## History Knowledge, Skills and Progression

KS1: Toys



Chronological Understanding	Knowledge and Interpretation	Historical Enquiry	Vocabulary
Use images of toys over the last 60 years and place them into correct chronological order.  Add children, parents and grandparents to this timeline. Recognise and understand what we mean by 'three generations'  Use language such as. 'They used to be like', 'When my Nan was a girl': some might manage '60	Children develop an understanding of the terms same and different and begin to use them as they sort a variety of toys They start to distinguish old and new Children are able to sort by colour, shape and material. They start to generate their own questions starting 'Is it' using adjectives as well as nouns	What are our toys like today?	Today, modern, new, present, now, 21 <sup>st</sup> Century, century, past, then, before, after, old, older, 20 <sup>th</sup> Century, oldest, newest, Victorian, future,
years ago'.	Children investigate toys suitable for a range of ages so that they start to develop their understanding of time within a familiar family setting. Y1 pupils can <b>recognise</b> how toys change as children grow older Y2 pupils can <b>describe</b> how toys change as children grow older	What are other people's toys like?	
	Pupils <b>sort</b> given toys (carefully matched examples of the same toy) <b>into old and new</b> using hoops on the floor.  Develop the idea by then introducing old toys for which there is no modern equivalent and ask pupils the question, <b>How do you know this is old?</b>	How can we tell these toys are old?	
	Pupils carry out a <b>simple survey</b> of their grandparents' favourite toys and present this graphically using IT software.  Examine examples of toys from different generations, <b>sequence</b> and describe changes	What were our grandparents' toys like and how do we know?	
Learning outcomes  All children should be able to:  Children develop an understanding of the terms same and different and begin to use them. They start to distinguish old and new; they can identify past and present using toys  They start to generate their own questions starting 'Is it' using adjectives as well as nouns.		<ul> <li>More able challenged with additional questions/tasks</li> <li>For the more able pupils introduce more vocabulary of time. How old would the child be who used this? What would come next for an older child?</li> <li>Pupils set up a museum with objects and matching captions and then invite parents to come to the museum with pupils acting as interpreters.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Y1 pupils can recognise how toys change as children grow older; Y2 pupils can describe how toys change as children grow older</li> <li>Y2 pupils are able to give at least two reasons why an obviously old toy is old, focusing on signs of wear and material, possibly design too; Y1 children could give two reasons orally</li> <li>Pupils are able to describe changes across two generations; Y1 describe changes orally</li> <li>They can use appropriate language such as. 'They used to be like', 'When my Nan was a girl': Y2 would say 60 years ago.</li> <li>Children are able to carry out a simple survey, interviewing grandparents and posing relevant questions.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>How those with SEND are Supported:         <ul> <li>Scaffolded tasks – use of knowledge organisers, sentence openers and word banks to enable children to access tasks alongside their peers</li> <li>Collaborative activities to support peer-learning and inclusion Use of visuals, film, drama to support contextual understanding</li> <li>Streamlined, differentiated and personalised task to ensure learning is focused on objective rather than task design</li> <li>TA support used to question and develop children's conceptual understanding of concepts and encourage independence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Y2 can explain why a toy is old using at least 3 criteria; they can confidently communicate their understanding of old toys and who would have played with them. Y1 are beginning to give reasons orally