

LADYWOOD HISTORY INTENT FOR THE SPRING TERM

HISTORY	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Historical perspective skills	Change over time	Continuity and change Cause and consequence Significant person	Continuity and change Cause and consequence Similarity and difference Significant event	Cause and consequence Significant event	Interpretation of historical art and original documents. Significant events Significant people Historical enquiry	Continuity and change Cause and consequence Significant people Interpretation of history	Continuity and change
Composite – sticky knowledge	<u>Transport</u> I know that modes of transport have changed over time I know that 'The Rocket' was one of the first steam trains and it was designed by an Englishman called Robert Stevenson	<u>David Attenborough</u> I know that David Attenborough has taught us all how we can help save the planet in the future.	<u>The Great Fire of London</u> I know that town and building designs changed because of the Great Fire of London in 1666	<u>Mining</u> I know that mining was the main way of life in Barnsley and that there was a major disaster in a Barnsley pit in 1866, which changed mining in the future.	<u>Elizabeth I</u> I know that the British Empire was created during the reign of Elizabeth I.	<u>Anglo Saxons</u> I know that the Anglo Saxons came to Britain from Europe and left a lasting impact on modern Britain resulting in one monarch.	<u>Stone Age/Bronze Age/Iron Age</u> I know how the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age impacted on settlements and trade.
Components	To know that there are different modes of transport Name different types of transport – land, sea and air To know that transport today is very different to how it was in the past Compare pictures of transport now to what this looked like a long time ago. What is the same? What has changed? To know that trains in the past were powered very differently to how they are today What do trains look like today? How fast can they go?	To know David Attenborough was always interested in learning about animals when he was a young boy. Why did he become interested in animals in the past? To know that he worked in television and filmed animals in their natural habitats. What animals did he film? Which country do the animals live in? Why wouldn't we normally see the animals? To know that how we live our lives impacts on animal's natural habitats.	To know where, when and how the Fire of London started. Share information about the start of the fire (2 nd September 1666 in a bakery on Pudding Lane, London). To know why the fire spread so quickly. Compare pictures of The Shambles in York/thatched cottages to emphasise the closeness of the buildings and the amount of wood used to construct them. Discuss how a fire might spread quickly if one of the buildings	To know that men women and children worked in the local pits. (Discussion/revision. Draw on previous knowledge of children working in mines and National Coal Mining visit. To know that all the surrounding local area relied on coal mining for employment. Use Mining Memories of South Yorkshire image to illustrate the extent of mining locally (57 collieries), and the	To know that Elizabethan society was made up of different social classes, determined by wealth and occupation. Nobility/gentry – the rich, merchants – who worked at sea, labourers – worked in agriculture and small industry and peasantry – the poorest members of society. To know that some nobility and gentry lived and travelled with Queen Elizabeth and were called courtiers.	To know that the Anglo Saxons came to Britain from Europe and created a collection of kingdoms in Britain. Share that they originated from Germany, Netherlands and Denmark and invaded as many different tribes with each tribe taking over different parts of Britain. Each tribe was ruled by a strong and successful leader 'cyning'; the Anglo Saxon name for King. Each King ruled the kingdom they invaded and led a small army.	I know that the Stone Age is the earliest known primitive human culture. Discuss early Stone Age man was a hunter-gatherer, who travelled around following food sources, setting up camps or living in caves. Early humans used tools and weapons made out of stone. Share images of Stone Age tools and cave art. Share Stone Age Boy story. I know that in the mid Stone Age people began to settle in communities and

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	<p>To know that Robert Stevenson was a famous engineer from the past and he designed the first steam locomotive called 'The Rocket' How did this work? Does it look like a modern train of today? What are the similarities / differences?</p>	<p>What changes and important things has David Attenborough seen over time? Focus plastic pollution.</p> <p>To know that David Attenborough has made more television programmes to teach us how we can save the planet in the future. What ways can we reduce the amount of plastic we use to save the environment for the animals?</p>	<p>was on fire. Relate this to 17th Century London before the Great Fire.</p> <p>To know how the fire eventually stopped.</p> <p>Discuss ways that we stop fires today. Question how the River Thames in London helped to stop the fire and save lives. Why did they blow up some houses? (firebreak).</p> <p>To know how we know so many details about the Fire of London.</p> <p>Samuel Pepys' Diary-a record written at the time, which details the events.</p> <p>To know how the Great Fire of London has influenced how towns look today.</p> <p>Look at modern pictures of London. What are the buildings made from? What are the streets like?</p>	<p>lack of other opportunities for work.</p> <p>To know that the Oaks Disaster at Barnsley Main, took place on 12th December 1866 killing 361 miners.</p> <p>Share poster to identify Barnsley Main as one of the collieries. Share main facts - lack of fresh air and oxygen underground, build-up of dangerous gas.</p> <p>To know that there are two possible explanations for the start of the disaster.</p> <p>Naked flames from either miner's lamps or matches used to light cigarettes caused gas in the pit to explode.</p> <p>To know that safety miner's lamps were invented with glass around them preventing the naked flame igniting the gas.</p> <p>Identify differences between Humphrey Davy safety lamp and naked candle.</p> <p>To know the Government passed the Coal Mines Act 1872</p> <p>All mines were inspected regularly to check that there was</p>	<p>Share that the court was the centre of royal power made up of nobles and gentry who enjoyed the Queen's favour. At court there would be jousting, plays, feasts and dancing. These events were to impress the nobles with her wealth and power.</p> <p>To know that Sir Francis Drake was knighted by the Queen for his contribution to exploration.</p> <p>Elizabethans originally thought the world was flat. Sir Francis Drake was a sailor who led successful expeditions to circumnavigate the world and discover that the world is actually round, not flat. During this period, England was often at war with Spain and Drake successfully commanded an attack on a Spanish fleet who were trying to attack England. Spanish Armada. Elizabeth demonstrated her power and strength by giving an inspiring speech to the British army and Sir Francis Drake as they departed from the Port of Tilbury in Essex. Elizabeth's reputation and strength was strengthened as England (a small island)</p>	<p>To know that the Anglo Saxons were invading and settling Britain at the same time as the Vikings and the two were often in conflict.</p> <p>Discuss the first battle that was at the monastery on Lindisfarne (Holy Island) off the coast of Northumbria. Lindisfarne was held by the Anglo Saxons and held religious significance. The Vikings raided Lindisfarne in 793AD showing no respect for religion. This was the start of a long struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings for the control of Britain.</p> <p>To know that Alfred the Great stopped the Vikings taking over all of England.</p> <p>From studies of the Vikings, what do you know about the peace agreement between Anglo Saxon Alfred the Great and the Vikings? After Alfred the Great, Anglo Saxon kings gradually recaptured more and more land from the Vikings. Alfred's son, Edward the Confessor, fought for the control of the Danelaw and Alfred's grandson, Athelstan pushed</p>	<p>develop agriculture and farming.</p> <p>Introduce Neolithic early farmers who stopped travelling and domesticated sheep, cattle and pigs. They also learned how to soften leather to make warm comfortable clothes and began spinning wool from sheep to make garments. They built homes from wooden planks covered in wattle and daub and added thatched roofs. They made clay pots for cooking, serving food and storing water and began to make tombs to bury their dead.</p> <p>I know that the Stone Age people built Stonehenge a famous prehistoric monument in southern England. Share Secrets of Stonehenge. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages.</p> <p>I know that in the Bronze Age bronze replaced stone as the material used for tools and weapons and this led to improvements in farming.</p>
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				<p>sufficient ventilation in the pits.</p> <p>To know the impact on families of the disaster</p> <p>Loss of major wage earner. Orphaned children. Injured miners unable to work. Sense of community. A fund was set up to provide support. People from across the country gave money including Queen Victoria. Compare to our collections for the people of Ukraine.</p>	<p>had successfully defended itself against a major aggressor.</p> <p>To know that Sir Walter Raleigh, one of Elizabeth's courtiers discovered America.</p> <p>He discovered America and set up the first English colony there. He introduced tobacco and the potato to England.</p> <p>To know that Elizabeth's strength and power and successful explorations contributed greatly to the British Empire - Elizabeth's reign became known as the Golden Age of Discovery.</p> <p>Explore the portrait painting where Elizabeth is stood on a map of the world, depicting Elizabeth's power and strength and dominance of the world.</p>	<p>power north as far as Scotland and is regarded as the first King of England.</p> <p>Compare with modern Britain - one monarch ruling the whole country.</p> <p>To know that the Anglo Saxon's rule of Britain ended in 1066 at the Battle of Hastings.</p> <p>Share that the Anglo Saxon King Edward The Confessor died without an heir, resulting in William the Conqueror of Normandy and Harald Hardrada the King of Norway, believing that they had the right to rule Britain. On 14th October 1066 the two armies fought at the Battle of Hastings. The Normans were victorious and King Harald was killed, beginning the Norman rule of England under King William I (William the Conqueror) who centralised the English government. Discuss the importance of the Bayeux tapestry showing events leading up to and during the Battle of Hastings.</p>	<p>Discuss what benefits would arise from improvements in farming. Agriculture benefitted from bronze ploughs, which were more efficient than wooden ones. Bronze axes cleared forests and increased the land available for growing crops and grazing animals. Irrigation helped made farming more productive and dry stonewalls were erected.</p> <p>People could now produce more food than they needed leading to the beginnings of trade.</p> <p>Early tracks and roads now allowed carts and wagons drawn by animals to trade goods over longer distances.</p> <p>I know that in the Iron Age Iron replaced bronze as the preferred material for making tools and farming became even more productive.</p> <p>Iron ploughs called ards were even more efficient than bronze ploughs and could till heavier soils so even more land could be used for farming. In addition, grain preparation became easier as stones ground</p>
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<p>Vocabulary</p> <p><u>Key</u></p> <p>Time vocab</p> <p>Known vocab</p> <p>New historical vocab</p>	<p>Change, time, past, now, present,</p> <p>design, make, create, builds, different, improve, faster</p> <p>Robert Stevenson, 'The Rocket', steam train, famous engineer, power</p>	<p>In the past, In the future</p> <p>Animals, Habitat, Pollution, Recycle, Wildlife, Planet</p> <p>Endangered</p>	<p>A long time ago</p> <p>Diary, Bakery, Flammable, Hay, Straw, Firebreak</p> <p>Thatched, Tudor houses</p>	<p>19th century, 1866</p> <p>Gas, colliery, mine, pit, miner</p> <p>Disaster, explosion, explode, ignite, ventilation, shaft, fund, orphan, widow</p>	<p>16th Century</p> <p>Empire</p> <p>Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, Labourers, Peasants, Peasantry, Courtiers, knighted, exploration, circumnavigate, wealth, power, empire, discovery, jousting</p>	<p>447-1066 AD</p> <p>army</p> <p>Tribes, cying, , heir, centralised government, Bayeux tapestry, monastery, raid</p>	<p>Stone age 15000BC - 3000BC</p> <p>Bronze Age 3000BC - 800BC</p> <p>Iron Age 800BC - 43AD</p> <p>wattle and daub</p> <p>Culture, Hunter-gatherer, Neolithic, Stonehenge, technology</p>
<p>Books links</p>	<p>Non-fiction books on transport and how this has changed over time</p>	<p>Little People Big Dreams - David Attenborough - Maria Isabel Sanchez Vegara</p> <p>Wild Tribe Heroes - Ellie Jackson and Laura Callwood.</p>	<p>Toby and the Great Fire of London</p> <p>Margaret Nash Hopscotch Histories</p>		<p>Elizabeth 1 - English Heritage by Usbourne Beginners</p>	<p>The Anglo-Saxon's are Coming! Invaders and Raiders.</p>	<p>DK Find Out Stone Age</p> <p>Explore Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages.</p> <p>Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura</p>

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Artefacts and resources	<p>Pictures of transport now and in the past</p> <p>Photographs of Robert Stevenson and 'The Rocket'</p>	<p>Youtube Sir David Attenborough's plastic message - BBC</p> <p>plastic message</p>	<p>Photos of The Shambles York, London, thatched cottages.</p> <p>Diary</p> <p>BBC bitesize link</p> <p>Samuel Pepys</p>	<p>Poster of Mining Memories - (Modern painting representing the period in history.)</p> <p>Map of collieries.</p> <p>Replica Davy lamp</p>	<p>Poster of Elizabeth I portrait standing on a map of the world.</p> <p>Copy of Elizabeth's handwritten speech at Tilbury fort to Sir Francis Drake and the British Navy.</p> <p>Elizabeth I</p> <p>BBC Bitesize</p>	<p>Lindisfarne Ariel flyby</p> <p>Bayeux Tapestry poster The death of Harald section.</p>	<p>Photos of Stonehenge</p>
Educational visits				<p>Visit Oaks Disaster site - to see the winding gear, main shaft and the sites of the ventilation shafts.</p> <p>Primary historical resource.</p>			<p>Creswell Crags - Cavemen and Creatures Visit</p>