

KS1 History Year A 2022/2023

Previous learning

- All children should have an awareness that life was different in the past.
- Things change over time and that events happened before they were born.
- Nurses and doctors help us if we are ill.
- Some children should recognise that we know about the past from the use of a range of sources.



Lady with the Lamp

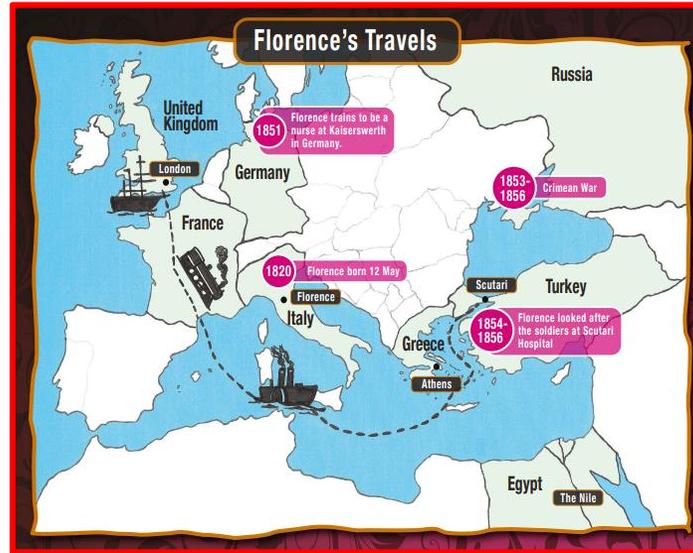


Mother Seacole

She set up a hotel in Crimea because she was not allowed to open her own hospital. She treated soldiers at her hotel and travelled to the battlefields to treat the men.

Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole

2022 2023



New learning

- Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were significant people who changed the way people thought about nursing, women and race.
- Begin to recognise why people went to the Crimea.
- Mary Seacole wanted to help others but faced many barriers.
- Understand the impact Florence had on nursing in the United Kingdom.
- Hospitals in England changed for the better thanks to the work of Florence Nightingale.
- Identify similarities and differences between Florence and Mary.
- Nurses and doctors help us if we are ill.
- Some children should recognise that we know about the past from the use of a range of sources.

1805: Mary Jane Grant born in Jamaica.

1817: Mary takes an interest in medicine to help her mother.

1836: Marries Edwin Seacole and becomes Mary Seacole.

1853: The Crimean War starts.

1854: Mary used her own money to travel to the Crimea after being told she was not needed.

1856: The Crimean War ends, and Mary returns to London unable to get work.



1881: Mary died in London.



1820: Florence was born in Florence, Italy.



1853: The Crimean War starts.

1854: Florence travelled to Turkey and cleaned up the hospitals.

1855: Florence came back to England as a heroine.

1859: Florence opened a training school for nurses in London.



1907: Queen Victoria awarded Florence the Order of Merit, the first woman to ever receive it.

1910: Florence died aged 90.



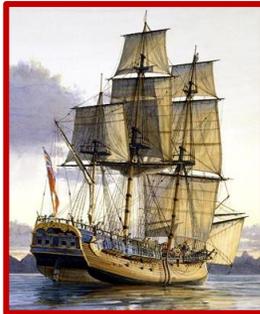
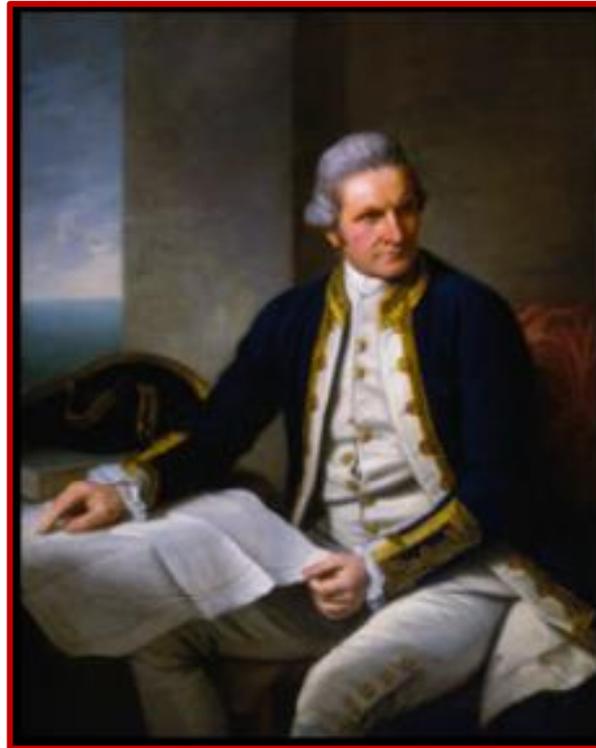
Previous learning

- All children should have an awareness that life was different in the past.
 - Things change over time and that events happened before they were born.
 - Some children should recognise that we know about the past from the use of a range of sources.
- Some children will know:
- Neil Armstrong was an explorer on the moon.
 - People use boats to travel.

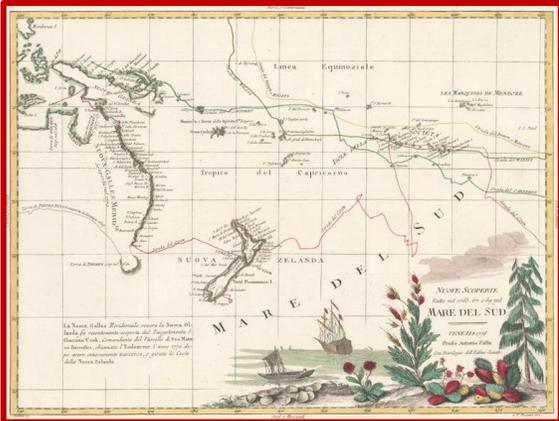
Captain James Cook



2022 2023



HMS Endeavour



New learning

- He was born in Yorkshire and is from our locality.
- James Cook is a famous explorer who discovered many new lands such as Hawaii and the Cook Islands.
- He discovered the east coast of Australia.
- He is one of the worlds best cartographers (map maker).
- Many places across Oceania and the Pacific are named after him.
- Space Shuttles have been named after his ships.
- He was sent on a secret mission by the King.
- He was the first to cross the Antarctic Circle.
- Identify similarities and differences between the explorers, Captain Cook and Neil Armstrong.
- Children should further understand that we know about the past from the use of a range of sources.

1736: The Cook family move to **Great Ayton**. His father was a farm manager.

1746: James moved to **Whitby** and transported coal from Newcastle to London.

1763-66: James surveyed (mapped) the coast of Newfoundland. He was one of the best **cartographers** in the world.

1770: The HMS Endeavour discovers the east coast of **Australia**; they land in **Botany Bay**. They encounter aborigines.

1773: Cook was the first navigator to cross the **Antarctic Circle**.

1779: Cook was killed in **Hawaii** after a disagreement with locals.

1728: James Cook was born on 28th October in **Marton**, Yorkshire.

1745: He went to work in Staithes for a merchant.

1755: James Cook joined the Royal Navy at the age of 27.

1768: Given his first command in his own ship called the HMS Endeavour. Captain Cook, visited Tahiti and was the first to land in **New Zealand**.

1772: Cook was promoted to Commander. Second voyage crossed the **Arctic Circle**.

1774: Cook made the first accurate map of the **Pacific**. He discovered many new islands.



Previous learning

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 - Some children should recognise that we know about the past from the use of a range of sources.
- Some children will know:
- In the past, people used, horses, trains and boats to travel.
 - Trains started carrying passengers in 1825.
 - Steam trains from Leeming Bar went to Saltburn-By-The-Sea.

Seaside Holidays

2022 2023

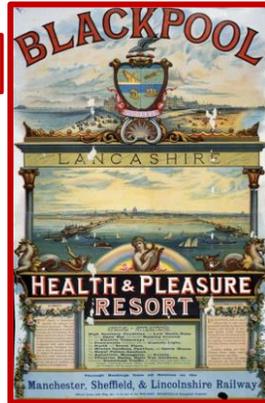
Similarities

- Play on the sand.
- Watch 'Punch and Judy' shows.
- Eat ice-cream.
- Eat fish and chips.
- People go to the seaside on holiday.
- Swim in the sea or a pool next to it.
- Explore rock pools.
- Walk along the pier and promenade.

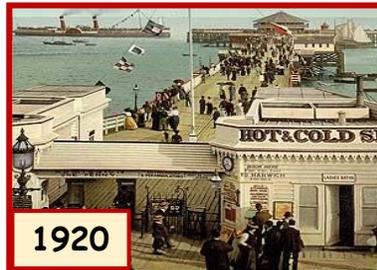
New learning

- Investigate how seaside holidays have changed in the last 100 years. Similarities and differences.
- The word holiday, comes from the term 'holy day' when you would get one special day off from work because of a religious festival.
- Victorians went to the seaside because the sea air and water was thought to help your health and heal diseases.
- The first people to go on seaside holidays were rich people.
- Bathing machines were invented so people could get changed into their bathing costumes without being seen. Horses would move them in and out of the water.
- Piers were invented so rich people could get close to the sea without getting wet.

Holiday Poster



1850



1920



1980



Saltburn-By-The-Sea



Steam Train



1900



1950



2023

KS1 History Year B 2023/2024

Previous learning

- All children should have an awareness that life was different in the past.
 - Things change over time and that events happened before they were born.
 - Some children should recognise that we know about the past from the use of a range of sources.
 - To put two events or objects in the correct order - chronology.
- Some children might know how the lives of significant people in the past and in the present have contributed to national and international achievements.

New learning

- Major John McCrae wrote a famous poem called 'Flanders Fields' to remember the fields of poppies where many soldiers died in World War 1.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.



Remembrance Day

2023 2024

New learning

- People lay wreaths made from poppies on monuments called Cenotaphs (War Memorials) to remember the soldiers who have died.



New learning

- Remembrance Day is held on the 11th November.
- A two-minute silence happens at 11am to remember the brave soldiers and others who have died in wars.
- Sometimes it is called Armistice Day.

New learning

The Royal British Legion hold a poppy appeal every year to raise money and awareness for men and women in the Armed Forces.



- We remember those who were brave and had the courage to fight in a war so that everyone else at home could be safe.

Previous learning

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 - Some children should recognise that we know about the past from the use of a range of sources.
- Some children will know:
- An explorer finds out about places that little, or nothing is known about.
 - Captain Cook was a British explorer who mapped much of the world and was the first to set foot in Australia.
 - People use boats and trains to travel.
 - Rockets and shuttles are used to send equipment and people into space.



1930: Neil Armstrong was born in Ohio USA on 5th August

1949: Armstrong fights for the US Navy in the Korean War.

1962: Armstrong joins the astronaut programme at NASA.

1969: He and his fellow Apollo 11 astronauts receive many awards such as the Medal of Freedom.

1971: Resigned from NASA and became a University Professor.



Neil Armstrong

2023 2024



New learning

- Neil Armstrong (1930-2012) was an American astronaut who is famous for being the first man to walk on the Moon.
- The USA was in a space race with the USSR.
- He went to the moon as the Commander of a **NASA** (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) space mission called 'Apollo 11.'
- The other astronauts in **Apollo 11** were Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin and Michael Collins. Buzz Aldrin was the second man on The Moon.
- The Lunar Module that landed on the moon was called **The Eagle**. When it landed on The Moon Armstrong said, "**The Eagle has landed.**"
- When he stepped onto the moon he said, "**That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.**"
- They gathered moon dirt and rocks on the moon.
- Michael Collins stayed in the command spaceship while Armstrong and Aldrin were on the moon.
- He learned to fly when he was 16 before he could drive.
- Before he became an astronaut, he was a **test pilot** who tried out many different kinds of planes.
- He studied engineering and understood how spacecraft worked.
- He was a fighter pilot in the Korean War.

1946: At 16 years old, Armstrong gains his pilot license.

1952: Armstrong joins the organization that became NASA.

1966: Goes into space for the first time.

1969: Apollo 11 - the moon mission. On July 20th, he became the first person to walk on the moon.

Died aged 82 on 25th August.



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- Some children will know:
- In the past, people walked or used, horses, trains and boats to travel.
 - Captain Cook travelled by ship around the world.
 - We are now able to travel in cars, buses, planes and rockets.
 - There is a local train station.

1781: George Stephenson was born in Wylam - North-East UK.



1803: Son Robert Stephenson is born.



1814: Locomotion No. 1 - first train engine to transport passengers.



1829: George and his son won the 'Rainhill Trials' a competition to find the best and fastest train. 'The Rocket' won.

1830 onwards: They build the Manchester & Liverpool Railway, London to Birmingham Railway then travelled across the world building railways in countries such as Venezuela.

1795: Worked in a coal mine 14 years old. Went to night school so he could learn to create something to make the work easier.

1804: Richard Trevithick builds an engine that can pull coal-mine carts.

1825: First passenger carrying railway opens. Darlington Stockton Railway



1848: George Stephenson dies.



Locomotion & Transport

2023 2024

New learning

- The first railroads in Britain were mine carts pulled along wooden tracks by horses and ponies.
- Richard Trevithick built the first steam locomotive in 1803.

New learning

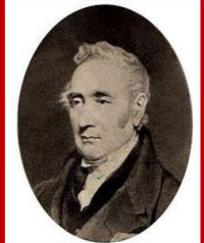
- On 27th September in 1825 the Stockton and Darlington Railway opened. It was the first passenger line.
- The first steam engine to pull passengers was 'Locomotion 1' designed by George Stephenson.



New learning

- George Stephenson and his son Robert built 'The Rocket' which won the Rainhill Trials and a contract to make more engines.
- George travelled the world to help other countries set up train lines. He is known as:

'The Father of the Railway'



New learning

- Leeming Bar Train Station opened in 1848.
- Station clocks were the most accurate ways of telling the time for many years.
- The train station is currently set up to represent the 1920's.

