



EYFS Assessment Guidance

Practitioners should use the EYFS Framework combined with school-designed EYFS assessment systems (e.g. Tapestry), to assess and record pupils' progress against the Early Learning Goals (ELGs). Document number 4 'History Progression in Knowledge and Skills' includes a focused link to a specific statement from the ELGs for each EYFS history unit. For example,

Who is in my family?

Chronology & Society

- Offer opportunities for children to begin to organise events using basic chronology, recognising that things happened before they were born
- Children talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members
- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society (**this statement is drawn directly from ELG Past and Present**)

Who is in my family?

Chronology & Society

- Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history
- Spend time with children talking about photos, memories
- Encourage children to retell what their parents told them about their life story and family
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling (**this statement is drawn directly from ELG Past and Present**)

Practitioners should make one summative judgment of attainment for each pupil at the end of an enquiry, and then over the year use these judgements to inform further teaching and to feed into a summative judgement for the end of the year.

Collins Primary Connected History Assessment Guidance

The scheme of work for each enquiry provides advice on the kind of things pupils might do to provide evidence of their achievement. Suggested activities are wide ranging valuing equally oral, written, creative, graphical, and practical and computer-based outcomes as well as, of course, day to day teacher observations of, and interaction with, pupils. Gaining such evidence of pupil achievement in this way should be a **formative and ongoing process** and a means of building a picture of performance over the lifetime of the enquiry.

'Marking' therefore should always be about providing feedback to the pupil as to whether they have achieved the objective set, rather than apportioning a summative mark or grade to individual outcomes. Formative evidence of this kind, gathered as each investigation is being taught, can then be used cumulatively to **make one summative judgement of attainment for each pupil at the end of the enquiry**.

For each enquiry there is an assessment sheet which details the characteristics of a pupil who is *working towards, working at or exceeding age related expectations (working at greater depth)*. Drawing on the evidence built up through the enquiry, a 'best fit' judgement for each pupil can now be made. An holistic approach should always be taken at this point. It may be that not all the ancillary questions of an enquiry have been covered at the same level of depth and perhaps others, from time to time, may not have been taught at all. Notwithstanding, the judgement should be based on what the pupils have been taught. Separate assessment criteria should not be judged in isolation. **The essential thing is for teachers to draw on their professional knowledge and judgement of each pupil – what they now know, understand and can do - gathered over the lifetime of the enquiry when making their summative judgement.**

NB

Two of the enquiries in the scheme provide, by necessity, generic examples of investigations that might be undertaken in the local area at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. Clearly, the examples given may not be directly transferrable to the context of all schools. Nevertheless the assessment sheets included for these generic investigations do provide the relevant guidance on age related expectations for local studies at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. Along with the schemes of work these can be used by schools as models or templates when planning their own bespoke local enquiries.



**Enquiry – How do our toys and games compare with those of children in the 1960s? –
Assessment Criteria**

Working Towards Age Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise how people record the passing of time;</p> <p>Complete and describe a simple personal history timeline;</p> <p>Recognise what a decade is and how long ago the 1960s was;</p> <p>Identify some toys and games that were popular in the 1960s;</p> <p>Recognise that since the 1960s some toys and games have changed whilst others have remained the same;</p> <p>Recognise that Wi-Fi allows computers, or other devices, to connect to the Internet;</p> <p>Recognise that a Wi-Fi enabled toy or game often collects and stores information about its owner;</p> <p>Recognise that talking to someone who lived in the 1960s provides first-hand information about life then.</p>	<p>Identify and describe some of the ways in which historians divide up time;</p> <p>Complete and describe a simple timeline of some important historic events of the 20th century;</p> <p>Identify and describe some of the historical events that occurred in Britain during the 1960s;</p> <p>Describe how children would have played with their favourite toys and games in the 1960s;</p> <p>Compare and contrast popular toys and games of the 1960s with those of today identifying similarities and differences;</p> <p>Describe how Wi-Fi enabled toys and games work and recognise why they didn't exist in the 1960s;</p> <p>Describe why giving personal information to Wi-Fi enabled toys could put their privacy and safety at risk;</p> <p>Devise questions and interview some people who lived in the 1960s and describe and present their information to others.</p>	<p>Suggest reasons why they divide up and order time into different periods;</p> <p>Suggest reasons why it is important to know the order or sequence in which events occur;</p> <p>Compare and contrast the events of the 1960s with some important events of the 2010s;</p> <p>Describe children's television shows of the 1960s and compare with popular programmes today;</p> <p>Suggest reasons for the changes they have observed;</p> <p>Describe the work of Tim Berners-Lee;</p> <p>Describe how they would advise others to stay safe online;</p> <p>Understand the difference between primary and secondary sources of information about things in the past.</p>



Enquiry – Who is the Greatest History Maker? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Identify the person most associated with Guy Fawkes Night;</p> <p>Recognise that Guy Fawkes is seen as a history maker;</p> <p>Identify six people who are all seen as having made history during their lives;</p> <p>Recognise that the achievements of some history makers are more significant than others;</p> <p>Recognise that everyone can make history.</p>	<p>Describe what is commemorated on Guy Fawkes Night;</p> <p>Suggest reasons for this;</p> <p>Describe and compare their relative achievements; and reach a judgement about their relative importance;</p> <p>Compare and reach a judgement about the relative importance of the achievements of the six history makers;</p> <p>Describe how they would like to make history in their lifetime.</p>	<p>Explain the difference between a commemoration and a celebration;</p> <p>Suggest reasons why some people are remembered as history makers and others not; Explain the difference between history makers who are famous and those who are infamous;</p> <p>Explain and justify their decision;</p> <p>Describe and suggest reasons for how people have made history during the past six or seven years i.e. since they were born.</p>



Enquiry – What does it take to be a great explorer? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise what an explorer does;</p> <p>Identify what Amy Johnson achieved;</p> <p>Recognise that Christopher Columbus is remembered as a famous explorer;</p> <p>Recognise what Neil Armstrong achieved;</p> <p>Recognise some of the personal qualities needed to be a great explorer.</p>	<p>Describe the achievements of Ranulph Fiennes;</p> <p>Describe the achievements of Amy Johnson and suggest reasons why they are particularly remarkable;</p> <p>Describe some voyages and discoveries of Columbus and suggest reasons why he was able to accomplish so much;</p> <p>Describe the events leading up to the Moon landing and suggest reasons why Armstrong was able to accomplish this;</p> <p>Describe the qualities that astronauts travelling to Mars will require and compare and contrast these with those of Fiennes, Johnson and Columbus.</p>	<p>Explain why Ranulph Fiennes is recognised as the world's greatest living explorer;</p> <p>Describe and explain the mystery surrounding her disappearance;</p> <p>Describe and explain Columbus' attitude to the people and their possessions he found in the New World;</p> <p>Compare and contrast the achievements of Armstrong with those of Amy Johnson and Christopher Columbus and reach a judgement about which they consider was most significant;</p> <p>Describe and explain the achievements of the explorer James Cook.</p>



Enquiry – How do we know so much about where Sappho used to live? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age-Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age-Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise that Pompeii was once an important Roman city;</p> <p>Recognise that Sappho was a wealthy teenager living in Pompeii;</p> <p>Recognise that at its height the Roman Empire included most of Europe;</p> <p>Recognise that Pompeii is overlooked by a volcano called Vesuvius and the danger this presents;</p> <p>Identify a range of different artefacts discovered in excavations at Pompeii;</p> <p>Recognise that some people who were at Pompeii wrote first-hand accounts of what happened;</p> <p>Recognise how the shape of many people who died at Pompeii was preserved.</p>	<p>Identify, describe and suggest reasons for some of the ways in which people lived in Pompeii;</p> <p>Describe what a typical day in the life of Sappho might have been and suggest reasons why we know this;</p> <p>Describe what an 'empire' is and identify and locate the modern-day countries that were once part of the Roman Empire;</p> <p>Describe the causes and effects of the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79;</p> <p>Describe and suggest reasons how a range of smaller artefacts would have been used;</p> <p>Compare and contrast the trustworthiness of the account of Pliny with that of the painting by Briulov as evidence of what occurred at Pompeii;</p> <p>Describe how archaeologists have created plaster casts of their bodies.</p>	<p>Explain how archaeologists have gone about reconstructing the buildings of Pompeii;</p> <p>Explain why she was able to live a privileged life compared to most people;</p> <p>Suggest reasons for why the Romans were able to conquer such a large area;</p> <p>Explain how the actions of many people before and during the eruption put them in additional danger;</p> <p>Understand what it means to infer something from evidence;</p> <p>Describe and explain the difference between primary and secondary evidence when trying to understand events at Pompeii;</p> <p>Understand why the remains of Pompeii went undiscovered for over a thousand years.</p>



Enquiry – Why was Charles sent to prison? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age-Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age-Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise that the First World War occurred between 1914 and 1918;</p> <p>Recognise what a messenger pigeon did;</p> <p>Recognise that killing messenger pigeons during the First World War was a serious crime;</p> <p>Recognise that the lives of children in Britain changed during the First World War;</p> <p>Identify different animals that were used by the military during the First World War;</p> <p>Identify some of the ways in which animals are used by the military today;</p> <p>Recognise and describe a firefly.</p>	<p>Identify and describe against whom Britain was fighting and where many of the battles were taking place in France;</p> <p>Describe how people communicated at the time of the First World War and suggest reasons why messenger pigeons were so important to the military;</p> <p>Describe and explain why Charles was sent to prison for six months in 1916;</p> <p>Describe and give reasons for these changes;</p> <p>Describe different ways in which horses were used and give reasons why they were so important to the war effort;</p> <p>Compare and contrast the ways that animals were used during the First World War with how they are used today by rescue and support services;</p> <p>Give reasons why fireflies were important to a soldier in the trenches during the First World War.</p>	<p>Explain why the war was called a 'world' war;</p> <p>Compare and contrast methods of communication today with those during the time of the First World War;</p> <p>Design and explain their own secret code for messages sent with pigeons;</p> <p>Understand why it was so difficult for people in Britain to get up to date news about the war;</p> <p>Explain the ways in which a number of other animals were used in the war effort;</p> <p>Describe and explain the purpose of therapy dogs;</p> <p>Design and explain an appropriate firefly sculpture for the Animals in War Memorial in Hyde Park.</p>



Enquiry – Why is the history of my locality significant? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise and identify some features of a local historically important place;</p> <p>Recognise one important historical artefact associated with this place;</p> <p>Identify some ways that people were living in Britain when this place was important in the past;</p> <p>Identify where an important historical event occurred locally;</p> <p>Recognise that ways of life were different in the UK at the time of this event than they are today;</p> <p>Identify and recognise an historically important person in the local area;</p> <p>Recognise that ways of life were different in Britain during the lifetime of this person from what they are today.</p>	<p>Describe and offer reasons for why this place is historically important;</p> <p>Describe the artefact and what its probable purpose would have been;</p> <p>Describe and offer reasons for how people were living then;</p> <p>Describe the event and suggest reasons why it is remembered today;</p> <p>Describe the ways of life of people living in Britain at the time of the event;</p> <p>Describe the reasons why this individual is remembered;</p> <p>Describe the ways of life of people who were living in Britain at the same time as this person.</p>	<p>Compare and contrast this place with a place of national importance;</p> <p>Explain what this artefact tells us about the lives of the people who used it;</p> <p>Compare and contrast the main similarities and differences with ways of life today;</p> <p>Describe and explain some other important historical events that were occurring in the UK around the same time;</p> <p>Suggest reasons why some historical events are considered more significant than others;</p> <p>Compare and contrast this individual with the achievements of others who were living in Britain at the same time;</p> <p>Compare and contrast how this important person lived compared with most people in Britain at the same time.</p>



Enquiry – How did the lives of Ancient Britons change during the Stone Age? – Assessment Criteria		
Working Towards Age-Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age-related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise people known as Ancient or Stone Age Britons;</p> <p>Recognise that the first modern humans arrived in Britain between 850,000 and 950,000 years ago;</p> <p>Recognise footprints left by a family in Norfolk almost a million years ago;</p> <p>Know what an archaeologist is and what they do;</p> <p>Recognise a Stone Age summer and winter camp;</p> <p>Recognise that life for most people at the end of the Stone Age was different from that of people at the start.</p>	<p>Describe some of the ways of life associated with Ancient Britons;</p> <p>Describe the difference between <i>history</i> and <i>prehistory</i> and recognise that the Stone Age ended approximately 4,500 years ago at the beginning of the Bronze Age;</p> <p>Reconstruct in an annotated drawing what the family may have been doing and describe and explain their reasoning;</p> <p>Describe what an artefact is and explain how archaeologists use them to infer how people may have lived in the past;</p> <p>Describe the features of such camps and explain how and why they would have been different;</p> <p>Describe and explain some of the important ways in which life for Ancient Britons changed during the Stone Age.</p>	<p>Explain what an anachronism is and why it is difficult to know for sure how Ancient Britons lived;</p> <p>Understand that the Stone Age lasted for almost a million years and during that time ways of life changed greatly;</p> <p>Contrast how Stone Age people may have used beaches compared with today and explain their reasoning;</p> <p>Understand why archaeologists can never be certain about the purpose of artefacts they discover;</p> <p>Explain why Ancient Britons could not have lived permanently in caves as is often thought;</p> <p>Understand why the end of a nomadic hunter gatherer lifestyle and the beginning of a sedentary farming way of life was one of the most significant events in the history of Britain.</p>



Enquiry – What is the secret of the standing stones? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age-Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age-Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Identify and distinguish between artefacts made of flint and bronze;</p> <p>Identify the likely use of several Bronze Age artefacts;</p> <p>Recognise who the Amesbury Archer probably was;</p> <p>Identify a number of modern-day monuments;</p> <p>Recognise the Bronze Age stone monuments at Merrivale;</p> <p>Recognise that, in addition to the stones, there may originally have been other things made of wood or cloth at Merrivale;</p> <p>Recognise that people may have travelled a long way to attend ceremonies at Merrivale.</p>	<p>Describe and explain how bronze is smelted;</p> <p>Describe and explain what a range of artefacts suggest about how people lived during the Bronze Age;</p> <p>Identify, describe and explain the likely use of the artefacts discovered in his grave;</p> <p>Describe and explain the purpose of monuments;</p> <p>Describe the form and layout of Merrivale and reach a judgement regarding its purpose;</p> <p>Reach a judgement regarding what some of these additional features may have been;</p> <p>Describe and explain their ideas as to the purpose of ceremonies at Merrivale.</p>	<p>Understand the advantages and disadvantages of using bronze to make things;</p> <p>Explain how these artefacts show progress in the ways of life of people in Britain compared with the Stone Age;</p> <p>Explain why archaeologists believe he was given such an important burial;</p> <p>Understand the significance of a monument either in their local area or of global importance;</p> <p>Compare and contrast Merrivale with another famous Bronze Age stone monument and describe and explain similarities and differences;</p> <p>Understand what it means to infer or deduce something and how this may lead to misjudgements;</p> <p>Empathise with the likely feelings of someone attending a ceremony at Merrivale for the first time.</p>



Enquiry – How do artefacts help us to understand the lives of people in the Iron Age? – Assessment Criteria		
Working Towards Age-Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age-Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise some features of an Iron Age hill fort;</p> <p>Recognise that Iron Age hill forts would not have looked like they do today when first built;</p> <p>Recognise an Iron Age roundhouse;</p> <p>Recognise that Iron Age roundhouses would have looked different from today when they were first built;</p> <p>Recognise how archaeologists think that the Iron Age was a violent period;</p> <p>Identify what an Iron Age stater was;</p> <p>Recognise who Boudica was.</p>	<p>Describe and explain the main features of an Iron Age hill fort;</p> <p>Describe and explain how an Iron Age hill fort may have looked when it was first constructed;</p> <p>Describe and explain the main features of an Iron Age roundhouse;</p> <p>Reconstruct an Iron Age roundhouse as it might originally have looked and explain their reasoning;</p> <p>Explain with the help of artefacts why archaeologists infer that the Iron Age was a violent time;</p> <p>Describe a stater and explain what archaeologists think their purpose was;</p> <p>Describe who Boudica was and explain why she was so successful at fighting the Romans.</p>	<p>Explain why the Romans also used Iron Age hill forts after they conquered Britain;</p> <p>Justify their choice of features and understand why historians won't ever know for certain what they looked like;</p> <p>Reach a judgement regarding the uses of artefacts discovered in Iron Age roundhouses;</p> <p>Contrast their reconstruction with that of an archaeologist and reach a judgement about how it compares;</p> <p>Reach a judgement as to why the Bronze Age was a much more peaceful time than the Iron Age;</p> <p>Explain the significance of the Iron Age hoard of staters discovered at Wickham Market;</p> <p>Explain why the Romans were shocked and surprised at the uprising led by Boudica.</p>



Enquiry – How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain? – Assessment Criteria		
Working Towards Age-Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age-Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise that by AD 43 the Roman Empire covered most of Europe;</p> <p>Recall that Boudica was an Iron Age tribal leader who fought the Romans;</p> <p>Recognise that the oldest handwritten document discovered in Britain is a letter from the wife of a Roman fort commander;</p> <p>Identify Hadrian's Wall and recognise its purpose;</p> <p>Recognise that the Romans built many large towns and cities in Britain;</p> <p>Recognise a gladiator and what they did;</p> <p>Identify some of the things that went on at Roman gladiatorial games.</p>	<p>Describe and explain why Emperor Claudius invaded Britain;</p> <p>Compare and contrast the armies of Boudica and the Roman governor Paulinus and reach a judgement about the likely outcome of a battle between them;</p> <p>Explain what the letter suggests about how high-status and wealthy Romans in Britain lived;</p> <p>Describe and explain the design of Hadrian's Wall and why the Romans constructed it;</p> <p>Identify, describe and explain the main features of the layout of typical Roman towns;</p> <p>Describe and explain the purpose of gladiators and lanista;</p> <p>Describe and explain who organised gladiatorial games and why they did it.</p>	<p>Understand why the earlier invasions of Julius Caesar failed;</p> <p>Understand the difference between historical evidence and legends and folklore;</p> <p>Describe and explain the kind of homes in which high-status and wealthy Romans lived;</p> <p>Understand why, despite several invasions, the Romans were never able to defeat the Picts and control Scotland;</p> <p>Explain why it is that historians know so much about how Roman towns were designed and built;</p> <p>Understand that not all Romans enjoyed or supported gladiatorial games;</p> <p>Understand who the plebeians were and why Roman leaders needed them to feel valued and content.</p>



Enquiry – Who were the Anglo Saxons and how do we know what was important to them? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age-Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age-Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Identify the difference between a <i>primary</i> and <i>secondary</i> source of evidence;</p> <p>Recognise that Honorius, the last Roman Emperor of Britain, was faced with a difficult decision in AD 410;</p> <p>Recognise that tribes of people from Europe known collectively as Anglo-Saxons began to settle in Britain towards the end of the Roman Empire;</p> <p>Recognise that Anglo-Saxon tribes worshipped many different gods;</p> <p>Recognise that during Anglo Saxon times people in Britain slowly converted to Christianity;</p> <p>Recognise that ways of life changed in Britain after conversion to Christianity;</p> <p>Recognise that a very important person was buried at Sutton Hoo.</p>	<p>Describe and explain what occurred in AD 410 and how it contributed to the Romans abandoning Britain;</p> <p>Describe and explain the difficulty he had;</p> <p>Describe and explain why Anglo-Saxon settlers chose to live in rural villages rather than the towns and cities abandoned by the Romans;</p> <p>Describe and explain some of the religious beliefs and practices of the Anglo Saxons;</p> <p>Describe and explain why the people of Britain began converting to Christianity after the visit of Augustine in 596;</p> <p>Describe and explain some of the most important changes that occurred to buildings and ways of life;</p> <p>Identify and describe the most important artefacts discovered in the Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo and explain what they suggest about the identity and life of the person buried in it.</p>	<p>Understand what the term <i>empire</i> means and why the Roman Empire was very difficult to govern;</p> <p>Empathise with Emperor Honorius and make a judgement about why the Romans left Britain and the emotions the Emperor may have felt;</p> <p>Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the Anglo Saxons choosing to live in the countryside rather than in towns and cities;</p> <p>Explain why these beliefs and religious practices are called pagan today;</p> <p>Make a reasoned judgement regarding the message Augustine carried from Pope Gregory to King Ethelbert;</p> <p>Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages for ordinary people of converting to Christianity;</p> <p>Reach an informed judgement as to how the ship burial might have been designed and carried out.</p>



Enquiry – What did the Vikings want and how did Alfred help to stop them getting it? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age-Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age-Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise that in the past people, referred to as Vikings, attacked Britain;</p> <p>Know that ‘Vikings’ were in fact Norsemen from Scandinavia;</p> <p>Describe the likely feelings of people in Britain when the attacks by Norsemen began;</p> <p>Identify a Norse longship;</p> <p>Identify on a map some areas of Britain settled by Norsemen;</p> <p>Identify and describe some features of homes that Norsemen built in Britain;</p> <p>Recognise that Alfred was King of one of several kingdoms that made up England at the time.</p>	<p>Describe some of the likely reasons for the Viking attack on Lindisfarne in 793;</p> <p>Suggest reasons why people in Britain called the invading Norsemen ‘Vikings’;</p> <p>Empathise with the people of Lindisfarne and the Kingdom of Northumbria as Norse attacks became more frequent and destructive;</p> <p>Describe and give reasons for the main design features of a Norse longship;</p> <p>Describe and suggest reasons for the distribution of those areas;</p> <p>Compare and contrast these homes with those of Anglo-Saxons;</p> <p>Describe and explain how King Alfred resisted and overcame the threat of the Norsemen.</p>	<p>Explain who the ‘Vikings’ really were, where they lived and why they began attacking the British Isles;</p> <p>Explain how the myth of Norsemen wearing horned helmets may have originated;</p> <p>Explain how news of the Norse attacks most likely spread to the remainder of the British Isles;</p> <p>Explain why a Norse longship was an ideal vessel for raiding the east coast of Britain;</p> <p>Explain why the areas of Britain settled by the Norsemen were carefully selected and very important;</p> <p>Explain why Norsemen homes were very different;</p> <p>Explain why King Alfred is known as ‘the Great’ today.</p>



Enquiry – Why did the ancient Maya change their way of life? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Recognise modern Maya people;</p> <p>Recognise that the ancient Maya built cities in the jungles of Central America;</p> <p>Identify features of the ancient Maya city of Chichen Itza;</p> <p>Recognise how ancient Maya people grew food;</p> <p>Recognise and describe some ancient Maya artefacts;</p> <p>Describe how ancient Maya people probably played the game pok-a-tok;</p> <p>Recognise that the ancient Maya eventually abandoned their jungle cities.</p>	<p>Locate Central America and describe and explain its natural features;</p> <p>Identify and describe the features of the ancient cities and explain why they lay undiscovered for a thousand years;</p> <p>Describe and explain features of the city and reach a judgement about what its purpose was;</p> <p>Describe and explain the terraced system of farming used by the ancient Maya;</p> <p>Identify the purpose of each artefact and reach a judgement about what they suggest about the day to day life of ordinary Maya people;</p> <p>Explain why pok-a-tok was much more than a game;</p> <p>Describe and explain the different theories surrounding why the ancient Maya abandoned their cities and reach a judgement about which is most probable.</p>	<p>Identify the countries in which Maya people live today and explain their occupations;</p> <p>Understand why it is very unlikely that ordinary people ever lived in the jungle cities;</p> <p>Understand the concepts of monument and ceremony;</p> <p>Explain how terraced farming protected and conserved the soil;</p> <p>Justify their decisions and understand why their decisions may be misjudged;</p> <p>Understand the social and religious significance of pok-a-tok;</p> <p>Understand why the likely cause was a combination of reasons rather than just one.</p>



Enquiry – What did King George VI mean when he said: The history of York is the history of England? – Assessment Criteria

Working Towards Age Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Describe the Roman head pots discovered in York;</p> <p>Describe the Coppergate Anglo-Saxon helmet discovered in York;</p> <p>Recognise and describe the features and purpose of York Minster;</p> <p>Describe the battle fought at Marston Moor in 1644;</p> <p>Identify and describe some of the changes that occurred in York after the arrival of railways;</p> <p>Describe the working conditions for most people employed in factories during Victorian times;</p> <p>Describe what social reformers and philanthropists tried to do in Victorian times.</p>	<p>Explain the purpose of head pots, suggest a reconstruction from archaeological remains and justify their decision;</p> <p>Reach a judgement as to whom its owner may have been and why it was never retrieved;</p> <p>Explain how funds were raised to build it and empathise with those who paid tithes and worked for free;</p> <p>Explain why a battle was fought and reach a judgement about why the killing of a dog was of significance;</p> <p>Explain how the invention of coal-fired steam engines led to the building of large factories in York;</p> <p>Explain how and why working conditions in the Rowntree factory in York were different from normal;</p> <p>Explain why some wealthy people in Victorian times became reformers and evaluate and reach a judgment about the effects they had in places such as York.</p>	<p>Reach a judgement as to why head pots have never been found in other parts of the Roman Empire;</p> <p>Explain how the helmet has helped historians understand more about the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria;</p> <p>Design and explain an historically accurate memorial to commemorate the contribution of these people;</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Parliamentarians winning the battle;</p> <p>Understand how the railways and many factories led to York becoming a very prosperous industrial city;</p> <p>Compare and contrast these factory conditions with those at New Lanark and explain similarities and differences;</p> <p>Explain the importance of the 1833 Factory Act for the lives of children.</p>



Enquiry – How did a pile of dragon bones help to solve an ancient Chinese mystery? – Assessment Criteria		
Working Towards Age Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Identify and describe what Wang Yirong bought from a market in China in 1899;</p> <p>Recognise that the Shang Dynasty ruled in parts of modern-day China over 3000 years ago;</p> <p>Recognise that during the Shang Dynasty most people lived very different lives to that of their king;</p> <p>Describe some of the qualities a Shang king would have needed to rule successfully;</p> <p>Describe some of the features of the tombs in which many Shang kings were buried.</p>	<p>Explain why these so called 'dragon bones' turned out to be of great historical importance;</p> <p>Explain how Shang rulers would have used oracle bones;</p> <p>Describe and explain what life was like for people in different sections of Shang society;</p> <p>Reach a judgement regarding the most important qualities required by a ruler and compare and contrast those shown by King Cheng Tang and King Di Xin;</p> <p>Reach a judgement from the evidence of tomb artefacts about the likely identity of the occupant of an important tomb discovered in 1976.</p>	<p>Understand what an oracle is and why historians prefer to call what Wang bought 'oracle bones';</p> <p>Understand what historians mean by the term dynasty;</p> <p>Explain why our understanding of the Shang people as a whole is very limited;</p> <p>Explain why the Shang Dynasty ended with the death of King Di Xin;</p> <p>Understand the risks involved in being a grave robber and explain why, despite these, people were still prepared to do it.</p>



Enquiry – <i>The story of the Trojan Horse: historical fact, legend or classical myth?</i> – Assessment Criteria		
Working Towards Age Related Expectations	Working at Expected Age Related Expectations	Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations
<p>Describe some of the things which Virgil wrote about in a story;</p> <p>Recognise that Ancient Greece was a civilization that existed between 2800 and 2100 years ago;</p> <p>Describe what a myth is compared with an historical fact;</p> <p>Recognise that the Trojan War was fought between the armies of the city of Troy and those of the cities of Sparta and Mycenae;</p> <p>Describe some of the evidence that suggests that the Trojan Horse may have existed;</p> <p>Recognise that there may be other explanations for the story of the Trojan Horse.</p>	<p>Explain which event historians believe Virgil was writing about;</p> <p>Locate and describe the main regions and cities of Ancient Greece;</p> <p>Explain why historians believe that many of the stories of Ancient Greece may be fictitious;</p> <p>Describe and explain the main events of the story of the siege of Troy;</p> <p>Evaluate and critique the different sources of evidence which supposedly depict a Trojan Horse;</p> <p>Evaluate and critique alternative evidence as to what the Trojan Horse may have been.</p>	<p>Understand why Virgil’s account is secondary evidence and why therefore it may be inaccurate;</p> <p>Understand what the term civilization means;</p> <p>Understand that Greek mythology is a body of stories concerning the gods, heroes and rituals of the ancient Greeks;</p> <p>Understand the significance of the role played by Queen Helen of Sparta in the story;</p> <p>Formulate a judgement as to the reliability of this evidence;</p> <p>Reach a conclusion as to what the truth behind the story of the Trojan Horse is and justify their views.</p>



Enquiry – What was the influence of the Greek civilisation on the world? – Assessment Criteria

TO BE DESIGNED IN 2023

<p>Working Towards Age Related Expectations</p>	<p>Working at Expected Age Related Expectations</p>	<p>Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations</p>
<p>Describe some of the things which Virgil wrote about in a story;</p> <p>Recognise that Ancient Greece was a civilization that existed between 2800 and 2100 years ago;</p> <p>Describe what a myth is compared with an historical fact;</p> <p>Recognise that the Trojan War was fought between the armies of the city of Troy and those of the cities of Sparta and Mycenae;</p> <p>Describe some of the evidence that suggests that the Trojan Horse may have existed;</p> <p>Recognise that there may be other explanations for the story of the Trojan Horse.</p>	<p>Explain which event historians believe Virgil was writing about;</p> <p>Locate and describe the main regions and cities of Ancient Greece;</p> <p>Explain why historians believe that many of the stories of Ancient Greece may be fictitious;</p> <p>Describe and explain the main events of the story of the siege of Troy;</p> <p>Evaluate and critique the different sources of evidence which supposedly depict a Trojan Horse;</p> <p>Evaluate and critique alternative evidence as to what the Trojan Horse may have been.</p>	<p>Understand why Virgil’s account is secondary evidence and why therefore it may be inaccurate;</p> <p>Understand what the term civilization means;</p> <p>Understand that Greek mythology is a body of stories concerning the gods, heroes and rituals of the ancient Greeks;</p> <p>Understand the significance of the role played by Queen Helen of Sparta in the story;</p> <p>Formulate a judgement as to the reliability of this evidence;</p> <p>Reach a conclusion as to what the truth behind the story of the Trojan Horse is and justify their views.</p>



Enquiry – Why was winning the Battle of Britain in 1940 so important? – Assessment Criteria

<p>Working Towards Age Related Expectations</p>	<p>Working at Expected Age Related Expectations</p>	<p>Greater Depth Exceeding Age-Related Expectations</p>
<p>Recognise that the Battle of Dunkirk in 1940 involved British and Allied troops fighting Nazi Germany;</p> <p>Recognise and describe why there was a risk of Nazi Germany invading Britain after the Battle of Dunkirk;</p> <p>Recognise that the Luftwaffe needed to defeat the Royal Air Force if Germany was to invade;</p> <p>Recognise that the Battle of Britain was fought during the Second World War between the Royal Air Force and the Luftwaffe.</p>	<p>Describe the events leading up to the Battle of Dunkirk and explain what happened during and at the end of the fighting;</p> <p>Explain why Britain faced the possibility of invasion and reach a judgement about how serious the threat was;</p> <p>Explain why Hitler needed to defeat the Royal Air Force before launching an attack;</p> <p>Describe and evaluate the various factors which contributed to the Royal Air Force winning the Battle of Britain and reach a judgement as to which of these they feel were most significant.</p>	<p>Read and listen to the speeches of Winston Churchill after the evacuation of Dunkirk and reach a judgement regarding the purpose of the language and intonation he used;</p> <p>Understand what <i>propaganda</i> is and reach a judgement about why Hitler decided to make public Nazi Germany's invasion plans;</p> <p>Explain how Hitler, in the event of an invasion, would have transported troops to Britain and reach a judgement about how successful this would have been;</p> <p>Understand that assigning significance to historical events is a subjective judgement and is influenced by the perspective of the person making it.</p>