



Autumn 2 - History - Keeping in touch (Communication and Technology)

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first mechanical calculator was built by Charles Babbage in 1822. Ada Lovelace worked with Charles Babbage. She was the first computer programmer. Alexander Graham Bell invented the first telephone in 1876. This was long before my grandparents were born. Alan Turing invented a new way for computer programmes to work in 1946. He also helped build a computer to crack secret codes during WW2. His picture is on the new £50 notes in England. In 1971, Ray Tomlinson sent the first email from his computer. Mobile phones were first made in 1973 In the 1990s the internet became available in homes. In 1992 Neil Papworth sent the first text message which said, 'Merry Christmas.' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place people (Charles Babbage, Ada Lovelace, Alexander Graham Bell etc) and objects (computer, mobile etc) in chronological order, on an individual timeline. Use common words and phrases about the passing of time e.g. recently, when my parents were children, when my grandparents were children, decades. To identify similarities and differences between technology used to communicate now and in the past. Use books, pictures, photos and artefacts to find out about the past. Talk and write about changes within living memory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making a year group timeline including toys, NHS, Captain Scott Putting events in chronological order Toys have changed over time That History is learning about the past.
Vocabulary: Artefact: objects made by humans Chronology: putting events, objects or dates in order Decade: a period of tens years. History: a study of past events Inventor: a person who creates or discovers something new and useful Living memory: If something has happened within living memory, it can be remembered by some people who are still alive. Past: gone by in time Present: existing or occurring now Source: a place, person or thing that you can find information from. Timeline: a list of events in the order that they happened.		Images: 

Spring 1 – History – Children in World War 2

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During WW2, many children living in big cities/towns were evacuated to the countryside where it was safer Evacuation means leaving a place. The first evacuations began on 1.9.1939 and ended March 1946. Children who were evacuated had labels on and travelled by train to the countryside. Evacuees lived with a host family Evacuees had to take things such as a gas mask in case, night clothes, toothbrush, comb, towel, soap, face cloth, handkerchiefs & a warm coat in their suitcase Rationing meant fairly sharing food & supplies when there was a shortage. Rationing began with petrol then butter, sugar and bacon. Most foods were eventually rationed (not fruit & veg). WW2 ended on 2.9.1945. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place events in order on an individual timeline e.g. 1st Sept evacuation begins, 3rd Sept 1939 WW2 starts, June 1940 2nd stage evacuation, 7th Sept 1940 The Blitz, 1945 VE day Use common words and phrases about the passing of time e.g. recently, when my parents were children, when my grandparents were children, decades. Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. Use books, pictures, artefacts and photos to help find out about the past. Show awareness and understanding orally, visually and in writing of: changes within living memory Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing our school with Victorian school life (YR) How the NHS formed and has changed over the years (Y1) Clothes, toys and communication have changed over time.
Vocabulary: Artefact: objects made by humans Chronology: putting events, objects or dates in order Decade: a period of ten years. Evacuee: person who leaves a place Host family: the people evacuees were going to live with Past: gone by in time Present: existing or occurring now Rationing: ensuring the fair distribution of food and commodities when they were scarce. Source: a place, person or thing that you can find information from. Timeline: a list of events in the order that they happened.		Images: 

Summer 2 – History – events beyond living memory – First Flight (Wright Brothers 1903)

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilbur and Orville Wright were brothers who grew up in Ohio, USA (North America) They are famous for inventing and testing the first aeroplane. They studied how birds fly to learn about wings and discovered how to make propellers and an engine. The brothers loved to think of new ideas and invent things. The Wright brothers built the first engine plane called 'Wright Flyer 1' in December 1903 The first flight lasted 12 seconds! They started a company to build airplanes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place people, events and objects in chronological order Gather information from simple sources to ask and answer questions. Compare different historical sources and understand the past can be represented in different ways Use the words 'past' and 'present' to talk about an event Use words to describe the passing of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can order events on a timeline (communication and technology, WW2 events). We can use different sources etc to find out about the past. North America is a continent. Captain Scott went on an expedition to Antarctica.
Vocabulary: Centuries: 100 years Chronology: putting events or dates in order Decades: 10 years Inventor: a person who makes new inventions, devices that perform some kind of task. Past: gone by in time Present: existing or occurring now Source: a place, person or thing that you can find information from USA: United States of America		Images: 