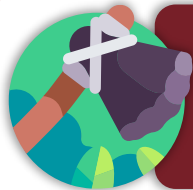Chronological understanding develops students' ability to sequence events and recognize patterns of change and continuity over time, fostering a clear sense of historical progression.

Helping pupils secure key 'chronological markers' to help pupils navigate the past, to place new knowledge in time and to build a 'sense of period'.
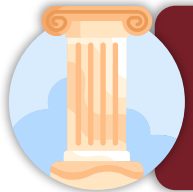
PREHISTORY
PRE – 3600 BCE

- Paleolithic (Old Stone Age)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)
- Neolithic (New Stone Age)
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age

ANCIENT HISTORY
3600 BCE – 500 CE

- Ancient Egypt
- Ancient Greece
- Ancient Rome
- Classical India
- Six Dynasties
- The Dark Ages

POSTCLASSICAL ERA
500 CE – 1500 CE

- The Middle Ages
- Islamic Golden Age
- Migration Period
- Viking Age

EARLY-MODERN ERA
1500 CE – 1750 CE

- Protestant Reformation
- Age of Exploration
- The Renaissance
- Tudor & Stuart Period
- Age of Piracy
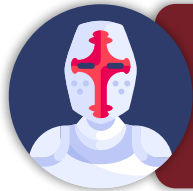- Scientific Revolution

MID-MODERN ERA
1750 CE – 1914 CE

- Industrial Revolution
- Napoleonic Era
- Victorian and Edwardian Era
- Age of Enlightenment
- Age of European colonialism and imperialism

CONTEMPORARY ERA
1914 CE – PRESENT

- First World War
- Interwar period
- Second World War
- Cold War
- Post-Cold War
- Information and Digital Age

Students are introduced to these chronological markers at the start of every key topic, which helps them to place a breadth/depth study in context of what they have previously studied within the curriculum.