

History Key Stage 1 Overview

Previous learning EYFS Children would have been exposed to the language of time from conversations and discussions about their own experiences. They would have used terms such as yesterday, before, when I was little to describe events related to themselves.			Disciplinary Knowledge			
			Interpret the Past	Build an Overview (World History)	Understand Chronology	Communicate Historically.
Substantive Knowledge			Artefacts	Culture and past times Travel and Exploration Conflict, Society , Location	Main Events	Vocabulary
Year One			Year Two			
Title	Substantive Knowledge	Vocab: past, present, memory, timeline, before, long ago, Victorian, artefact, technology	Title	Substantive Knowledge	Vocab: past, present, long ago, artefact, year, decade, century, peace, war, armed forces, sacrifice, home front, air raid, evacuee, evacuated, Remembrance Day, rationing	

This unit focuses on the changes within living memory, with links to change in National life.

Main Events

2018/2019 the year they were born

- They were a baby
- They were a toddler learning to walk.

2022- they started school in Reception- who their Reception teacher was

2023- Started Year One- their PRESENT teacher is....

-Develop a sense of Chronology using simple timelines of their own lives with the associated vocabulary.

-Extend the concept of past, by introducing when staff were born in relation to them, and when the school was built and then changed with New EYFS building, tyres, trim trail.

Location

Society

Artefacts- Introduce the idea that we can learn about what it was like in the past, even when we weren't there by evidence. Photographs can show us a 'snap shot' in history.

Culture and Pastimes

Look at how schools have changed from Victorian to today.

- Look at buildings
- Technology
- Behaviour expectations
- Wrote on slate.

Main Events –

1939WWII started in and ended in 1945.

1940 The Blitz was a period of intense bombing of London and other strategic cities over 8 months. Operation Pied Piper evacuated thousands of children from cities to the countryside at the start of the war.

Conflict – This was a large scale conflict that affected large parts of the world for 6 years

Location – Use previous knowledge of continents (Europe) and countries to understand the scale of the conflict, and how close it was to home. Difference to city and countryside.

Society – WWII changed daily life for those left at home (food was rationed, children were evacuated, Anderson shelters were built in people's gardens). The Prime Minister was **Winston Churchill**.

Travel & Exploration

Artefacts – Use 1940s genuine artefacts as well as reproductions. Gas mask, knitted clothing, ration books, evacuee labels, National Identity cards, suitcase, pick up sticks game, teddy, videos/photographs (of evacuees & Winston Churchill)

Culture & Pastimes –

Wider Knowledge Based On Children's interests:

Women in the workplace, propaganda posters, Home Guard

Substantive Knowledge

Vocab: design, designer, long ago, past, present, invented, changes, developed, wealthy, transportation, chronology, timeline, affordable, sequence, impact

Main Events

Long ago in the past- People used horses, horse and carts and boats to travel across land and water.

There was a time when the wheel hadn't been invented, but people had realised that logs would roll. This led to the first wheels being made of stone. People invented boats, hot air balloons, steam trains and bicycles before the first car was invented.

Only wealthy people could afford to have a car.

1886- The first car was built

1905- MG factory (Austin Motor company) was opened

2005- MG factory was closed

- Electric cars have been designed and made for a long time but they didn't take off as electricity was more expensive than oil. That has not changed and many more electric cars are being sold after Tesla developed the luxury version.

Children learn how the design of the car has changed over time to make improvements each time. Cars on the roads today are different from when their parents/ Grandparents were their age.

Significant local people

Austin Herbert- Owned the factory

Cecil Kimber- Car designer at MG

<https://www.britishmotormuseum.co.uk/explore/museum-blog/factor-us-in-longbridge-factory>

Society- People being able to have access to an affordable car meant they could do much more- holidays / shopping changed.

Travel and Exploration-

-Cars have not always been the main mode of transport. In the past people used horses and carts to travel and move across land. Boats and ships were used to transport people and goods across different countries.

Cars were originally made using wood

1991- Introduction of seatbelts by law, although invented before then.

Evolution of types of cars- eg three wheels etc.

Artefacts- Photos

Substantive Knowledge

Vocab: achievement, exploration, rivals, orbit, legacy, NASA, Decade, mission, lunar, atmosphere, satellite, telescope, Commander, breakthrough, plaque, space race

Main Events –

1957- Soviet Union launched a rocket, Sputnik into space.

1961- Yuri Gagarin became the first man to Orbit the earth.

1969- the rocket Saturn V was Launched from Kennedy Space centre. Apollo 11 was on board with 3 brave Astronauts. 4 days later the Luna module Eagle landed on the moon. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step onto the moon and said the famous words "that's 1 small step for man, one giant leap for mankind"

Russia and America had started a space race to be the first country to put a man on the moon. Animals were used first to test the rockets.

Neil Armstrong- Born 1930, achieved his pilot's license at 16, was in the military before working for NASA. He did not enjoy fame.

-He was the commander on the mission.

-The breakthrough was more than just the landing on the Moon. They collected Moon rock and carried out experiments. A plaque was left with the American flag.

Kathryn Johnson- Born 1918, She was one of the first black women to work for NASA and was known as the human computer. She opened the door for other women to work and have positions in NASA.

Conflict: Space race between the Soviet Union and America. Both countries were rivals and wanted to prove they had the best scientists and technology.

Location- America and Russia

Society/ Legacy- Changes in thought...Mae Jemison is an astronaut and was the first African American woman in space. - Bernard Harris Jr is an astronaut and was the first African American astronaut to perform a spacewalk. - Tim Peake is an astronaut and was the first British astronaut to spacewalk. Use these individuals to compare legacy between the decades- society thinking and changes in innovation.

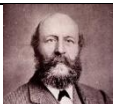
Travel & Exploration This achievement was possible because of the significant changes in scientific understanding and technology. Present day, scientists have new goals, such as sending humans to Mars.

Artefacts: videos, photographs. Artefacts from the mission, moon rocks.

Great Fire of London	Substantive Knowledge	Vocab: Decades, congested, flammable, architects, eye witness, famous, possessions, chronology, past, present, timeline, sequence, long ago, changes, developed	Water, Water Everywhere	Substantive Knowledge	Vocab: lighthouse, steamship, heroine, gallantry, significant, society, century, wreck, legacy, monument, achievement, chronology
	Main Events Sunday 2nd September 1666 - The fire started in Pudding Lane when a spark fell out of the baker’s oven. - The fire spread so quickly because winds blew the fire from house to house, the houses were built so close together and they were made of wood so set fire easily. - The fire spread to the banks of the River Thames Monday 3rd and Tuesday 4th September 1666 - The mayor of London did not stay to help stop the fire. - The firemen tried to put the fire out using leather buckets of water and then by pulling down houses with fire hooks. They hoped this would make a fire break, but the fire kept on spreading. - The roof of St Paul’s Cathedral started to burn. Wednesday 5th and Thursday 6th September - King Charles II ordered help to be given. - St Paul’s Cathedral was destroyed along with thousands of other buildings and homes. - Houses around the Tower of London were pulled down or blown up (firebreak) to stop the fire spreading. - All major fires were extinguished. – The Fire of London finally stopped but many people were left homeless because their houses burnt down The fire destroyed more than 13,000 houses and building including churches and the famous St Pauls Cathedral. The fire spread quickly because houses were built close together and from wood. There was no organised fire service (this wouldn’t be created for another 200 years!). Location- London. Look at a modern map of where the fire was located. Society/ settlement: London had become a very busy place because it is the capital. Houses were built closely together and very poorly. When the great fire was over King Charles ordered the city to be built using brick and stone. Christopher Wren is a famous architect who designed may of the building that are there today. Including a monument. Artefacts: An eyewitness, Samuel Pepys wrote a recount of the fire in his famous diary. What he wrote helps historians understand what happened, what people did and what happened afterwards. Newspaper.			Grace Darling Main Events – 1815 Born 1838 rescued passengers from the Forfarshire 1842- Died 1938- Grace Darling museum opened in Bamburgh Grace spent most her life on the tiny Farne Islands off the coast of Northumberland. Her father was the keeper of the Longstone lighthouse. On 7 th September 1838 Grace looked out the window and saw the wreck of a steam ship in the stormy water. A small group of survivors clung to the rocks. Knowing that it would not be possible to send a life boat from the nearby village, the two of them bravely rowed a small row boat. They rescued 9 survivors. Location – North East coast of England. Farne Islands. The North Sea. Society – The story of the shipwreck a rescue was published in all the Newspapers and Darling became a National Heroine. She received medals and awards; including the Royal National Lifeboat Institution’s silver medal for Gallantry. People from all over the world wrote to congratulate her, including the newly crowned Queen Victoria. It was a significant achievement, because people in Victorian society never imaged a young woman would be able to do something so courageous. Legacy- Explore what has happened since the rescue. People understood the need to have more rescue crews and it be better organised. It also helped the movement of Women being able to do more roles. Travel & Exploration- Even though sailing in the North sea was very dangerous, people often travelled by boat for trade and to move between different towns and cities. Culture & Pastimes – In this time in history, letters were the main way of communicating and it would have been impolite for Grace not to reply to say thank you.	

Gun Powder Plot			Gun Powder Plot		
	Substantive Knowledge	Vocab: Houses of Parliament, government, treason, plot, past, long ago		Substantive Knowledge	Vocab: Houses of Parliament, government, treason, plot, conspirators, persecuted, century
	Main Events 1605- Guy Fawkes and a group of other men who thought the same as him, planned to blow up the houses of Parliament, because they didn't want King James I to be king. Conflict Location: The Houses of Parliament in London Society – People were either Catholic or Protestant at this time. The King or Queen set the religion for the country. After the plot was found out. King James ordered a Church service to be held on the same date each year to celebrate that the plot was spoilt. Over time this developed into bonfires and big gatherings. Across the Country people celebrate that the plot didn't work on the same date 5th November. <i>Remember, remember The fifth of November Gunpowder, Treason and Plot I see no reason Why Gunpowder treason Should ever be forgot</i> Staff CPD https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/inspire-me/real-story-of-bonfire-night/			Main Events. 1603- Queen Elizabeth I died. 1603- King James I became King 1604-Conspirators first met 1605-Plot was discovered Jan 1606- The conspirators were tried and executed for Treason. Conflict Location: The Houses of Parliament in London. It was (and still is) the place where laws were made and the centre of government. Society- The plan was made by a group of Roman Catholic conspirators who were unhappy with the way that Catholics were being treated by the new King and the law. The King was a protestant, like Queen Elizabeth before him. Catholics felt they were being treated unfairly. However, the failed plot made things worse for Catholics and it was dangerous to practise Catholic beliefs. <i>Remember, remember The fifth of November Gunpowder, Treason and Plot I see no reason Why Gunpowder treason Should ever be forgot</i> Staff CPD https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/inspire-me/real-story-of-bonfire-night/	

Develop strand of Evidence and thinking as an historian.

Year One- Local History and Significant people from own locality.		Dates	Year Two- Significant people and events contributing to National and Global achievements.	
	Guy Fawkes and the Gun Powder Plot- Key events	1605	Guy Fawkes and the Gun Powder Plot- Monarchy and Conflict	
Great fire of London		1666		
	John Cadbury – significant figure in local history	1801-1889		
		1838	Grace Darling (Significant UK event that impacted nationwide)	
Cecil Kimber		1888		
		1940-1945	World War 2 Winston Churchill (World History Event)	
		1969	Neil Armstrong Kathryn Johnson	 
Themselves School		Present day	Mai Jamison and Tim Peak.	 

