

History Concepts and Abstract Terms Progression Map

	Agriculture	Civilisation	Archaeology	Artefact	Democracy	Empire	Hierarchy	Invasion	Monarchy	Parliament	Legacy	Evidence	Significant
Y1 U1													
Y1 U2													
Y1 U3													
Y2 U1													
Y2 U2													
Y2 U3													
Y3 U1													
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Y4 U1													
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Y4 U3													
Y5 U1													
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Y5 U3													
Y6 U1													
Y6 U2													
Y6 U3													

Class teachers have autonomy to dictate substantive content (in line with the National Curriculum), however this must be tailored to meet the progression of abstract terms and concepts.

Agriculture

KS1 – farming

LKS2 - growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock.

UKS2 - both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock. Agriculture provides the food and many raw materials that humans need to survive.

Democracy

KS1 – everyone has a say.

LKS2 – a way of government by which the people who live in a country decide on laws and rules.

UKS2 – first established by the Ancient Greeks, democracy translates to ‘rule by the people’. Citizens elect the government and have a say in how it is run. They do this by voting in elections.

Civilisation

KS1 – a group of people with their own way of life.

LKS2 – an advanced human settlement which speaks their own language and has their own way of life.

UKS2 – a complex human settlement, usually made up of different cities, with certain characteristics of cultural, social and technological development which at its time is advanced.

Archaeology

KS1 – learning about people and artefacts from a long time ago.

LKS2 – the study of ancient sites and artefacts from ancient times that give us clues about the past.

UKS2 – the study of the human past using material artefacts. These artefacts can be any objects that people created, modified, or used, including tools, clothing, and decorations.

Artefact

KS1 – an object that tells us about the past.

LKS2 – a tool or object that is made by human beings that we can examine to give us clues about the past.

UKS2 – a man-made object, such as pieces of art or tools, that is of particular historical interest. An artefact could be part of an object, such as a small piece/remains of pottery or jewellery.

Empire

KS1 – a big group of countries around the world.

LKS2 – a group of countries ruled by one nation.

UKS2 – Empire is a term used to describe a group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state. Empires are built by countries that wish to control lands outside of their borders, which can be close by or even thousands of miles away.

Hierarchy

KS1 – a way of organising things or people based on their importance.

LKS2 – a system in which people or things are organised in a specific order based on status or responsibility.

UKS2 – a system of levels or ranks that exist within society or an organisation. It involves the division of power and responsibilities. Hierarchy can be represented using a pyramid, with those at the top being the most powerful.

Invasion

KS1 – a large group of unwelcome people or things enter a place without permission.

LKS2 – a sudden and forceful entry of a large group of people or things into a place, often with the intention of taking control.

UKS2 – aggressive and unwelcome entry into a country or space by an external force. It can involve the control or colonisation of a region by a foreign power, often leading to significant political, social, and cultural changes.

Monarchy

KS1 – the king or queen who rules a country (empire).

LKS2 – a type of government where a monarch, who is usually a king or queen, holds power and authority over a country.

UKS2 – a system of government in which a single ruler, known as a monarch, holds the highest position of power. The monarch's authority is often inherited through a line of succession, where the crown is passed down within a royal family.

Parliament

KS1 – a group of people who make important decisions and laws for a country.

LKS2 – a government institution where elected representatives gather to discuss and debate issues, propose and pass laws, and make decisions on behalf of the country.

UKS2 – a democratic body that represents the people and ensures that the government is accountable. It consists of two main parts: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Members of parliament debate and vote on legislation, raise important issues, and scrutinize the work of the government. They play a vital role in shaping the laws and policies of the country.

Legacy

KS1 – A legacy is something that is left behind or passed down by people who came before us. It can be something special or important that they did, created, or left for us to remember them.

LKS2 – A legacy is something that is inherited or handed down from the past. It can refer to the impact or influence that someone or something has had on the present or future. Legacies can come in different forms, such as cultural traditions, historical events, or inventions that shape the world we live in today. For instance, the legacy of ancient civilizations like the Egyptians includes the pyramids they built, which still stand as a testament to their achievements.

UKS2 – A legacy is the lasting effect or impact that someone or something has on future generations. It is about the contributions, achievements, or actions that shape the world and leave a mark long after the individuals involved are gone.

Evidence

KS1 – information or clues that help us understand or prove something. It can be in the form of objects, pictures, or facts.

LKS2 – information or data that supports or proves a theory or argument. Evidence can come from different sources, such as observations, experiments, research, or reliable references.

UKS2 – information or proof that supports a theory. It involves an evaluation of available information to arrive at a conclusion. In a historical investigation, multiple sources of evidence, such as diaries, photographs, and artifacts, can be analysed to gain a deeper understanding of past events or civilizations.

Significant

KS1 – something that is important or has a big impact.

LKS2 – something that has great importance or influence. In history, a significant event might be something that changed the course of history.

UKS2 – something that is meaningful, noteworthy, or has a profound impact. It suggests that an event, discovery, or person has a considerable influence on a larger scale. In history, a significant event might be something that changed the course of history or had a major impact on people's lives, like the invention of the printing press.