

Y2 History

How did the 1st flight change the world?

Term: Autumn 1

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS1 History – Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally

Key Vocabulary

Key historical figures

ANCHOR WORDS

GOLDBLOCKS WORDS

STEP-ON WORDS

Pilot – a person that controls an aircraft.

Significance – how important something is.

Ornithopter – an aircraft that flies by flapping it’s wings.

- Orville and Wilbur Wright are known as the Wright brothers
- Leonardo da Vinci

Aircraft – an aeroplane, helicopter or other machine that can fly.

20th Century – the period of time when the first flight happened. (1901-200)

Aviation – flying or operating aircraft (planes/helicopters)

Inventor – a person who designed or created something that has never existed before.

Modern – something in the present or very recent times.

Piloted – an aircraft that is controlled by a pilot.

Flight – when something flies through the air.

Cockpit – the part of a plane where the pilot sits

Key Knowledge

By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:

- Early aircraft were very expensive and no faster than catching the train.
- Orville and Wilbur Wright are known as the Wright brothers.
- The Wright brothers invented, built and piloted the first successfully controlled aeroplane.
- On 17th December 1903 the Wright brothers managed to fly their plane for 59 seconds.
- This plane was called the Wright Flyer.
- The Wright Flyer managed to fly in front of 5 people.
- An ornithopter is an aircraft that flies by flapping its wings.
- Leonardo da Vinci invented the ornithopter.

“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content)

“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross curricular content)

Year 1- Inventors (The first computer) - Why should we be proud of Greater Manchester?

Year 4 – What impact did the first Railways have in Britain?

Y2 History

- Invention – something new that has been thought of and created by a person or group of people
- Famous/significant – somebody or something that is known by lots of different people in different places

- Thomas Savery invented and made one of the first ever steam engines in 1698
- George Stephenson invented the first famous locomotive “The Rocket

Year 5 – *What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on Greater Manchester?*

How have people like Rosa Parks helped to make the world a better place?

Term: Spring 1

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS1 History – The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. (Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods).

Key Vocabulary

Key historical figures

ANCHOR WORDS

Disability – when somebody lives with a condition that affects their life each day – often making it more difficult.

GOLDBLOCKS WORDS

Race – when people are grouped together dependent on their skin colour, religion, language etc.

Freedom – the power or right to act, speak or think freely.

Discrimination – when people are treated unfairly because of their skin colour, age, gender etc.

Equality – when things are equal for all people.

Boycott – when somebody refuses to do something because it goes against their beliefs.

STEP ON WORDS

Apartheid – when people in South Africa had to be kept apart and live separately because of the colour of their skin. The words actually means, “apart-hood”.

Civil rights – Civil rights for every person means that regardless of gender, skin colour, religion, nationality, **age**, disability, or religion, a person should not be discriminated against.

Activist – a person who stands up for what they believe in and tries to change things that are unfair.

Pivotal role – when somebody does something that is very important.

- Nelson Mandela
- Rosa Parks
- Martin Luther King

Key Knowledge

By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:

- People like Nelson Mandela, Rosa Parks, Emmeline Pankhurst, all stood up against discrimination.
- That discrimination affected the life chances/opportunities that people had in the past (and still affects some people today)
- Nelson Mandela was the first black President in South Africa and had previously spent 27 years in prison for trying to improve racial equality.
- Rosa Parks fought for her rights during the American Civil Rights Movement. She was named as “the mother of the freedom movement”
- Women had to fight for their rights
- Children should have certain rights (knowledge of the Convention on the rights of the child)
- People with disabilities have rights that must be respected

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“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content)

Year 1- *Why should we be proud of Greater Manchester?*

- Tom Kilburn and Sir Freddie Williams: Local individuals who made a significant difference in Manchester (link to individuals who do something great that has an impact on many people)

“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross curricular content)

Year 6 - *Who were the suffragettes and what did they achieve?*

- The Suffragette organisation was led by Emmeline Pankhurst

What do we know about The Victorians and the way they lived?

Term: Summer 1

Statutory NC Objectives:

- KS1 History – Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. The lives of significant individuals in the past that have contributed to national and international achievements.

Key Vocabulary

Key historical figures

ANCHOR WORDS

Servant/maid – somebody who is employed by another person to do jobs for them (usually in their house)

GOLDILOCKS WORDS

Orphan – a child in the Victorian times who lives in an orphanage because they don't have parents.

Monarch – another name for the King or Queen.

Reign – the period of time that a King or Queen rules in a country.

National – something that happens across a whole country.

Global – something that happens across the whole world.

STEP ON WORDS

Workhouse – poor people who had no homes lived and worked in the workhouses doing very difficult jobs.

Industrial Revolution – a time of major change where products began to be made in the UK.

Significant – somebody or something that is known by lots of different people in different places.

- Queen Victoria
- LS Lowry

Key Knowledge

By the end of this unit, the pupils should know that:

- Queen Victoria was born in 1819
- Queen Victoria was the Queen of the United Kingdom and Ireland from 1837-1901
- Victoria became Queen at the age of 18 after a very lonely and strict childhood.
- Victorian children had to work from a very young age and their life was often tough.
- Victorian children often worked in poor conditions.
- Victorian children played games such as, hoop and stick, marbles.
- Victorian children played with moving toys such as zoetropes and automata toys (DT link)
- Rich and poor Victorian children had very different lives.
- LS Lowry was an artist who created pictures/paintings of Victorian life.

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“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content)

Year 1- LS Lowry, industry, significant - *Why should we be proud of Greater Manchester?*

- Queen Victoria was the reigning monarch during the Industrial Revolution

“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross curricular content)

Year 3 – *What is the monarchy and how has it changed from 1066?*

- Queen Victoria was the leader of the British Empire

Year 5 – *What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on Greater Manchester?*

- Queen Victoria was the reigning monarch during the industrial Revolution