




| Key Facts – What you need to know | Key Vocabulary | Pictures and Diagrams | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use some sources to start devising historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. • Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms • Use sources as a basis for research from which they will begin to use information as evidence to test hypotheses. • Make <i>some</i> links between and across periods, such as the differences between clothes, food, buildings or transport. • Identify where some periods studied fit into a chronological framework by noting connections, trends and contrasts over time by placing selected maps into chronological order. • Understand some of the methods of historical enquiry, and how evidence is used sources to make detailed observations, finding answers to questions about the past. • Identify some of the different ways in which the past can be represented, and that different versions of the past such as an event may exist (artist's pictures, museum displays, written sources). | Local | From or in a nearby location. |    |
| | Settlement | A group of people who live together such as a village or town. | |
| | Ordnance survey map | High quality detailed maps of the United Kingdom. | |
| | Census | An official count of people in a particular area, usually done at intervals. | |
| | date | To note the time of an event. | |
| | Log book | A book in which events are recorded. | |
| | sources | Evidence used to research and write history. | |
| | Marriage certificate | An official record indicating that two people got married on the date of the certificate. | |
| | chronology | The order in which events occur. | |