

# History Progression of Substantive Knowledge

## P.A. Power and Authority

Reception	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kings and Queens are rulers of a country.	<p>Know how people's lives and events have shaped Great Britain, for example how the Royal Family has shaped London</p>	<p>Hierarchy is a way of organising people in society according to how important they are.</p> <p>Historical terms and phrases linked to monarchs include king, queen, sovereign, ruler and reign.</p> <p>In the past, some monarchs had absolute power and could make their own rules and laws.</p> <p>Today we have a constitutional monarch, Charles III, which means that laws are made by parliament, and the King represents the nation.</p> <p>A historical period is the duration of a monarch's reign.</p>	<p>The Bronze Age was the first time that Britain had a difference between the wealth and status of people because of their access to metal ores.</p> <p>An increase in wealth led to conflicts between tribes and the need for defensive walls.</p> <p>The Roman Empire, expanding from Rome, ruled over most of western and southern Europe.</p>	<p>After the Romans left, many Britons returned to the lifestyles of the Iron Age without towns, money or written records.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxons had to keep law and order, pursuing and punishing criminals themselves.</p> <p>Anglo Saxon kingdoms had their own hierarchy, with the king at the top, then thegns, peasant farmers, ceorls and slaves.</p> <p>The hierarchy of Ancient Sumerian city states had the lugal at the top, followed by priest/esses, upper class professionals, then lower class craftspeople, farmers and slaves.</p> <p>The Ancient Egyptian hierarchy has the pharaoh at the top, followed by the vizier, priests, scribes, soldiers, craftspeople, merchants, peasant farmers and slaves.</p> <p>Historians are unsure of the hierarchy in the Indus Valley because no temples, palaces or large statues have been found.</p>	<p>Ancient Greek city states shared a common language and religion, but were governed differently, had their own cultures and were often at war with one another.</p> <p>Athens was the most powerful ancient Greek city state, with a democracy, judicial system and a powerful navy. It was also a centre for arts and education.</p> <p>Athenians created the first democratic political system in the world - which is still evident in many countries in the world today.</p> <p>During the Shang Dynasty, men and women were not treated as equals.</p> <p>Ancient Athenians had male citizens at the top of the hierarchy, followed by metics and slaves.</p> <p>Misuse of power and poor leadership has caused civilisations to decline.</p> <p>The Shang Dynasty hierarchy had the king at the top, followed by the aristocrats, and so on. Some slaves were offered as human sacrifices.</p>	<p>After slavery was abolished, formerly enslaved people were made to work as apprentices and the enslavers were compensated for the loss of their property.</p> <p>Many forms of resistance, revolt and refusal by enslaved people played a key role in the abolition of slavery.</p> <p>Common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs include accumulating wealth, spreading religious ideologies and acquiring land, power and status.</p>

# T.S. Trade and Settlement

Reception	1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>People have been living in South Molton for hundreds of years, and the town has changed a lot.</p>	<p>To know the names of some toys were popular.</p> <p>To recognise similarities and differences between toys from the past and toys today.</p> <p>To compare how people lived in the 1950s with our own lives today.</p>	<p>Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our local community's history.</p>	<p>Understand that Stone Age life was defined by the use of stone for weapons and tools, as well as the transition from hunter-gatherer to farmer lifestyles.</p> <p>Iron Age hillforts were protected settlements containing roundhouses.</p>	<p>In ancient Sumer, thousands of people lived in the cities which contained mud brick public buildings and houses.</p> <p>Ancient Egyptin wealthy people had luxurious lifestyles and lived in comfortable houses while poor people lived in small, flat-roofed houses and specialised in city work or farming.</p> <p>Ancient Sumer was the first civilisation to develop in around 4500BC, with nomads settling because of the food and water readily available in the Fertile Crescent.</p> <p>Ancient Egypt was first settled on the fertile banks of the Nile around 3100BC.</p> <p>Indus Valley traders travelled long journeys paying tolls and taxes as they passed through regions to exchange goods.</p> <p>Use of the Silk Road allowed cultural exchanges between civilisations, including exposure to new art, religion, philosophy, science and language.</p>	<p>Many of the ancient Greek city states had an acropolis, which was a hilltop stronghold, but the most impressive was in Athens.</p>	<p>Emancipated people settled in the country where they had been enslaved or travelled to other countries, which formed the worldwide African diaspora.</p> <p>A variety of kingdoms developed in Africa over the last 6000 years.</p> <p>Many of these kingdoms were powerful, highly-evolved civilisations that created wealth and power from Africa's abundant natural resources, trade and military prowess.</p>

# I Invasion

Reception	1	2	3	4	5	6
		<p>Elizabeth I's Royal Navy stopped an invasion by the Spanish Armada in 1558.</p>	<p>The Iron Age in Britain ended after the Roman Invasion in AD 43.</p> <p>The Romans built a network of roads across Britannia to connect the newly Romanised settlements.</p>	<p>Vikings were seafaring warriors from Scandinavia, who launched their first major attack on English soil at Lindisfarne monastery in the 8th century AD.</p> <p>Vikings raided other countries, including Britain, to increase their reputation and wealth.</p>	<p>After defeating the ancient Greeks, the Romans embraced Greek culture, meaning that Greek ideas spread throughout the Roman Empire instead of fading away.</p>	<p>Europeans colonised Africa to take its natural resources, such as gold, ivory and diamonds. Many African countries still experience poverty today because of this.</p> <p>On D-Day, 6th June 1944, over 150,000 Allied troops landed on the coast of France, leading to the country's liberation.</p> <p>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.</p>

# I.T. Innovation and Technology

Reception	1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>People travelled to the moon in space rockets.</p> <p>Puppets have been used to tell stories all over the world for thousands of years.</p> <p>Vehicles have changed over time.</p> <p>Fairytales show the clothes people used to wear a long time ago.</p>	<p>To know that toys in the past were different to toys today, and begin to discuss why this might be.</p>	<p>Joseph Lister was a 19th century British doctor who discovered that antiseptics kill the germs that cause infections.</p> <p>Christopher Columbus was a 15th century Italian explorer who was the first European to discover the Americas.</p> <p>Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the Moon in 1969. This event started a new era of space exploration.</p>	<p>Bronze Age life was defined by the use of bronze to make tools and weapons, and the creation of larger settlements and social hierarchies.</p> <p>Iron Age life was defined by the use of iron to make stronger tools and weapons as well as finer, decorative objects. Farming also became more efficient.</p> <p>Bell Beaker folk introduced metalworking, pottery and new religions to Britain.</p> <p>Know some of the key Roman inventions, such as roads, bridges and aqueducts.</p>	<p>Highly decorated artefacts made of previous materials suggest the owner was wealthy and important.</p>	<p>Minoans were peaceful farmers, fishermen and traders. Over time, they developed a written language, became skilled artists and built stone palaces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ideas from ancient Greek philosophers, artists, architects, writers and mathematicians are still studied and used today.</p> <p>The Olympic Games was the greatest sporting event in ancient Greece. It has developed into the modern Olympic Games we have today.</p> <p>The Silk Road was a network of trade routes connecting China with Europe. It changed China's economy because it opened trade links between different civilisations.</p> <p>The Mycenaeans were influenced by the Minoans, so there were similarities in their religious worship, crafts and writing but there were differences in their attitudes toward women and military power.</p> <p>Talk about the achievements of Hippocrates, Cleisthenes, Pericles, Socrates, Fu Hao, Confucius, and so on.</p>	<p>New weaponry technology developed at a rapid rate during the First World War.</p> <p>The Second World War was the most technologically advanced conflict in history.</p>