explain why major events, like the World Wars or suffragette campaigns, had lasting consequences. Make connections and think conceptually - Compare societies and periods, noticing patterns, similarities, differences, and changes over time. - Recognise cause-and-effect relationships and the consequences of decisions or actions. - Use historical concepts and vocabulary to describe, explain, and analyse events and their significance		