

Building History Knowledge

EYFS		Toys Then and Now		Transport Then and Now		Seaside Then and Now	
<p>ELG: Past and Present Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. • Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. 		<p>People have been playing with toys for a very long time. When something happened a long time ago, you can say that it happened in the past. When something is still happening today, you can say it is happening in the present.</p> <p>Toys that your grandparents would have played with may have been different as they would have been made out of wood. Today they're made out of plastic. Some toys would have been the same like Barbies and Etch a sketches. We call these old toys.</p> <p>Toys that your parents played with at your age would have been more electronic, like Tamagotchi's and Nintendo 64 (early games console).</p> <p>Other toys which are similar are Mr Potato Head, Hungry Hippos. Toys from this period are older than modern day toys but newer than old toys.</p> <p>Modern day toys are similar to the past but they may be made out of plastic, be electronic and have different packaging.</p>		<p>People have been playing with toys for a very long time. When something happened a long time ago, you can say that it happened in the past. When something is still happening today, you can say it is happening in the present.</p> <p>There are many similarities and differences between the past and present transport.</p> <p>Along time ago: Steam Railway, Penny Farthing, motor wagon, bicycle and underground, aeroplane.</p> <p>When your grandparents were young: Helicopter, modern buses, jet liners, Space Rocket</p> <p>When your parents were young: Modern cars</p> <p>When you were young: First driverless car journey on a public road 2017</p> <p>Differences: As years have passed technology has improved and trains, buses, cars, bikes, aeroplanes have changed overtime.</p>		<p>People have been going on holiday to the seaside for hundreds of years, which is a very long time.</p> <p>When something happened a long time ago, you can say that it happened in the past.</p> <p>When something is still happening today, you can say it is happening in the present.</p> <p>There are lots of similarities and differences between seaside holidays in the past and seaside holidays in the present.</p> <p>Similarities: Families enjoyed spending time at the seaside relaxing. People enjoyed eating ice creams. People swam in the sea. People build sandcastles.</p> <p>Differences:</p> <p>People in the past wore swim wear that covered most of their bodies. People got changed in bathing machines by the water. People travelled to the seaside in trains. We travel to the seaside in cars. We enjoy paddle boarding and jet skiing.</p>	
<p>Changes</p> <p>All About Me – Playtime rhymes Where is my Classroom - Bear Hunt Forest & Woodland – Gruffalo Autumn</p>	<p>Light & Dark</p> <p>Bonfire Night – Senses poetry Light & Dark Festivals and Celebrations – Elmer's Christmas journey</p>	<p>New Beginnings</p> <p>Toys – past and present Winter (Polar Regions) Farm – three Billy Goats Gruff People who help us – Safety week</p>	<p>Come Outside</p> <p>Spring – seasons Plants Oliver's Veg, How to plant a seed Easter STEM - minibeasts – Hungry Cat</p>	<p>Ticket to Ride</p> <p>Vehicles and transport Space Summer Health Week</p>	<p>Fun at the Seaside</p> <p>Seaside then and now Pirates Under the Sea</p>		

Year 1

<p align="center">Changes within living memory</p> <p align="center">What was Parkfield Primary School like in the past?</p>	<p align="center">Events beyond living memory</p> <p align="center">How did the Great Fire of London change London?</p>	<p align="center">Lives of significant individuals</p> <p align="center">Who was Grace Darling?</p>	<p align="center">Significant historical events, people or places (local history)</p> <p align="center">Where did Kings and Queens live through time? (Taunton Castle link)</p>
<p>How do we know? First hand accounts, photographs, newspaper articles, internet, log books.</p> <p>Parkfield Primary School opened September 4th 1967.</p> <p>Mr Aldred was the first head teacher and he retired in August 1986. There were 5 classes and 186 pupils. As the number of children grew, so did the number of teachers and classrooms. Mr Aldred installed a swimming pool in 1970.</p> <p>Mr Wynford Sides became head teacher in September 1986 and retired August 2015. His legacies are: The Hobbit House & Dilwyn the Dragon. He built the ICT suite, which used to be a pond area. He removed the swimming pool due to maintenance. He built the Year 5 & 6 block in 2010. The Adventure Playground was installed. He installed the big blue gates & Year 3 decking and canopy areas.</p> <p>Present day- there are now over 420 children attending Parkfield with 14 classes. We now swim at King's College, Taunton.</p> <p>From 2017 Mr Jones became headteacher. His legacy includes: the EYFS outdoor area, installing an all purpose pitch, curriculum kitchen, extra car parking, extra intervention rooms, The Nest & Sensory Room & The Music Room.</p>	<p>When: The Great Fire of London happened in 1666.</p> <p>How do we know? Samuel Pepys write the events of the Great Fire of London in his diary.</p> <p>What caused it? Thomas Farriner, was a baker. The fire started in his bakery on Pudding Lane.</p> <p>What was the consequence? The city was rebuilt in a safer, more organised way so that such a disaster would not happen again.</p> <p>Streets were made wider.</p> <p>Buildings were made from brick or stone (rather than wood).</p> <p>People's homes also had better access to water.</p> <p>London's first fire brigades were formed.</p> <p>What's the same? They had a monarch- King Charles II, like we have King Charles III. They had a Lord Mayor and we have one now.</p> <p>What's different? The houses were made out of wood and built close together. The streets were cramped. There was no fire brigade. There were no telephones, buses or cars.</p> <p>Why is it significant? Christopher Wren was an architect involved in planning, designing and building the new city after the fire.</p>	<p>When: 7 September 1838.</p> <p>How do we know? The story hit the front pages of all the newspapers. The Times</p> <p>What caused it? <i>Forfarshire</i> was sailing from Hull in Yorkshire to Dundee in Scotland. The ship's engines failed and around 60 crew and passengers crashed onto Big Harcar rock.</p> <p>What was the consequence? Nine survivors scrambled onto Big Harcar rock. Grace Darling was in Longstone Lighthouse. Grace and her father, William, rowed a wooden boat out to rescue them.</p> <p>What's the same? Still have lighthouses and lifeboats.</p> <p>What's different? The lifeboats now have more technology and are faster.</p> <p>Why is it significant? Both Grace and her father were awarded gold medals from the Royal Humane Society, and Silver Medals for Gallantry from the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck (now the Royal National Lifeboat Institution). She was the first woman to receive an RNLI Medal. Queen Victoria even sent her £50.</p>	<p>Our first King was called William the Conqueror in 1066.</p> <p>King Charles III is the present-day king of England. He came to the throne in 2022 after the death of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II. Queen Elizabeth reigned for 70 years, meaning she is the United Kingdom's longest-reigning monarch. The castles and palaces that were significant in the Queen's reign were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Buckingham Palace ✓ Windsor Castle ✓ Balmoral Castle in Scotland <p>Kings and Queens live in castles. Castles were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ built for important people, their families and servants ✓ built to protect important people from attack ✓ often built high up on a hill so that any attackers could be seen ✓ often very big to show how much money the important person had ✓ designed to launch weapons to attack the enemy <p>A local castle to us is Taunton Castle. It was built to defend Taunton and belonged to the Bishops of Winchester.</p> <p>King John and his son Henry III visited the castle. Taunton Castle now houses the Museum of Somerset and the Somerset Military Museum. The building was designated a grade I listed building in 1952.</p>

Year 2

Changes within living memory - What was Vivary Park like?	Lives of significant individuals – international achievements – How did Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole help to improve hospitals?	Significant historical events, people or places. Events beyond living memory – Who was Isambard Kingdom Brunel?
<p>How do we know? First hand account, photographs, newspaper articles, internet</p> <p>Vivary Park is close to Taunton town centre and covers 7.5 hectares of parkland.</p> <p>Cause and consequence Due to the Public Health Act 1875, it was sold to the council in 1894. In medieval times the site was the fish farm or vivarium for the priory and castle. There are no visible remains of the lakes now, but this ancient use lives on in the park's name 'Vivary'.</p> <p>Similarity & difference & Continuity and change The land had been used for public events since at least 1851 when the first Taunton Flower Show was held there. It has been used for leisure since then and has changed overtime with parks, high ropes and mini golf/golf courses added. It is also used for concerts.</p> <p>Significance Over the years many events and people were commemorated: 1902 two oak trees were planted close to the bandstand to mark the coronation of Edward VII. 1907: the fountain was commissioned as a memorial to the late Queen Victoria. 1922: War Memorial to remember all those who had dies in wars. 2023: A tree was planted to commemorate King Charles III coronation.</p>	<p>How do we know? Reports from British Army, photographs, nursing booklets</p> <p>What caused it? The Crimean War- many soldiers were dying from diseases caught after they were wounded and not just from their wounds.</p> <p>What was the consequence? Florence took a team of nurses with her to help British soldiers. She changed the hospital conditions by making them cleaner and better food.</p> <p>Mary spent her own money to travel to the Crimea in 1855. She started her own hospital called 'The British Hotel' to help sick and recovering soldiers.</p> <p>What's the same? Both nurses & gained awards: Mary: Bravery medal for her outstanding work during the Crimean War & Jamaican Order of Merit in 1991 (over 100 years after her death). Florence: In 1883, she was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria</p> <p>What's different? Mary: Spent her own money travelling to Crimea and started her own hospital. After she died, most people forgot about her. Many people who knew about her and her actions fought for her to be remembered by society. Florence: The British Government and the Times Newspaper gave Florence Nightingale funding to improve conditions for the soldiers.</p> <p>Why are they significant? Florence Nightingale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Changing how people viewed the role of a nurse ✓ Made hospitals cleaner and safer places to stay ✓ In 1860, she started a nursing school at St Thomas' Hospital ✓ Wrote over 200 books and leaflets to help people learn about nursing ✓ Today, nurses can receive a Florence Nightingale medal for giving good care in war and peace. <p>Mary Seacole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A charity called the Mary Seacole Trust (MST) was set up to educate and inform the public about her life, work and achievements. ✓ Statue of her in London and several buildings named after her in Jamaica. 	<p>How do we know? Original source material on Isambard Kingdom Brunel (letter books, sketchbooks, calculation books, accounts, correspondence, diaries, etc.), his father Sir Marc Isambard Brunel (letter books and journals) and his son Henry Marc Brunel (letter books, sketchbooks, diaries, accounts, etc.) The SS Great Britain, Clifton Suspension Bridge- his engineering projects. Internet, books</p> <p>Brunel was born on 9th April 1806 in Portsmouth and died 15th September 1859 aged 56</p> <p>Married Mary Elizabeth and had 3 children</p> <p>Brunel was an engineer during the Victorian times and built:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Three ships – SS Great Eastern, Great Western and Great Britain. ✓ Built bridges – Clifton, Royal Albert (SW) ✓ Built GWR London to Bristol, also Paddington Station and original Templemeads. <p>Why is he significant? The growth of the railway led to increased seaside holidays and seaside resorts. Railways helped the industrial revolution as goods, coal etc could be transported across the country quickly. More industry. The Clifton Suspension Bridge is still used to cross the River Avon today. SS Great Britain (SSGB) allowed many people to travel across the world to Australia. Many people visit the SSGB today.</p>

Year 3

(Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age)

How did daily life change from Stone Age to Iron Age?

How do we know?

Prehistory is the period of time before humans wrote down events of the past. Prehistory is the period of time before humans wrote down events of the past.

There were three parts in The Stone Age- the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Palaeolithic: Living in caves, hunter gathers, roam the land and herd animals. Don't live in one fixed place. Live in smaller groups. More of a tundra environment. Used spears, axes to hunt. Palaeolithic people had to deal with predators like mammoths and cave lions.

Mesolithic people lived in manufactured huts in more woodland, had new tools such as harpoons, bows, and arrows and hunted less dangerous animals. Mesolithic: Britain was connected to the rest of Europe by a piece of land called "Doggerland until sea levels rose.

After the Mesolithic Period, the Neolithic period began. Neolithic means "New Stone Age", and it was during this period that many changes happened that even impact the world today. In Neolithic times they farmed the land. And built huts Using quern stones to crush grain, axes and sharp tools to chop and cut.

The world famous Sweet Track is a timber walkway which crossed the reed swamp of the Avalon Marshes in Neolithic times. Used as a communication route from Polden Hills to Westhay. Evidence of early farming due to artefacts found.

Bronze Age people mined for tin and copper ore to create stronger bronze weapons and tools. Stronger weapons and tools meant more efficient farm work, better building capabilities and more effective ways to defend the community. During the Bronze Age, a style of pottery began to spread across Europe called a bell beaker. The Beaker people came from Spain. Some people were buried with their beakers because they were so special to them, as well as gold and amber beads.

Iron became the most common metal used in weapons and tools for common people, although wealthier families would still use bronze for weapons and jewellery. This is why it is called the Iron Age.

Hillforts were used for many different purposes; many contain villages and markets built on high ground. A wooden wall surrounds the village. We call this wall a palisade, which creates a barrier for attackers, so enemy warriors struggle to get into the village.

Roundhouses had been built from the Neolithic onwards. They became more popular during the middle Bronze Age – this design remained through the Iron Age. Roundhouses were permanent homes.

People did not move around during the Bronze and Iron Ages as they did in the Mesolithic, so now people could collect items and decorate their homes. They are made from timber, wattle, and daub (twigs and mud). The pointed roof is made from thatch.

Glastonbury Lake Village was home to roundhouses- build on clay platforms raised on wooden stilts on the swamps.

What is significant, what legacy has been left behind in the South West?

Stone Henge, Avebury Stone Circle, Aveline's Hole, The Cheddar Man, Glastonbury Lake Village & The Sweet Track.

(The achievements of earliest civilisations)

What were the greatest achievements of the Ancient Egyptians?

How do we know?

We know about the Ancient Egyptians because of evidence left behind from that era, such as wall art, ancient Egyptian writing and artefacts. These have been discovered by archaeologists and studied by experts.

The Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics to write things down. These are symbols that represent sounds or words.

There were three eras: Early Egypt, Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom.

People have lived in Egypt since the beginning of the Stone Age in Britain. By 5000 BCE, they migrated near the River Nile, where they began living in large villages. These settlements grew to create an ancient civilisation which would last thousands of years!

There was a hierarchy in Ancient Egypt. People with certain jobs were more important than others. The pharaoh was the most important person in society. Farmers and enslaved people were considered the least important in society. Ramses II was one of the most powerful pharaohs who ruled for 66 years.

Ancient Egyptians worshipped more than one god. Each god ruled an aspect of life. Ancient Egyptians worshipped their gods in special buildings called sun temples. These were built as holy places to worship and to offer their prayers.

Pharaohs wanted their journey to the **afterlife** to be a special event, so they ordered giant pyramid structures to be built. Their bodies were placed inside these when they died.

Why is it significant, what legacy did they leave behind, what were their greatest achievements? The largest pyramid ever built was the **Great Pyramid of Giza**, and there are many theories on how this was built. The Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics to write things down. These are symbols that represent sounds or words.

Year 4

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain –

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?

How do we know?

The types of evidence include documents that were written at the time, legends of how the city of Rome was formed and archaeological artefacts.

Cause and consequence

The Roman Empire wanted to expand. Julius Caesars tried to invade Britain in 55 BCE and failed. They invaded again in 54 BCE but the Britains fought back. In 43 CE Claudius invaded Britain and won. The Roman Army was powerful: The main formations for the imperial army were the tortoise, wedge, triple line.

Boudicca started a revolt in 60-61 CE. She was eventually defeated in the middle of Britain by a Roman army.

There were many years of unrest after the death of Boudicca - Emperor Hadrian ordered a great wall to be built to protect them from the Northern tribes

The Somerset Levels were tidal and had salt water - The Romans made salt pans and evaporated the water to make salt. Salt was really valuable and traded and used as a form of payment. The Romans even started forging coins using the clay.

Similarity & Difference

Lived in dwellings with a group of people and in communities.

Roman towns were built with brick buildings and temples.

Streets were built in straight lines, some towns had public baths, theatres/amphitheatres and decorative statues.

They had big building in the middle of their towns called a forum for meetings and markets. They had shops, offices and government buildings.

Celts had round houses built with Thatch roof's and small villages not big cities.

What was the impact on Britain (significance)?

The Romans build straight roads to link towns, for trade and to move their armies easily.

The Romans build baths using complex engineering bringing clean water via a hypocaust.

The build drainage and toilets to get rid of waste to keep things more sanitary.

The introduced the use of alphabet and written words using Latin.

Even though Britain already had their own coins they didn't use them as currency. The Romans brought their own minted coins and Britain began to use them to buy things.

The Julian calendar was the first to have 365 days with a leap year.

The names of our months come from the Roman months.

A study of Greek Life and achievements and their influence on the world-

What were the greatest achievements of the Ancient Greeks?

The Minoans (lived in Crete, Greece) were thought to be the first advance civilization in Europe. They lived during 3000BCE- 1450BCE.

They traded- imported tin and copper to make, statues and daggers to sell so they could continue to develop their civilization.

In 1450 BCE the Minoan civilization came to an end. There are multiple theories.

The Minoans were peaceful people as there is no evidence they had a navy or army.

Cause and consequence

The Persian empire was a threat to the Greeks as they were expanding quickly and has taken over near by Macedonia.

In 490 BCE, the Persians fought the Athenians at the Battle of Marathon- the Athenians won.

The battle of Thermopylae in 480BCE happened because Xerxes I (Persia) wanted to avenge his father king Darius. The Spartans lost the battle.

Similarity & Difference

Athens had a democratic system but they only allowed men.

They only educated boys. Women were seen as less important.

Girls would learn household chores and wealthy families owned slaves. Only men can attend important meetings and make decisions and this was called assembly of citizens.

Sparta had a similar view on equality with men and women.

In Sparta both girls and boys were educated and trained to fight. They were a society that focused on fighting and agriculture. They were ruled by a few important men known as Oligarchic system.

What were their achievements and how did they influence the world (significance)?

The Ancient Greeks introduced the world to theatre. Comedies and tragedies are still genres of theatre and entertainment that we enjoy today.

The Ancient Greeks first developed the alphabet, much of which we still use today when reading and writing.

The Greeks first started the Olympics in Olympia, Greece, in 776 BCE.

Democracy first originated in Athens.

Year 5

(Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Vikings)-

How did England change during the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?

How do we know?

Most of the written information from this period comes from two monks, Gildas who wrote in the 6th century and Bede, who wrote in the 8th century.

What caused it and what was the consequence?

The fall of the Roman Empire in 410 CE left England in an unprotected state which led to the Angles, Saxons and Jutes invading from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. These invaders settled in England and we know them as the Anglo-Saxons.

The Vikings were famous for being warriors and traders. They set sail in longboats from their homes in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and raided and traded across Europe.

The Vikings' controlled most of Britain by the end of the 9th century, even though kings like Alfred the Great tried to defeat them. The land they controlled was named the Danelaw because the rules of these lands came from the Danish (Danes) and Norse overlords who had settled from Scandinavia.

Continuity and change

From the 5th century up until 927 CE, England was separated into many kingdoms. Historians refer to the seven largest kingdoms as the 'heptarchy'. Each kingdom had its own king and they would often fight between each other. Anglo-Saxon kings had so much power and control over their people that they even worked to change their religion to their own beliefs.

Living as an Anglo-Saxon under the Danelaw was very difficult.

This changed after King Alfred the Great made a treaty with invaders saying that the lives of both will be treated as equal. It also clearly marked out the territories of Wessex and the Danelaw.

By 927 CE, King Aethelstan had conquered the city of York and all of Northumbria, finally uniting all of England.

Similarities and differences?

The Anglo-Saxons were mostly farmers who lived in wooden huts. Children here would generally not go to school. Girls would help around the home and boys learned the skills of their fathers.

Why is it significant?

By 927 CE, King Aethelstan had conquered the city of York and all of Northumbria, finally uniting all of England. This makes Aethelstan the first king of England

(A non-European study that provides contrast with British history)-

What similarities and differences are there between the Maya civilisation and England from the 8th - 10th century?

How do we know?

Archaeologists found wall art and beautiful writing. Discovered Maya tombs, funeral masks, architectural remains of the large city-states, and the famous stone pyramids that still stand today. Artefacts show historians and archaeologists that life was very different for the rich and poor in Maya society.

Difference: Most written information from the Anglo-Saxon/Viking era come from two monks Gildas and Bede.

Continuity and change

People have lived in this region for over 12,000 years, and when they settled here first, they were hunter-gatherers.

Over time, these people learned to farm and settled in small villages. Eventually, these grew into large city-states spread across what would one day become Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador Honduras. These people were called the Maya, and their power reached their height in the 10th century.

Similarity and differences

Like the Anglo-Saxons early on- The Maya were not a united empire of people with a capital city like Ancient Egypt. Instead, each city was a state with its own ruler and council of high priests.

Similar to the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings: The city-states of the Maya often went to war with each other to prove that they were the strongest in the region.

Why were they significant?

Over time, Maya built temples, ballcourts and plazas. These were attractive places to live and work and provided a place for the Maya people to worship their gods.

**Depth study based on the evacuee life during the Second World War
(local history study) –**
Depth study based on the evacuee life during the Second World War

(Post 1066 study) - How has crime and punishment changed through time?

How do we know? Newspaper reports, first hand accounts, diary entries, photographs

Cause and consequence

Germany was a dictatorship in 1937. The dictator, Adolf Hitler, wanted Germany to be the most powerful country, and he discriminated against certain groups of people based on their religion and ethnicity.

Britain declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939

The war affected all people, whether on the front line (in Europe) fighting or the home front (back in Britain).

'Operation Pied Piper' was a government plan to evacuate children in cities to safer rural areas. This meant being separated from family and friends for long periods.

The Women's Land Army was created in World War I and was reinstated in World War II. It employed over 200,000 women who replaced male farm workers who had gone to war.

Rationing was a system put in place by the government to limit the amount of food people could buy.

Similarity and difference

Women also worked in other roles, such as mechanics, engineers, munitions workers, air raid wardens and bus and fire engine drivers. The contributions made by women workers were crucial to the Home Front war effort. Women are still working in some of these roles today.

Continuity and Change

German aircraft would drop bombs on major cities and towns in Britain. Britain experienced an intense bombing campaign known as the Blitz- The Blitz lasted for 8 months – whole cities had to be re-built which changed the architecture of a place.

People protected themselves in air raid shelters – Anderson and Morrison shelters – people may have these shelters in their gardens- but they aren't used anymore for sheltering, they may be museums.

Significance

The church played an important role during this time so the community could support each other, messages could be shared, boost morale and pray for peace and loved ones.

The government began to create posters with messages of encouragement and motivation to British civilians, (propaganda)

The Romans: When the Romans invaded, they already had established laws which were brought over to Britain. Their laws were called the Twelve Tables and were written around 450 BCE.

The Anglo-Saxons: Lived by a payment system called wergild. If somebody had committed a crime, they had to pay compensation to the victims. They also had to complete trials of ordeals, which were extremely painful and usually involved hot water and fire.

During the Tudor period: Harsher punishments were introduced that involved mutilation, execution, humiliation and fines. People were also punished and executed for not following the religion of the time.

The Stuart period: Women were accused of witchcraft and subjected to horrific tests and trials. They were usually punished by hanging or being burnt at the stake!

The Georgian era: Crimes were still harshly punished, however there was a greater emphasis on offenders being sent to prison as a form of a deterrent. Your social status sometimes determined the punishment you received for similar crimes; for example if you were rich you might receive a more lenient punishment, whereas poorer criminals faced tougher consequences.

The Victorian period: The first police force was set up in Britain. Public hangings were stopped in 1868 and the prison system became organised and professional.

In the new millennium: There are new crimes such as car theft, online hacking and anti-social behaviour. Punishments include being fined, being electronically tagged and being sent to prison.