Year 6– History Milestones

To understand chronology	G1) Describe the main changes in a period of history (uses words like: social, religious, political, technological and cultural)
	G2) Identify and compare how times sometimes change quickly, and sometimes change slowly.
	G3) Understand the concept of continuity and change over time and represent them with evidence on a time line.
	G4) Use dates and terms accurately when describing events.
To investigate and interpret the past	Y1) Use sources of evidence to figure out information about the past
	Y2) Give reasons why a particular source has been used.
	Y3) Use sources to form and test theories about the past
	Y4) Use a wide range of evidence to support claims about the past
	Y5) Understand propaganda and how the social context affected it
	Y6) Understand that no one source gives the full answer to questions about the past
	Y7) To change how to investigate when needed
To build an overview of world History	R1) To identify things that have stayed the same and that have changed in the local area.
	R2) To briefly explain how life changed from medieval times to the Tudor and Stuart times
	R3) Compare some of the times studied to historical times around the world
	R4) Describe social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society
	R5) Describe how ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, woman and children have changed throughout time
To communicate Historically.	B1) Use historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, legacy
	B2) Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills well to communicate information about the past
	B3) Present information and ideas in an original way

Year 6– Geography Milestones

To investigate places	Y1) Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
	Y2) Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
	Y3) Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
	Y4) Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.
	Y5) Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location
	Y6) Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
	Y7) Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
To investigate patterns	R1) Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones
	R2) Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.
	R3) Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.
	R4) Describe geographical diversity across the world.
	R5) Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
To communicate geographically	G1) Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
	G2) Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.
	G3) Use the eight points of a compass, four- figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to show knowledge of the UK and the world.
	G4) Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).