



History: Autumn 1

Would you have survived in the Victorian times?

Famous People

Queen Victoria



Prince Albert



Vocabulary

Queen Victoria



Steam engine



Monarch

Punishment

Reign



Blackboard



Chimney



Workhouse



Factory



Railway



Key Knowledge

- Derby and Pear Tree has many Victorian buildings.
- The Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria who reigned over Britain.
- Queen Victoria was only 18 when she came to the throne.
- Queen Victoria was queen for 64 years. (1837-1901)
- Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.
- During the Victorian period children would work doing jobs such as chimney sweeps or in factories. This was a very dangerous job and poorly paid.
- 1844 - The Factory Acts states children could start work from 8 years old.
- Schooling in Victorian times was hard. Teachers were very strict.
- Sometimes there were more than 60 children in a class.
- Children wrote on chalkboard or with ink.
- There were a lot of inventions in the Victorian period.
- The use of trains and railway happened in the Victorian period. This was called Industrial Revolution.





History: Autumn 2 Who invented the light bulb?

Famous People

Thomas Edison



Menlo Park



Vocabulary

Invention



Electricity



Light bulb



Candle



Oil lamp



Leisure and entertainment

Gas lamp



Key Knowledge

- Thomas Edison was a famous American inventor. He was born in 1847.
- He made lots of contributions to the Industrial Revolution.
- He changed leisure and entertainment by inventing lots of things including the electric light bulb.
- Thomas Edison had many inventions - one of his most famous is the light bulb.
- Before the light bulb, people used candles or oil lamps.
- Candles and oil lamps were smoky, messy and dangerous and caused fires so they were not safe.
- Thomas Edison wanted to create a light bulb that did not need oil or gas to be lit.
- His first light bulb stayed lit for 13 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hours!
- In 1879, he demonstrated the light bulb to a group of people in Menlo Park. (His laboratory) He then became known as the 'Wizard of Menlo Park.'
- Thomas Edison died in 1931. He was 84 years old.
- Almost everyone in the world has used at least one of his inventions.



History: Spring 1

What was the first civilization like?

Famous Places

Stonehenge



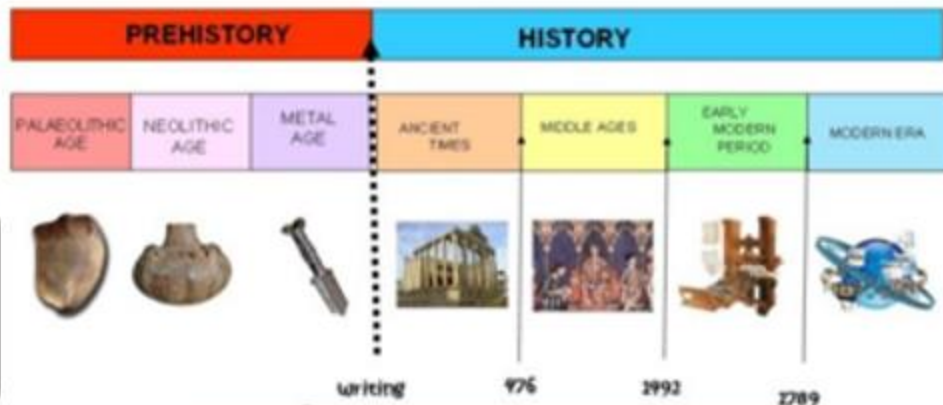
Skara Brae

Vocabulary

Archaeologist - A person who researches the past.

Chronology - Events in order.

Flint - a hard grey rock used to make tools.



Key Knowledge

- Pre history means before written records.
- The Stone Age started almost 2.5 million years ago.
- For most of The Stone Age people found food by gathering wild plants and hunting wild animals.
- They made fires for cooking and keeping warm.
- People hunted animals for their meat.
- People used tools and weapons made of stone and natural things such as wood and animal bones and skins.
- People built simple shelters to sleep in.
- The Stone Age turned into the Bronze Age when bronze was discovered.



History Spring 2

How did the Bronze Age and Iron Age change the way people lived?

What you should already know.

The Stone Age was the first civilization.



Famous Places

Iron Age remains



Vocabulary

Bronze



High Temperature



Iron



Romans



Copper



Celts



Tin



Weapons

Key Knowledge

- The Stone, Bronze and Iron Age are three periods in history identified by the way people made tools and weapons.
- The Bronze Age started in 1700BCE. This is when humans learnt to mix copper and tin to make bronze.
- Bronze was much stronger than stone. It was also easier to shape for tools.
- The Iron Age followed the Bronze Age. It started in 1200BCE.
- Iron tools were much stronger than bronze tools. They could be shaped by heating it to a high temperature.
- They used iron to make much more advanced tools for farming.
- The Iron Age in Britain continued until the Romans invaded in 43AD.
- The people living in Europe during the Iron Age were called Celts.



History: Summer 1 Who discovered the Antarctica?

Famous People and Places

The Antarctic Ernest Shackleton



Vocabulary

Antarctica



Explorer



Exploring

Ice locked



Sail



Expedition



Thawing



Key Knowledge

- The Antarctica was first discovered in 1841 when passing through the Ross Sea.
- Ernest Shackleton was born on the 15th February 1874.
- He left school at 16 to go and explore the sea.
- When exploring the sea he said he always felt drawn to the mysterious south.
- Shackleton had to raise money for his expedition.
- Shackleton wanted to be the first person to reach the South Pole.
- In 1901 he went on his first expedition but he became ill and had to return home!
- Shackleton's second expedition was in 1907. He managed to come within 180km of The South Pole before he had to turn back!
- Shackleton's boat (Endurance) set sail from Plymouth on Saturday 8th August 1914.
- In January, the ship became ice-locked. Shackleton and his men abandoned the ship, which later sunk, and lived on the ice for several months.
- When the ice began thawing in the spring, Shackleton and his men boarded small boats and went to Elephant Island, where they were rescued.
- This means he did not achieve his dream of reaching The South Pole.
- He died in 1922 during a different expedition.
- Roald Amundsen was the first person to reach The South Pole in 1911.



Year 3- Summer 2







History: What are the key historical skills?

Recall: What events can you recall from history?

Chronology

Arranging or sequencing dates and events in order.

Historical timeline (Britain)

Palaeolithic (Stone Age)	Mesolithic & Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman Period	Anglo-Saxons	Medieval (Middle Ages)	Tudor & Stuarts	Georgian Period	Victorian Period	Recent History
2 million – 10,000 BC	10,000 BC	2500 BC	800 BC	43 AD	400's	442c Kingdom of Gwynedd	1485 Henry VIII	1714 1770's – slate industry	1837 Queen Victoria	1900 WWI 1914-18 WWII 1939-45
										

Enquiry

Asking questions and about the past.



Describe

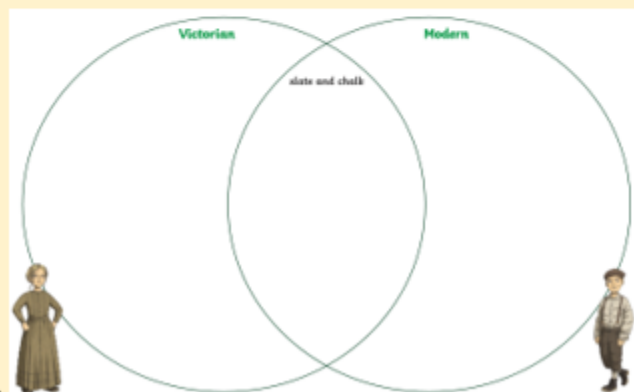
Describe the resources and artefacts you have. What key things do you notice? What is it made of?

Where is it from? What was it used for?



Compare and contrast

Looking at similarities and differences. For example Victorian schools and school now



Evaluate

What have you found out?



I think life as an explorer would be hard because you would have to travel for years without any electricity