



# History



## Curriculum Progression Strand – to understand chronology



## Foundation stage:

*Children can talk about the past and present with support.*

Key Vocabulary  
*when, then, now*



## Year 1:

*Children can place events on a timeline with support.*

Key Vocabulary  
*event, recently, long time ago, older, newer*

## Year 2:

Children place event in order on a time line using phrases such as past, present, older and newer.



## Key Vocabulary

*past, present, years, decades*



## Year 3:

Children can place artefacts on a time line using dates with some independence.

Key Vocabulary  
 dates, artefact, era, time period



## Year 4:

*Children study  
place events,  
artefacts and  
historical figures  
on a time line  
using dates and  
terms to describe  
events with  
increasing  
independence.*



### Key Vocabulary

*civilisation, philosopher, democracy,  
chronology*



**Year 5:**  
 Children use dates  
 and terms  
 accurately in  
 describing events  
 confidently and  
 independently.

**Key Vocabulary**  
 satellite,  
 exploration,  
 millennia  
 century, generation



Year 6:  
*Children*  
*scrutinise, use*  
*dates and terms*  
*accurately in*  
*describing events*  
*across a range of*  
*overlapping*  
*periods of time*  
*independently.*

Key Vocabulary

*war, allies, conflict*  
*change, legacy, continuity*



# Year 6 Mastery

Children deeply understand the concepts of continuity and change over time; this is applied to a theme of choice, confidently representing chronology on a time line.

**How has health and medicine changed over time?**

The history of medicine shows how societies have changed in their approach to illness and disease over several times in the previous day. Earliest medical practices include those from Sumer, China, Egypt and India where medical diagnosis was first introduced. Throughout time, crucial inventions have been constructed including the microscope (which helped improve diagnosis before the discovery of germs).

Back in 4000 BC, the earliest medicines used 500 years before the medicines they used in. They also believed their illnesses were caused by evil spirits.

The Egyptians (2600BC - 332 BC) The Egyptians believed in a variety of gods and spirits. Having many gods, religious ideas came to them naturally. Some people who were sick would pray to their gods. However, some people would use magic and medicine to help.

Back in 340 BC, Hippocrates distinguished the Hippocratic Oath. Doctors and nurses had to follow his ideas. They wrote the oath in the form of a story, saying that they would do what was best for their patients and that they would not harm them.

The Roman Empire (100 BC - 476 AD) The Roman Empire was a very powerful empire. They had many doctors and nurses. They used a lot of medicine and surgery. They also had a lot of knowledge about the human body.

The Islamic Golden Age (7th - 15th century) The Islamic Golden Age was a time when there was a lot of progress in science and medicine. Doctors and nurses were very important. They used a lot of medicine and surgery. They also had a lot of knowledge about the human body.

The Renaissance (15th - 17th century) The Renaissance was a time when there was a lot of progress in science and medicine. Doctors and nurses were very important. They used a lot of medicine and surgery. They also had a lot of knowledge about the human body.

The Industrial Revolution (18th - 19th century) The Industrial Revolution was a time when there was a lot of progress in science and medicine. Doctors and nurses were very important. They used a lot of medicine and surgery. They also had a lot of knowledge about the human body.

The 20th Century (1900s - present) The 20th century was a time when there was a lot of progress in science and medicine. Doctors and nurses were very important. They used a lot of medicine and surgery. They also had a lot of knowledge about the human body.

Modern medicine is helping people live longer and healthier lives. But researchers still have a long way to go. They need to find better ways to cure diseases and to keep people healthy. They also need to find ways to make medicine cheaper.

**THE FUTURE**

From 2000 to 2020, many people were very interested in the future of medicine. They wanted to know what would happen in the next 20 years.

On July 29th, 1948, the first heart transplant was performed. The patient was a young boy named David. He had a very bad heart disease. The doctor who performed the surgery was Dr. Christiaan Barnard. He was from South Africa.

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Vocabulary:  
 political, democracy,  
 oppressive, reconciliation  
 legacy, continuity