

## Summer Term 2 Year 1 History Overview

### Key facts

The 1871 Bank Holidays Act declared that certain days throughout the year were official holidays (when banks and offices closed for 4 days a year in total). The speed of railway transport meant that people could quickly travel to the seaside. Coastal towns like: Blackpool, Scarborough, Llandudno and Brighton quickly grew into popular holiday resorts.

The working classes went there on day trips on a charabanc (coach) from the factory towns.

Wealthier people went for a week in the summer, staying in hotels or guest houses.

To attract visitors, lots of seaside towns built piers out into the sea. People enjoyed strolling along them to breathe in the fresh, healthy sea air.

Other popular forms of entertainment included: watching Punch and Judy puppet shows, eating ice cream (sometimes called a hokey pokey), riding on donkeys, building sandcastles on the beach with a bucket and spade, eating fish and chips and watching variety acts at music halls and theatres often on the pier.

### Seaside Holidays

### Brief summary/ overview

From sandcastles to fish and chips, promenades to pleasure piers, many of the things best associated with a trip to the British seaside have their roots in the Victorian summer holiday.

To be by the seaside was seen to be therapeutic especially bathing in the sea. Not many people could swim in the Victorian period – they could only paddle. Rich people, particularly the ladies, paid to get changed in wooden huts called bathing machines which were then taken into the sea by a horse. A lot of people didn't own their own costumes and had to hire them. As the costumes were made from wool they would become very heavy as they absorbed sea water. Few people enjoyed summer holidays in the past. The very wealthy could afford a week away and factory workers an annual day trip.

### Prior Knowledge

Children have a sound understanding of the passage of time and the impact the past has on the present through topics studied throughout the year. They are able to use appropriate historical vocabulary and understand chronology being able to sequence events.

### Key Vocabulary

Seaside, beach, sandcastle, holiday, sun, donkey, ice-cream, candy floss, hotel, day trip, promenade, quay, pier, fun-fair, beach hut, charabanc, carriage, retreat.

### Resources

On line clips and footage  
Photographs  
Non-fiction texts  
Newspaper reports/articles  
Postcards

### Cross curricular links/visits

Geography – human and physical features. Make a comparison between a seaside location and Bromsgrove.

## Summer Term 1 Year 1 History Overview

### Key facts

RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner operated by the White Star Line and at the time was the largest manmade moving object on Earth. She struck an iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean on 14<sup>th</sup> April 1912 at 23.40 hours four days into her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York. She sank 2 hours and 40 minutes later at 2.20am on Monday 15<sup>th</sup> April 1912.

There were approximately 2,224 passengers and crew on board and more than 1,500 died making the sinking one of the world's worst maritime disasters.

Of 324 First Class passengers on board 122 died.

Of 272 Second Class passengers on board 155 died

Of 709 Third Class or steerage passengers 537 died.

SS Californian was a British Leyland Line Steamship and failed to help Titanic despite being the closest ship in the area.

RMS Carpathia was the first ship on the scene to help Titanic. Her crew saved 705 people from the icy waters.

### Resources

On line clips and footage Photographs  
Non-fiction texts  
Newspaper reports/articles  
Maps and globes to show the proposed route to New York and her return journey to the UK.

## The Titanic

### Brief summary/ overview

Titanic was designed by Thomas Andrews. He died on board Titanic.

Joseph Ismay was an English businessman who was the chairman of the White Star Line. He was heavily criticised for surviving the sinking of the Titanic.

Titanic was built in Belfast. It took 3 years to build her. She set off for Southampton on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1912 and started her maiden voyage to New York via Cherbourg, France, on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1912.

Captain Edward John Smith had served with the White Star Line on numerous ships and was due to retire following Titanic's maiden voyage. His last words to the crew were 'Well done boys, do your best for the women and children and look out for yourself.'

Titanic sank 400 miles south of Newfoundland Canada.

### Prior Knowledge

Children have explored the first aeroplane flight made by the Wright brothers and the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean by Amelia Earhart.

### Key Vocabulary

Transport, luxury passenger liner, ship yard maiden voyage, crossing, steerage, Captain, crew, maritime disaster, tragedy, iceberg, First class Second class, Belfast, Southampton, New York, North Atlantic ocean.

### Cross curricular links/visits

Geography - cities of the UK  
Belfast where Titanic was built.

Surrounding seas – English Channel, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

## Spring Term 2 Year 1 History Overview

### Key facts

Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas, USA on 24<sup>th</sup> July 1897.  
When she grew up, Amelia volunteered as a nurse and helped care for the wounded soldiers from WWI.  
When Amelia was 23 her dad took her to an air show – there she had her first aeroplane flight and fell in love with flying. She decided that she wanted to be a pilot.  
She always pushed herself to do better and her dream was to be the first woman aviator to cross the Atlantic Ocean. She achieved this dream in 1932 when she crossed the Atlantic single handed.  
Amelia showed that women could have great careers, as not many did in 1930. People all around the world wanted to be like her.  
Her plane was called the little red bus.  
Amelia dreamt of flying around the world and on May 20<sup>th</sup> 1937, she and Fred Noonan set off on this journey. They travelled across North and South America, Africa, Asia and Oceania, before running out of fuel over the Pacific Ocean and ditching the plane, never to be seen again.

### Resources

On line clips / photographs  
Non-fiction texts  
Videos of the flight  
Newspaper reports/articles

Amelia  
Earhart

### Brief summary/ overview

Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas, America on 24<sup>th</sup> July 1897.  
Amelia discovered her love of flying at an air show with her father, at the age of 23.  
She dreamt of becoming the first female aviator to cross the Atlantic and achieved this goal.  
Amelia and Fred Noonan (her navigator) attempted to circumnavigate the globe on May 20<sup>th</sup> 1937. On July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1937 they took off from Papua New-Guinea and headed for a small island to re-fuel. They never made it.

### Prior Knowledge

Children have explored the first aeroplane flight made by the Wright brothers.

### Key Vocabulary

Transport, flight, duration, monoplane, aircraft, Amelia Earhart, Fred Noonan, aviators, navigators, circumnavigate, oceans, Atlantic, Pacific

### Cross curricular links/visits

Geography – the journey of Amelia Earhart. Which countries did she fly over?  
Exploring maps, globes, atlases.

## Spring Term 1 Year 1 History Overview

### Key facts

The Wright brothers were known for inventing, building and flying the world's first successful airplane – The Wright Flyer.

They were born in Indiana Wilbur in 1867 and Orville in 1871. In 1903 the brothers achieved the first sustained and rudder controlled airplane flight on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1903. They are now considered to be the 'fathers of modern aviation'. All modern aviation has been inspired by the Wright brothers.

In 1939, the President Franklin Roosevelt declared Orville Wright's birthday, August 10, to be National Aviation Day. Neil Armstrong carried a piece of the Flyer with him to the moon.

### The First Aeroplane Flight

### Brief summary/ overview

Orville Wright was interested in flight from a young age and was especially interested in designing, making and flying his own kites.

The 7 and 11 year old boys got a flying toy made from paper, cork and bamboo; a rubber band twirling its blades. They loved playing with it and hoped that one day they would make something that would fly. They started pursuing their dream at an early age, as Orville sold kites to raise money and Wilbur started to read about how birds flew.

When they left school they opened a bicycle repair shop where they explored the different mechanisms which worked to make bikes move. This would help them to develop the rudder for their plane to ensure it could be steered properly and so keep it air borne.

### Prior Knowledge

Communicate historically – using historical language, using timelines to show the passage of time.

### Key Vocabulary

Transport, aeroplanes flight, duration, fixed wing aircraft, Wright brothers – Orville and Wilbur, inventors, aviators

### Resources

On line clips / photographs

Videos of the flight

Newspaper reports/articles

### Cross curricular links/visits

History about Amelia Earhart is to follow. Children will be designing, creating and evaluating their own kites too.

## Autumn Term 2 Year 1 History Overview

### Key facts

The Gunpowder Plot was one of the most famous attempts to kill a king in British history. A group of men, including one named Guy Fawkes, planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament. They were caught before they could carry out the plot. Every year on the anniversary of the plot, people in the United Kingdom celebrate the fact that the plot failed. The celebrations include bonfires and fireworks.

The men who planned the Gunpowder Plot were Roman Catholics who were unhappy with the way they were being treated.

James I came to the throne in 1603 and he succeeded Elizabeth I, a Protestant, who did not allow Catholics to practice their religion. Roman Catholics in England expected James to treat them well because his mother was a Catholic, but he didn't. The men were so angry they plotted to kill the king and every member of the government during the state opening of Parliament on November 5, 1605. The leader of the group was a man called Robert Catesby. The group rented out a cellar beneath the Houses of Parliament and hid 36 barrels of gunpowder to blow it up.

The night before the opening of Parliament, soldiers caught Guy Fawkes in the cellar. They arrested him and took him to the Tower of London. After three days of torture, Fawkes told his captors the names of his fellow plotters. They were all arrested for treason—plotting against the king and the country—and were imprisoned in the Tower.

### The Gunpowder Plot 1605

### Brief summary/ overview

The Gunpowder Plot was a failed attempt to blow up England's King James I (1566-1625) and the Parliament on November 5, 1605. The plot was organised by Robert Catesby (c.1572-1605) in an effort to end the persecution of Roman Catholics by the English government. Catesby and others hoped to replace the country's Protestant government with Catholic leadership.

Around midnight on November 4, 1605, one of the conspirators, Guy Fawkes (1570-1606), was discovered in the cellar of the Parliament building with barrels of gunpowder. Fawkes and other men involved in the plot were tried and executed for treason. Every November 5, the British celebrate Guy Fawkes Day by burning Fawkes in effigy.

### Prior Knowledge

The children have had the experience of learning about an important historical figure through our study of Isambard Kingdom Brunel. They have a basic understanding of timelines and that history is the study of real people and events that have already happened.

### Key Vocabulary

Guy Fawkes, Robert Catesby, Charles I, plotters, Gunpowder, consequence, Parliament, fuse, protest, Catholic, Protestant, government, conspiracy, London, capital city, punishment, disaster, explosion, arrest.

### Resources

On line clips and images  
Non-fiction texts  
Magic Grandad – Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot

### Cross curricular links/visits

Art - Bonfire night and the creation of wax resist pictures.

## Autumn Term 1 Year 1 History Overview

### Key facts

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a British civil engineer and is considered to be one of the most ingenious and prolific figures in engineering history.

He was born in Portsea, Portsmouth on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1806.

His father was French and was also an engineer. His parents ensured that Isambard had the best schooling in England and France to learn the skills he needed to be an engineer. He worked with his father to build the Thames Tunnel project which took 16 years to complete during which he was seriously injured in a flooding accident. Whilst convalescing he entered a competition to design the Clifton Suspension bridge which he won and was subsequently built across the Avon Gorge. Brunel was also responsible for the creation of the Great Western Railway with Paddington Station being the London Terminus, The Royal Albert Bridge across the River Tamar, and SS Great Western. He was working on a number of other projects before his untimely death on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1859.

Isambard  
Kingdom  
Brunel

### Brief summary/ overview

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was born on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1806 and is one of our most celebrated engineers.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a famous engineer in Victorian times. He built bridges, ships, tunnels and railway stations.

Brunel changed transportation in Britain. He designed the railway line between Bristol and London and built a ship that took only 15 days to get from Liverpool to New York. People were able to travel further and faster!

Brunel died when he was just 53 years old but his contributions to engineering and transportation live on.

### Prior Knowledge

Through Understanding of the World element of EYFS, children have had the experience of talking about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members.

### Key Vocabulary

Past, present, engineer, design, iron, tunnel, success, viaduct, aqueduct, suspension bridge, railway station.

### Resources

On line clips and footage  
Photographs  
Non-fiction texts  
Newspaper reports/articles

### Cross curricular links/visits

Visit to Severn Valley Railway