



Progression of Historical Enquiry

Historical enquiry				
1. Posing a historical question	2. Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence	3. Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections	4. Evaluating and drawing conclusions	5. Communicating findings.

	EYFS	1/2	3/4	5/6
Posing historical questions	Asking questions about the differences they can see in photographs or images (in stories) that represent the past.	Asking questions about sources of evidence (e.g. artefacts). Asking a range of questions about stories, events and people. Understanding the importance of historically-valid questions.	Understanding how historical enquiry questions are structured. Creating historically-valid questions across a range of time periods, cultures and groups of people. Asking questions about the main features of everyday life in periods studied, e.g. how did people live. Creating questions for different types of historical enquiry. Asking questions about the bias of historical evidence	Planning a historical enquiry. Suggesting the evidence needed to carry out the enquiry. Suggesting the evidence needed to carry out the enquiry. Identifying methods to use to carry out the research. Asking historical questions of increasing difficulty e.g. who governed, how and with what results? Creating a hypothesis to base an enquiry on. Asking questions about the interpretations, viewpoints and perspectives held by others
Gathering, organising	Making simple observations	Understanding how we use books and sources to find out about the past.	Using a range of sources to construct knowledge of the past.	Using different sources to make and substantiate historical claims.



<p>and evaluating evidence</p>	<p>about the past from photographs and images.</p>	<p>Using a source to answer questions about the past.</p> <p>Evaluating the usefulness of sources to a historical enquiry.</p> <p>Selecting information from a source to answer a question.</p> <p>Identifying a primary source.</p>	<p>Defining the terms 'source' and 'evidence'.</p> <p>Extracting the appropriate information from a historical source.</p> <p>Selecting and recording relevant information from a range of sources to answer a question.</p> <p>Identifying primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Identifying the bias of a source.</p> <p>Comparing and contrasting different historical sources</p>	<p>Developing an awareness of the variety of historical evidence in different periods of time.</p> <p>Distinguishing between fact and opinion.</p> <p>Recognising 'gaps' in evidence.</p> <p>Identifying how sources with different perspectives can be used in a historical enquiry.</p> <p>Using a range of different historical evidence to dispute the ideas, claims or perspectives of others.</p> <p>Considering a range of factors when discussing the reliability of sources, e.g. audience, purpose, accuracy, the creators of the source.</p>
<p>Interpreting findings, analysing and making connections</p>	<p>Making simple observations about the past from photographs and images.</p>	<p>Interpreting evidence by making simple deductions.</p> <p>Making simple inferences and deductions from sources of evidence.</p> <p>Describing the main features of concrete evidence of the past or historical evidence (e.g. pictures, artefacts and buildings).</p> <p>Making links and connections across a unit of study.</p> <p>Selecting and using sections of sources to illustrate and support answers</p>	<p>Understanding that there are different ways to interpret evidence.</p> <p>Interpreting evidence in different ways.</p> <p>Understanding and making deductions from documentary as well as concrete evidence e.g. pictures and artefacts.</p> <p>Making links and connections across a period of time, cultures or groups.</p> <p>Asking the question "How do we know?"</p>	<p>Interpreting evidence in different ways using evidence to substantiate statements.</p> <p>Making increasingly complex interpretations using more than one source of evidence.</p> <p>Challenging existing interpretations of the past using interpretations of evidence.</p> <p>Making connections, draw contrasts and analyse within a period and across time.</p> <p>Beginning to interpret simple statistical sources.</p>



Evaluating and drawing conclusions	Deciding whether photographs or images (e.g. from stories) depict the past.	Making simple conclusions about a question using evidence to support.	Understanding that there may be multiple conclusions to a historical enquiry question. Reaching conclusions that are substantiated by historical evidence. Recognising similarities and differences between past events and today.	Reaching conclusions which are increasingly complex and substantiated by a range of sources. Evaluating conclusions and identifying ways to improve conclusions
Communicating findings	Communicating findings by pointing to images and using simple language to explain their thoughts.	Communicating answers to questions in a variety of ways, including discussion, drama and writing (labelling, simple recount). Using relevant vocabulary in answers. Describing past events and people by drawing or writing. Expressing a personal response to a historical story or event through discussion, drawing or writing.	Communicating knowledge and understanding through discussion, debates, drama, art and writing. Constructing answers using evidence to substantiate findings. Identifying weaknesses in historical accounts and arguments. Creating a simple imaginative reconstruction of a past event using the evidence available to draw, model, dramatise, write or retell the story. Creating a structured response or narrative to answer a historical enquiry. Describing past events orally or in writing, recognising similarities and differences with today.	Communicating knowledge and understanding in an increasingly diverse number of ways, including discussion, debates, drama, art, writing, blog posts and podcasts. Showing written and oral evidence of continuity and change as well as indicating simple causation. Using historical evidence to create an imaginative reconstruction exploring the feelings of people from the time. Constructing structured and organised accounts using historical terms and relevant historical information from a range of sources. Constructing explanations for past events using cause and effect. Using evidence to support and illustrate claims