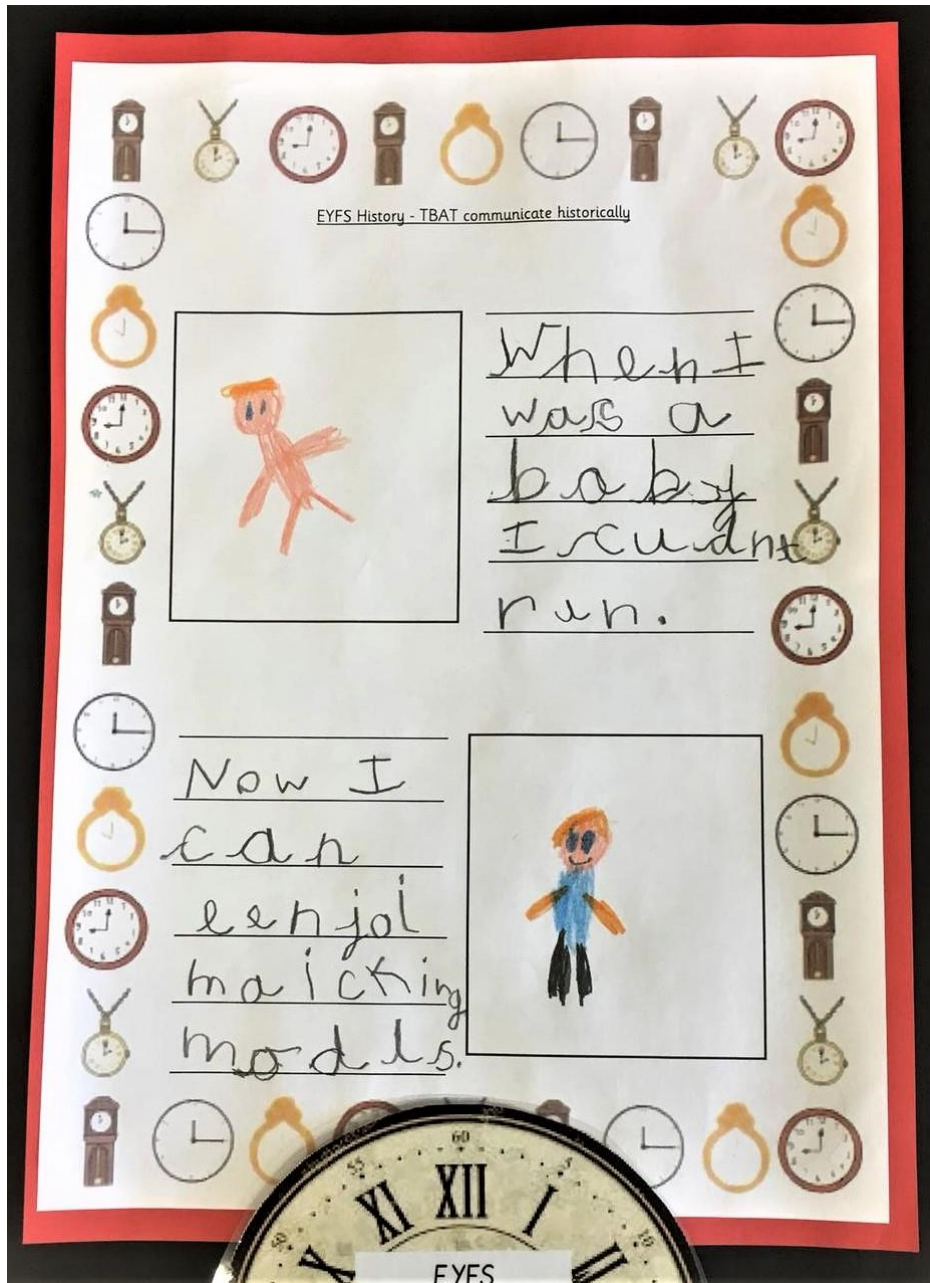


History Progression Booklet
To communicate historically

As Historians...

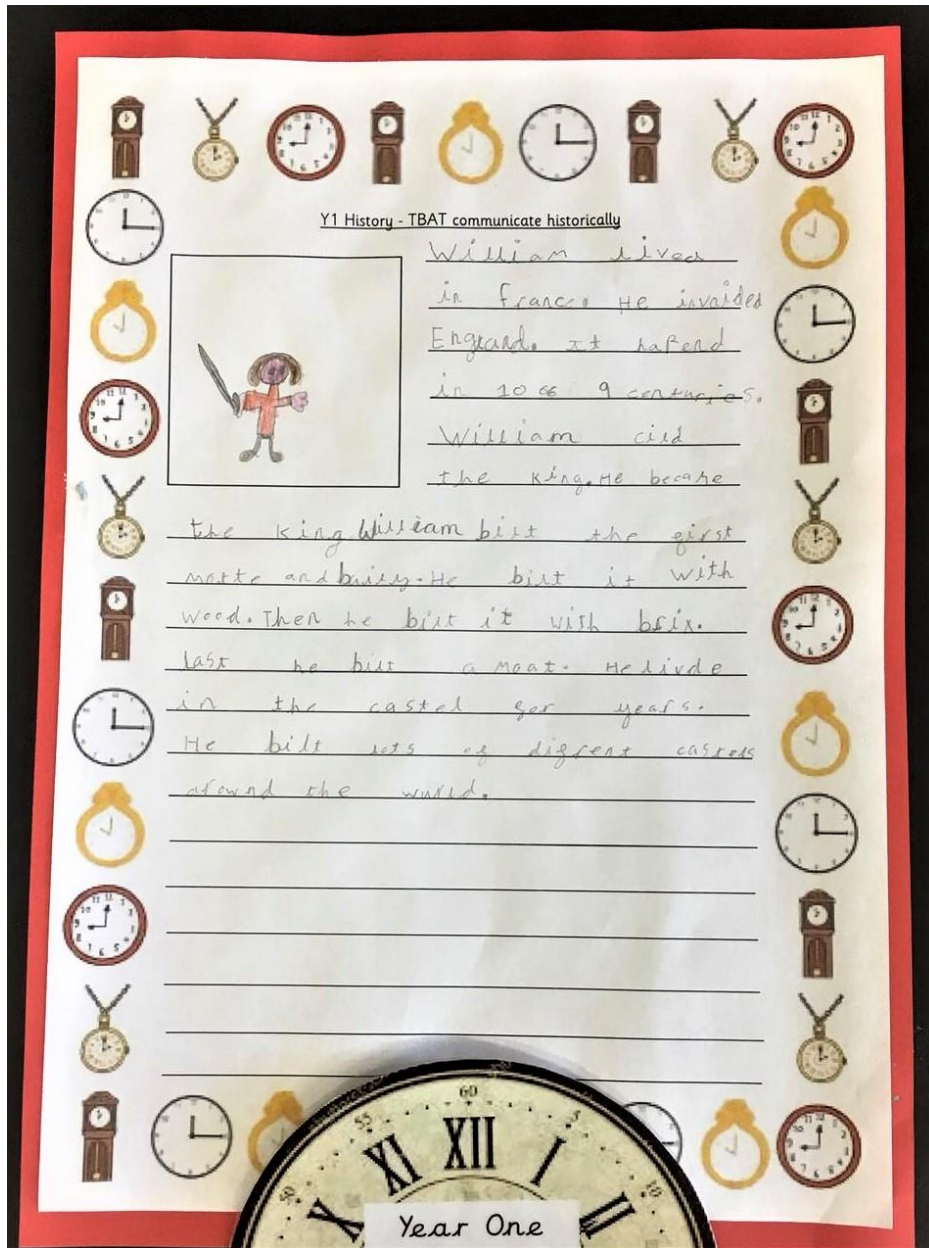


Foundation stage:

Children can write about themselves in the past and can show an understanding of the concept of past and present in relation to their life.

Key Vocabulary

a long time ago, when I was



Year 1:

Children look at the lives of significant individuals in the past. They can show an understanding of the concept of passing of time over centuries.

Key Vocabulary
centuries, years

Y2 History - TBAT communicate historically



Nelson Mandela is a significant person in history because of the positive changes he had on civilization in his country South Africa. He was born over a century

ago in 1918. He was famous because he wanted everyone to be treated the same and to stop hating each other because of their different coloured skin. Some people were not happy about this and he was arrested. He nearly spent 3 decades in prison. Finally in 1990 he was freed and Nelson worked hard to achieve his goal of a better future. He became a hero to people all over the world. In 1994 he became South Africa's first black president and was a great leader. He died at the age of 95. Black people now have the same rights as white people. When my mum visited Africa last year she went to see his statue because he is her hero.




Year 2:

Children explore the lives of significant individuals in the past showing an understanding of the concept of passing of time over decades and the impact it has had on civilisation.

Key Vocabulary
decades, civilisation

Y3 History - TBAT communicate historically



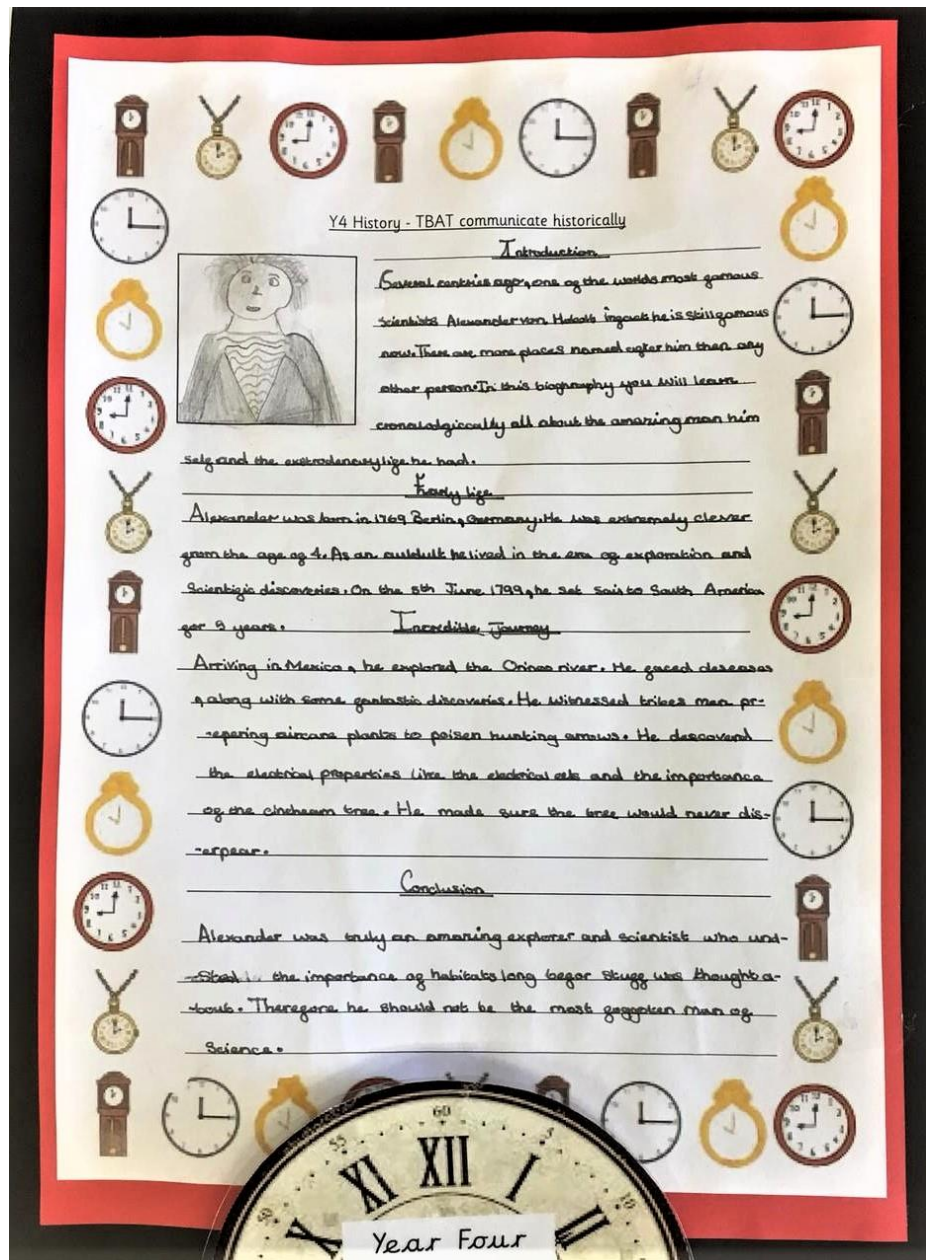
Margaret Thatcher was Britain's first female Prime Minister who was nicknamed the 'Iron Lady'. There were many key events during the time period that she was in charge which divided the nation's opinions and led to lots of change. Firstly, in 1970 before the Iron Lady was Prime Minister she took away some milk funding from schools. This meant she got the nickname 'The Milk Snatcher'. Years later in 1982, troops were sent to fight against Argentina on the Falkland Islands. Although Britain was happy, sadly 255 men died. A couple of years later, in 1984 the British Government closed many mines which left many men out of a job. Arthur Scargill encouraged people to strike, but this got very violent. These dates were very important and led to big changes in Britain.

Year Three
Time period

Year 3:

Children examine the lives of significant individuals showing an understanding of the concept of important change in history.

Key Vocabulary
time period, change



Year 4:

Children study the lives of significant individuals and show an increasing understanding of the chronology of the time periods.

Key Vocabulary
 era, chronology

The Chronology of Winston Churchill's Life

Y5 History - TBAT communicate historically



On the 30th November 1874, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was born. He was born at Blenheim Palace (Oxfordshire). He had one brother named Jack Churchill.

Childhood Events

At thirteen years of age, Churchill made the lowest class at Harrow School. After this, his father (Lord Randolph) decided to prepare him for a career in armed forces.

Early Life

Churchill was a student at the Royal Military College. Unfortunately, he spent his twenty-first birthday in Cuba, working. In 1899, he wrote for a newspaper about the Boer war.

Later Life

Being from generations of politicians, this was the route Churchill decided to take when he became Prime Minister. He married Clementine in 1908 when he was 34. In areas of military chaos, the D-day landings were the beginning of the final advancement of the troops against Hitler.

Continuity was vital in the war and Churchill inspired thousands of people to keep going through adversity. Churchill unfortunately died of a stroke on January 24th 1965. He was awarded a state funeral (a public ceremony) to honour his achievements. Although he passed away over fifty years ago, Winston Churchill is still one of the most remembered politicians in British history. Several statues stand around the country in his memory and he was voted first place in a poll of Great Britain. Two films have been made about him (Churchill and the Darkest Hour) both released in 2017.



Year 5:

Children investigate the lives of significant individuals communicating their understanding of what significance the individuals have had on history.

Key Vocabulary
continuity, generation

Captain Smith

Early life

In 1850, (Harley, England) Edward John Smith was born, on the 21st of January. Up to the age of 14 (1864) Edward went to Fivaria British school, as his father earned money for the rest of the family. He was still 14, Smith's father died on the 1st of October, therefore Edward left school to take his father's place of earning money for his family - so he went to the Fivaria forge to work steel as this was normal in this era.

Career at sea

At the age of 17 (1867) Edward left the forge and travelled to Liverpool for an opportunity to work in the Navy. Then on the 17th of February, he joined working at sea began. In 1880, Edward joined the White Star line which was the company of the Titanic. His reputation as a good sea Captain grew and he became the millionaire Captain of some of the wealthiest people in England, would only travel on ships he was working on. The voyage on the Titanic was to be his last as it was said that he was retiring. This voyage was the last due to a collision with an iceberg on the 15th of April (1912).

Was he to blame?

Some people think Edward John Smith was to blame for the amount of lives lost on the Titanic. As captain he was the Captain, and people say he should have slowed down the ship even though Bruce Ismay commanded him to speed up. Effectively, he was criticised for failing to properly manage the evacuation of the passengers. He knew the ship would sink, but didn't pass on the information to the other officers. People also say it was because he was retiring. He was experienced, but too old for the job. Sinking the ship was a significant turning point in history as after this point, the law was made to always have enough lifeboats for each passenger.

Legacy

It was known that people lost say how someone is important child and letting their last a lifeboat before he passed away. People remembered him as a 'good captain', though he may have been to blame, he did what he was told and trained to do. A statue was built of Smith in Beacon park, Whitehead. The memorial was sculpted by Kathleen Scott, the wife of the Antarctic explorer, Captain Robert Falcon Scott. The cost of it was £750. He died at the age of 62.



Year 6:

Children scrutinize the lives of significant individuals communicating their understanding of the impact and legacy the individual has had on history.

Key Vocabulary

legacy, advancement