St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: History

Year: 1

Term: Autumn and Spring 1



Unit: Childhood



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	What children will be able to
adult - A person between 18 and 64 years old.	Use a range of historical artefacts to find out about the past.	What a historical artefact is and how historians use them.	Cause and Consequence
artefact - An object made in the past.	Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past.		Recognise that time moves forward, and changes happen over time, including physical and emotional changes.
baby - A very young person between 0 and 1 year old.	Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and	What a historical source is and the different items that they could be.	Change and Continuity
child - A young person between 4 and 12 years old.childhood - The time in a person's	Stories, pictures and role play help people learn about key past events and empathise with historical	Ways in which you can learn about the past.	Recognise that time moves forward, and changes happen over time, including physical and emotional changes.
life when they are a child.	figures.		_
coronation - A ceremony where the crown is placed on the head of the new king or queen.	Photographs can be ordered chronologically on a timeline.	What a timeline is and how it can display historical information.	Describe changes within or beyond living memory.
decade - A period of 10 years.	Words and phrases used to describe the passing of time include	The different words that historians use when describing the passing of	Order information on a timeline. Use common words and phrases
elderly - An older person over 65 years old.	describe the passing of time include	time.	relating to the passing of time to communicate ideas and

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family tree - A drawing that shows all the members of a family and how they are related to each other.

past - Something that has already happened.

present - Something that is happening now.

today - On this day.

toddler - A young child between 1 and 3 years old who can walk

now, yesterday, last week and last year.

A decade is 10 years.

A family tree is a diagram that shows the relationship between generations of people in a family.

In the 1950s, there were shops for different products and few supermarkets. New houses had indoor bathrooms and appliances. People worked in mines, factories, shipyards and shops and many women were housewives. In their leisure time, people listened to the radio, visited dance halls and began to watch television.

In the 1950s, families watched television and ate dinner together. Children played unsupervised in the streets and spent their pocket money on sweets.

The coronation of Queen Elizabeth II took place in 1953 at Westminster Abbey, London.

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

How long a decade is and what the word means.

What a family tree shows and how it works.

When the 1950s was and how long ago that was.

What life was like for people in the 1950s.

That the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II was a significant event in Britain in the 1950s.

The ways in which historians can compare life now and life in the past.

observations (here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago).

Order information on a timeline.

Significance

Describe a significant historical event in British history.

Create stories, pictures, independent writing and role play about historical events, people and periods.

Similarity and Difference

Describe an aspect of everyday life within or beyond living memory.

Identify similarities and differences between ways of life within or beyond living memory.

Evidence and Interpretation

Use a range of historical artefacts to find out about the past.

Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past.

Express an opinion about a historical source.

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: History

Year: 1

Term: Spring 2 and Summer



Unit: School Days



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	What children will be able to
blackboard - A large board with a black surface used by teachers for writing on with chalk. cane - A long piece of wood or	Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and	What historical artefacts are and how historians use them.	Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.
bamboo that was used to punish children in the Victorian era. centenary - The hundredth anniversary of a significant event.	paintings. First-hand accounts can sometimes be different from one person to the next because of their point of view	How first-hand account can be different because of different points of view and opinions.	Change and Continuity Order information on a timeline.
classroom - A room where a class of children is taught.education - The process of teaching or learning.	or opinion. Stories, pictures and role play help people learn about key past events and empathise with historical figures.	That there are different ways of learning about the past.	Describe an aspect of everyday life within or beyond living memory. Describe changes within or beyond living memory.
era - A period of history that begins with a significant event.future - A period of time that is to come.	A timeline starts with the event that happened longest ago on the left, moving to the most recent event on the right.	What a timeline is and how it can display historical information.	Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.

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lesson - A period of time in which a person is taught about a subject, such as maths or handwriting.

past - Something that has already happened.

present - Something that is happening now.

punishment - An unpleasant experience or task given to someone who has broken a rule.

Victorian - During the reign of Queen Victoria.

In the Victorian era, rich families lived in large houses and had servants; poor families lived in cramped houses and had little food and clothing.

The Victorian era is named after Queen Victoria.

By the end of the Victorian era, young children attended school instead of working long hours in dangerous factories, mills and coalmines.

In Victorian schools, boys and girls were separated into large classes. They were taught different subjects in the afternoon and reading, writing, arithmetic and religious studies in the mornings. Children were punished harshly if they were rude or lazy.

Samuel Wilderspoon opened schools with playgrounds during the Victorian era.

When the Victorian era was and what life was like then. (1837-1901)

Who the Victorian era is names after and who Queen Victoria was.

What life was like to children during the Victorian era and the similarities and differences with their lives today.

What is was like to go to school in Victorian times and the similarities and differences with their experiences of going to school.

The significance of Samuel Wilderspoon in Victorian times.

Significance

Describe important events in the school's history.

Create stories, pictures, independent writing and role play about historical events, people and periods

Understand the term significant and explain why a significant individual is important.

Identify some key features of a significant historical event beyond living memory.

Similarity and Difference

Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.

Evidence and Interpretation

Use a range of historical artefacts to find out about the past.

Express an opinion about a historical source.