

Grace Mary year 1 History Curriculum

Whole-school definition of history

History is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.

Year 1 Overview

Block 1

History of shopping (within living memory)

Block 2

The Royal Family

Block 3

History of communication

Block 1

History of Shopping
(Within Living Memory)

Year 1 Block 1 History of Shopping (Within Living Memory)	New vocab: goods, online, past, services, technology, transport Key concepts: change & continuity, community & culture (economy), similarity & difference <u>Overarching enquiry questions:</u> What is shopping, and how has it changed over time? <u>Context for study:</u> Children will have experienced what ‘shops’ are through their EYFS curriculum through role play/stories etc.
Week 1	<u>What is shopping?</u> • Know that history is the study of the past, in particular he changes over time that have occurred within human society. • Know that people shop for things they want and need, such as food and clothes • Know that the way that people shop now has changed a lot since the time when the class’s parents/grandparents/carers were young children • Know that the time before now is called the past • Know that people can buy things by going to a shop • Know that some shops, like supermarkets, sell a wide range of different things; know that other shops, like newsagents, butchers, bakers and greengrocers, sell a narrower range of things; know that supermarkets tend to be big shops while shops that sell a narrower range of things tend to be smaller (local area walk to identify local shops- newsagents, hairdressers, chip shop)
Week 2	<u>What are goods and services?</u> • Know that people buy goods and services; know that goods are objects that people buy and that services are helpful things that people are paid to do • Know that food, clothes and toys are examples of goods; know that hairdressing, repairing broken technology and banking are types of service • Know that some shops sell goods, some shops sell services and some do both (e.g. post offices)
Week 3	<u>How has shopping changed over time?</u> • Know that some shopping is done online; this means that people use their computer to buy goods and services from people without having to go to the shop in person; know that shopping online means that goods are delivered to people in the post • Know that goods (and letters) are delivered all over the world and are brought to our homes by postmen and delivery drivers • Know that people haven’t always shopped online; know that when their parents/grandparents/carers were young children, people did not shop online and did almost all of their shopping in person

Week 4	<u>How has payment changed over time?</u> • Know that how we pay for shopping has changed since their parents/grandparents/carers were young children • Know that people used to mostly pay for things using cash, i.e. coins and notes; know that this involved sometimes giving too much cash and getting change back • Know that people still sometimes use cash to pay for things, but that many goods and services are bought in shops using a card; sometimes this card is just put near a machine which beeps to show that the money will be taken • Know that there are even newer ways to pay e.g. by using your phone or your watch • Know that banks keep money safe and when people pay with a card, the money is taken from the buyer's bank account
Week 5	<u>How has the way we use shops changed over time?</u> • Know that people who work in shops are paid money in return for working there; know that people earn money so that they can buy things like clothes, food and other things they need or want • Know that when we buy goods in some shops we can sometimes use a machine to buy the goods without having to interact with a person; this is called self-service • Know what a self-service machine in a supermarket looks like • Know that self-service machines are a recent invention and that when their parents/grandparents/carers were young children, there were no self-service machines in shops
Week 6	<u>How has way we carry goods changed over time?</u> • Know that the way people transport what they buy from shops has changed • Know that people used to use lots of plastic bags to carry shopping; know that plastic bags are difficult to recycle and making them is bad for the environment as they end up on piles of rubbish • Know that people are being encouraged to use bags that can be used many times; to encourage this, plastic bags now cost a small amount of money, though they used to be free

Block 2

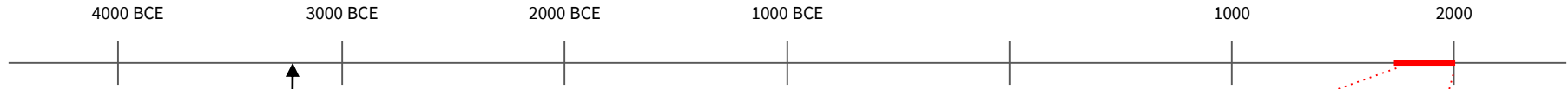
The Royal Family

Year 1 Block 2 The Royal Family	New vocab: Reign, Monarch, Ancestors, Prime Minister, ceremony, Retrieval Vocabulary: King, Queen, Prince, Princess, Family Tree, Key concepts: hierarchy & power - (country, monarchy, peasantry, protection) cause & consequence, change & continuity Overarching enquiry questions: Who are the Royal Family and why are they important?
Week 1	<u>Who is our Queen?</u> • Know that history is the study of the past, in particular he changes over time that have occurred within human society. • Know that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has been on the throne for more than 70 years and recently celebrated the platinum jubilee. • Know that she is the longest reigning British monarch (monarch means 'king or queen'). • Know that for over 1500 years kings and queens have reigned in Great Britain. • Know that the word reign means 'the time during which a monarch is on the throne' • Know that the British throne is passed down through family lines so most of these kings and queens • were ancestors of our current queen, Elizabeth II. • Elizabeth II is called the Head of State. The head of state is the highest representative of a country. • The laws of Great Britain are made by Parliament, which represents the people of the nation. • Know that in England we have a Prime Minister who is voted for by the people. The Queen then allows them to make decisions and rules for the country. Our current Prime Minister is called Boris Johnson. He is a member of the Conservative political party. The Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street in London. Every person who is 18 or over gets to vote in an election to choose the Prime Minister Boris Johnson outside number 10 Downing Street, London • Know that the Queen's family is called the House of Windsor - they have ruled in the UK for over 100 years. • Know that the word royal is used to describe anything relating to a king or queen
Week 2	<u>What are the crown jewels?</u> • Know that the crown jewels are a collection of royal ceremonial objects such as crowns, sceptres and orbs. • Know that the crown jewels are symbols of the British monarchy and are used for traditional ceremonies including coronations. • Know that since the 14th century, the crown jewels have been kept at the Tower of London where they are guarded by the Beefeaters. • Know that every year millions of visitors see the Crown jewels on public display. • Know that the Tower of London is famously guarded by ravens. • Know that a raven is a large black bird.

Week 3	<u>Where are famous Royal Residences?</u> • Know that Windsor castle is the official residence of the British Royal Family and has been for more than 1000 years. Know that a residence is another word for 'home'. • Know that it is on the banks of the River Thames at Windsor. • Know that Queen Elizabeth II often spends weekends at Windsor Castle and uses it to host official visits by overseas leaders. • Know that the public can tour the castle and its grounds. • Know that Elizabeth was born in 1926. • Know that Elizabeth's life changed when her father was crowned King George VI. They moved to Buckingham Palace. • Know that the Queen's official London residence is Buckingham Palace. Know that London is the capital city of England. • Know that The Royal Standard flag flies from the top of the palace when the queen is at home. • Know that Buckingham palace is the setting for many displays of royal pageantry such as the Changing of the guard and Trooping the Colour parade. • Know that pageantry means a 'grand display' • Know that 'trooping the colour' marks the Queen's official birthday in June. (Note that the Queen has two birthdays - her real birthday on 21st April and her official one in June) Watch video clip - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TuUcjzYgnn8&t=142s
Week 4	<u>What is a coronation?</u> • Know that a coronation is the ceremony at which a king or queen is crowned. • Know that a ceremony is a special event. • Know that when King George VI died in 1952 his daughter Elizabeth was next in line to inherit the throne. • Know that she was officially crowned Queen in 1953. • Know that this took place at Westminster Abbey in London • Know that Westminster Abbey is an important church where significant events take place such as royal weddings, coronations and is where many kings and queens are buried. • Know that the Royal family and the queen attend many events around the country and around the world each year. They visit places such as hospitals, schools, charities and community centres
Week 5	<u>Who is next in line to the throne?</u> • Know that the Royal Family Tree shows the family's structure. • Know that the phrase 'next in line to the throne' refers to the next person who will be King or Queen in the Royal Family. • Know that the phrase 'order/line of succession' means the order that different members of the Royal family will be in line to the throne. • Know the next 3 people who will become King or Queen (currently in 2020 this is Prince Charles, Prince William then Prince George) • Know that in the past males came before females in the line of succession. However, the law changed in 2015, so that now the succession is decided only by age: older children come before younger children. • Know that every year the Queen appears on television on Christmas Day to give her Christmas Message this is watched by millions of people across the world.

Block 3

History of Communication



c. 3200 BCE - earliest writing for which we have surviving evidence, Sumerian cuneiform, invented



1824 - braille invented



1876 - first telephone patented



1946 - first mass-produced television

1750

1800

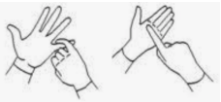
1850

1900

1950

2000

1755 - first formal sign language invented



1837 - telegraph invented



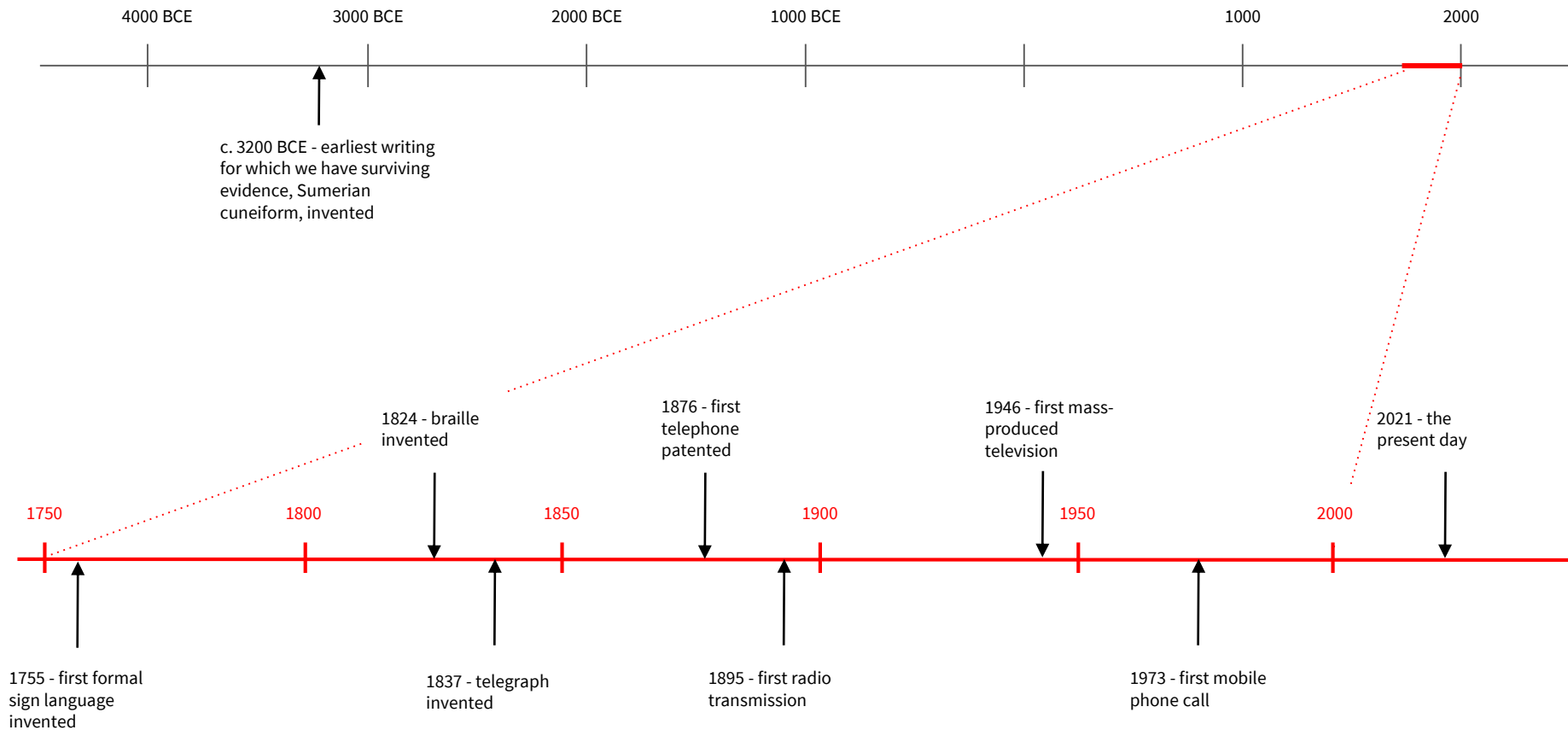
1895 - first radio transmission



1973 - first mobile phone call



2021 - the present day



Year 1 Block 3 History of Communication	Retrieval vocab: evidence, modern, past, technology, travel New vocab: generation, language, legend Key concepts: community & culture (art, communication, stories), conflict & disaster (conquest, invasion), exploration & invention (discovery, progress, tools), cause & consequence, change & continuity, similarity and difference <u>Overarching enquiry questions:</u> What is communication, and how has it changed over time?
Week 1	<u>What is communication?</u> • Know that history is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society (retrieval) • Know that communication is the act of sharing what you think with other people • Know that there are lots of different ways to communicate that have different advantages and disadvantages • Know that speaking, using pictures, writing/reading, making videos and sign language are all methods of communication • Know that humans have invented different technology to help them communicate and that some of these technologies were invented in the last 50 years; recognise this period as the recent past and compare it to the distant past which occurred longer ago • Know that spoken language, paintings, writing are all forms of communication
Week 2	<u>Why have humans invented different forms of communication?</u> • Know that humans have had speech for a very long time, roughly as long as human beings have existed in their current form (homo sapiens) • Know that while other animals can communicate with each other, they do not have the language needed to communicate ideas in the same way that we humans have • Know that for almost all of the time that humans have existed speech was the only way to communicate their ideas with one another • Know that speech was very useful as it helped humans pass on good ideas to each other, such as how to make tools and how to find food • Know that humans who lived together a long time ago told stories that they passed down over many generations; telling stories has always been very important to humans • Know that the limit of spoken language is that without technology (like a telephone) you can only communicate with people who are nearby • Know that humans began to make drawings inside the caves where they lived; these cave paintings were perhaps the first attempt by humans to communicate ideas in a more permanent way

Week 3	<u>What is reading and writing, and why was it invented?</u> • Know that writing/reading has existed for over 5,000 years (nb: children will not be able to recognise these numbers; use the timeline to emphasise the idea that reading and writing has existed for a long time compared to other communication technologies) • Know that writing originally used pictures to represent words (e.g. hieroglyphics) but then began using symbols (i.e. written squiggles) to show the sounds of our language; know that this relates to the phonics learning that we have done) • Know that different languages have different symbols to represent sounds (see resource below) • Know that the first formal sign language that was widely used in Europe was invented in 1755, but it was not an entirely new idea; hand signals had been used to communicate between different tribes in Native America long before this • Know that braille was invented in 1824 by Louis Braille in France in 1824; it was used as a way for visually impaired people to read and that it uses bumps on a page that represent letters and words
Week 4	<u>What methods did humans first invent for sending messages long distances?</u> • Know that for a long time, the only way to get a message sent over a long distance was to send a messenger • Know that there is a famous legend from ancient Greece (which will be learned about in Y4) in which a messenger called Pheidippides ran about 40 km (25 miles) to tell the leaders in Athens that a battle at a place called Marathon had been won; this inspired the modern running event • Know that roads were an important invention for speeding up the sending of messages; know that ancient Romans (who will be learned about in Y4) were experts in building long roads, many of which survive today, including some in Britain after Romans invaded and conquered Britain • Know that heliographs were used by ancient peoples to communicate by reflecting the light from the sun using mirrors • Know that the first method of communicating complicated messages over long distances was the telegraph invented in 1837; this sent electrical signals along cables and people used a code to communicate with one another; messages that had taken weeks to arrive could now be sent in seconds

Week 5	<u>How have telephones changed over time?</u> • Know that most people believe that the telephone was invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell, a Scottish-born inventor living in America, but there is evidence that other people contributed to the invention • Know that a telephone works by electricity sent along wires causing vibrations in a 'speaker' in the phone • Know that the radio was invented in 1895 by Guglielmo Marconi; radios work by sending signals through the air (called radio waves) which are received and turned into sound • Know that mobile phones use radio waves; the first mobile phone call was made in 1973 • Recognise the way the similarities and differences between the first mobile phones and those used today
Week 6	<u>What forms of communication are popular now?</u> • Know that the first television was invented by various people, but that the first demonstration of moving images was made by John Logie Baird in 1925 • Know that televisions worked by turning pictures and sounds into radio waves that are then received and turned back into pictures and sounds on people's televisions; televisions really show a stream of still images that change so quickly that they look like they are moving, like a flick book • Know that the internet involves connecting the world's computers and other devices (such as modern mobile phones) together so they can communicate; the world wide web - a way of connecting computing devices - was invented in 1989 by Tim Berners Lee; the first phone that could connect to the internet (smartphone) was invented in 1992



The evolution of the mobile phone