

History 2022 – 2023 Key Stage 1

Infants – Autumn 1 2022

Coastline (Geography Focus)

Our coastline project is predominately a Geography topic, History knowledge is learnt in the following:

Everyday Life

Aspects of everyday life from the past, such as houses, jobs, shops, objects, transport and entertainment, may be similar or different to those used and enjoyed by people today.

Compare and contrast

A historical period is an era or a passage of time that happened in the past. For example, Victorian Britain is a period in British History.

Jobs in Whitby's past included ship building, factory working, fishing and jet working.

Significant people

Historical models, such as Dawson's model and diamond ranking, help us to organise and sort historical information.

Captain James Cook was a significant naval explorer. Born 27th October 1728, he lived, worked and sailed from Whitby.

Infants – Autumn 2 2022

The Enchanted Woodland (English and Science focus)

Our Enchanted Woodland topic develops children's knowledge of British wildlife and woodland habitats. Children will observe and identify plants and animals, understand seasonal changes and appreciate the wonder of the woodland.

This is predominately an English and Science subject, there is no History coverage in this topic.

Infants – Spring 1 2023

Memory Box (English focus) / School Days (History focus)

Memory Box teaches children about changes over time, family and community. This project develops children's knowledge and appreciation of local history, special memories, customs and traditions, and growing up.

Memory box is an English and local history project, History is covered in the following:

Everyday Life

Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment.

Chronology

Sequencing words such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically

School Days is predominately a History project, this project teaches children about their own school and locality, both today and in the past. They compare schooling in the Victorian era to their experiences today.

Report and conclude

Stories, pictures and role play are used to help people learn about the past, understand key events and empathise with historical figures.

In Victorian schools, children were taught cursive handwriting, reading, writing, arithmetic and religious instruction. Chanting and copying were popular teaching methods. Children were punished

Everyday life

Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment.

The Victorian era describes the time during the reign of Queen Victoria 1837–1901. Key aspects of life in the Victorian era include the Industrial Revolution, the lives of rich and poor people, the reign of Queen Victoria leisure time and new inventions.

In Victorian schools, boys and girls were separated. Children sat in rows and copied letters and numbers from a blackboard onto slate boards. Teachers were strict and used the dunce's cap and the cane to punish children. Reading, writing and arithmetic, the three Rs, were the most important lesson alongside religious instruction. There were no school dinners, so children went home at lunchtime.

Changes over time

Changes within living memory have happened over the last 100 years and include advances in technology, exploration, workplaces, houses and jobs, leisure, family and social structures.

Local history

Important events in the school's history could include the opening of the school, the arrival of new teachers, special visitors and significant changes to buildings.

Important events in a school's history include the opening of a new building, a visit from an important guest, the celebration of a significant national or a school-based event such as a centenary.

Artefact and sources

Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and paintings.

Compare and contrast

Identifying similarities and differences helps us to make comparisons between life now and in the past.

Significant events

Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people. Key features of significant historical events include the date it happened, the people and places involved and the consequences of the event.

Chronology

Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically.

A timeline shows information in chronological order. The building and opening of the school is the event that happened longest ago, so will be on the left-hand side of the timeline. The present day will be on the right-hand side of the timeline.

Significant people

A person who is historically significant has made big changes in their lifetime, has been a good or bad role model, were known in their lifetime, made people's lives better or worse or changed the way people think.

Samuel Wilderspin (1791–1866) was an English educator known for his pioneering work in infant schools. He believed that children should be encouraged to learn through experience, be treated kindly and develop their feelings as well as intellect.

Artefacts and sources

Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. The shape and material of the object can give clues about when and how it was made and used.

First-hand accounts can sometimes be different from one person to the next because of their point of view or opinion.

Artefacts used in Victorian classrooms include a slate and slate pencil, blackboard, a dunce's hat, a cane, a school bell, an abacus, wooden desks and an ink pen.

Communication

Common words and phrases, such as here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago, can be used to describe the passing of time.

Infants – Spring 2 2023	Magnificent Monarchs (History Focus)
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Our Magnificent Monarchs is a History project that teaches children about the English and British monarchy from AD 871 to the present day. Using timelines, information about royal palaces, portraits and other historical sources, they build up an understanding of the monarchs and then research six of the most significant sovereigns.

British History

Important individual achievements include great discoveries and actions that have helped many people.

Changes over time

Life has changed over time due to changes in technology, inventions, society, use of materials, land use and new ideas about how things should be done.

The power of the English and British monarchy has changed over time. In the past, some monarchs had absolute power and could make their own rules and laws. Today we have a constitutional monarch, Charles III, which means that laws are made by parliament, and the King represents the nation.

Hierarchy and power

Hierarchy is a way of organising people according to how important they are or were. Most past societies had a monarch or leader at the top of their hierarchy, nobles, lords or landowners in the middle and poor workers or slaves at the bottom.

The feudal system was a way of organising society. The king was at the top of the feudal system followed by the tenants-in-chief, knights and peasants. Peasants were either freemen or serfs. Serfs were at the bottom of the feudal system.

Artefacts and sources

Artefacts are objects and things made by people rather than natural objects. They provide evidence about the past. Examples include coins, buildings, written texts or ruins.

Royal portraiture is a centuries old tradition used to promote the wealth, power and importance of a monarch. The facial expressions, objects, clothing, poses and backgrounds in royal portraits are used to give a message about the monarch to the viewer.

Significant events

Significant events affect the lives of many people over a long period of time and are sometimes commemorated. For example, Armistice Day is commemorated every year on 11th November to remember the end of the First World War.

Report and conclude

Historical information can be presented in a variety of ways. For example, in a non-chronological report, information about a historical topic is presented without organising it into chronological order.

Elizabeth II was a constitutional monarch whose role was the head of state of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Her work included supporting charities, presenting awards, opening parliament, hosting garden parties and royal banquets and passing the Succession to the Crown Act 2013.

As Charles III's eldest child, William, Prince of Wales, is next in line to the British throne.

Chronology

A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years.

A historical period is the duration of a monarch's reign. Historical periods include Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, House of Lancaster, House of York, Tudor, Stuart, Restoration, Hanoverian, House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and House of Windsor.

There have been over 60 monarchs since AD 871.

Six significant sovereigns in English and British history are Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria and Elizabeth II.

The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth, nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall, which shows the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England, including the Battle of Hastings.

William, Duke of Normandy, thought he would be king after Edward the Confessor died. When Harold Godwinson became king instead, William invaded England and took the throne himself, earning the name William the Conqueror.

Significant people

Historical models, such as Dawson's model and diamond ranking, help us to organise and sort historical information.

Alfred the Great ruled between AD 871–899. He defeated Viking invaders and became the first king of a unified England. He also valued reading and knowledge and translated books from Latin for others to read.

Henry VIII is most famous for his desire to have a son as heir to the throne of England. To try to achieve this, he split from the Roman Catholic Church, divorced his first wife and married Anne Boleyn. Henry had three children, including a son, Edward.

Some of Henry VIII's actions during his reign, such as supporting the arts and sport, had a positive impact. Some, such as breaking from the Roman Catholic Church and spending money on wars and a lavish lifestyle had a negative impact.

Elizabeth I was the second daughter of Henry VIII. She became queen after her brother, Edward VI and sister, Mary I had died. She wasn't married and ruled the country alone. She became popular with ordinary people and supported exploration, the arts and the Church of England. Her Royal Navy stopped an invasion by the Spanish Armada in 1558.

Elizabeth I's actions, such as bringing religious peace, making good relationships with other European countries and strengthening the role of parliament, had a significant impact on England.

Queen Victoria was the Queen of the United Kingdom and head of the British Empire. She supported social reform and laws to make the lives of poor people better. Her children and grandchildren married into the royal families of Europe.

Communication

A year is 365 days and a leap year is 366 days. A decade is 10 years. A century is 100 years.

Historical terms and phrases linked to kings and queens include royal, monarchy, monarch, hierarchy, castle, palace, sovereign, ruler, chronology, timeline, power, rule, AD (*anno Domini*), reign, period and century.

Infants – Summer 1 2023	Bright Lights Big City (English and Geography Focus)
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This project teaches children about the UK's bustling capital city. This project develops children's knowledge of key locations, transport, the Royal Family, contrasting places and events that have shaped London's past.

History knowledge will be gained in the following

Significant events

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Chronology

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Infants – Summer 2 2023	Beat Band Boogie (Music focus)
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In Beat Band Boogie children will explore the beats and melodies of brass band and orchestral music developing their knowledge and appreciation of musical instruments, lyrics and composition.

There is no History focus in this topic