





## History Curriculum Content

### Milestone One

### Year 1

#### Autumn

#### Spring

#### Summer

### Unit

### Astonishing Activists

### Queens

### The Industrial Revolution

### Focus

Event/Time Period: 1605 (Gunpowder plot)  
1903 (suffragettes)  
1955 (Bus boycott)  
Impact: People are allowed to choose their own religion.  
Equal rights for black people.  
Women's right to vote.

Person: Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II  
Event/Time Period: 1837 - 1901  
1952 – present  
Impact: Victoria helped to make a new role for the monarchy in Britain. The traditions she started have been followed by every British monarch since.  
The Queen also welcomes important visitors to Britain, including the leaders and rulers of other countries. Queen Elizabeth II is also the Head of the Commonwealth, a group of 53 countries across the globe. She is the longest reigning monarch in the UK.

Event/Time Period: 1760s/1800s  
Impact: changed the way people lived. It brought many people to cities to work in factories. It meant that products could be produced on a mass scale quicker, and, for less cost.

### Enquiry Question

What is an activist?

What does the Queen do?  
What powers does the Queen have?  
How did Queen Victoria change the role of the monarch in Britain?

What was the industrial revolution?  
How did life change?  
What was life like in the home before and after the industrial revolution?

### Learning Experiences/ Hook

Visit from Guy Fawkes  
Black History Month

Visit to Kelham Island?

Links to local area

### Knowledge Categories


### Fingertip Facts

An activist is a person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.

The gunpowder plot planned plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament because he treated Catholic people unfairly.

Around the UK (nationally) people set fireworks off on the 5th November to Remember King James's survival after the gunpowder plot.

A monarch is a king or queen.

Queen Victoria is the second longest reigning monarch – 64 years - and Queen Elizabeth is the first – 70 years.

Queen Victoria changed the role of the monarch and helped to improve relations between the public and the monarchy. It became less about politics and more about supporting charities and public events.

The Industrial Revolution was a time of invention and change that had a significant effect on the way people lived and worked.

Before that, farming was the main type of work.

New technologies meant things could be made in factories, faster and cheaper.

More people moved to cities to work in factories.

	<p>Women have the right to vote in the UK now but didn't in the past.</p> <p>In 1955, Rosa Parks boarded a bus home and took a front seat, which at the time were reserved for white people. When a white man boarded the bus, the driver told Rosa to give up her seat but she refused. This inspired others to do the same.</p>	<p>Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of the Commonwealth, a group of 53 countries across the globe.</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth was married to Prince Phillip and has 4 children. Her oldest child is Prince Charles who will become King next.</p>	<p>Rotherham had a thriving iron and steel industry and lots of manufactured goods were made here.</p>
<p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge (Being a Historian)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can use historical words and phrases such as before and after.</li> <li>• I can talk about the life of a significant person who has lived in the past and who has contributed to national achievements.</li> <li>• I can explain the impact that person has had on our lives today.</li> <li>• I can compare the actions of people who were significant to the past.</li> <li>• I can recount a significant event that happened in Britain in the past.</li> <li>• I can explain the impact that event had on our lives today.</li> <li>• I can investigate the past in different ways including by talking to an older person, reading books or using the internet.</li> <li>• I can research the life of a significant person or event in Britain from the past using primary and secondary sources.</li> <li>• I can recall different ways in which the past may be represented.</li> <li>• I can conclude how reliable a primary or secondary source is.</li> <li>• I can compare similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.</li> <li>• I can ask and answer questions about a significant person or event in Britain.</li> <li>• I can explain where significant people or events fit within a chronological framework.</li> <li>• I can recall and use a wide variety of historical vocabulary and terms linked to the significant person or event.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can use historical words and phrases such as before and after.</li> <li>• I can talk about the life of a significant person who has lived in the past and who has contributed to national achievements.</li> <li>• I can explain the impact that person has had on our lives today.</li> <li>• I can compare the actions of people who were significant to the past.</li> <li>• I can investigate the past in different ways including by talking to an older person, reading books or using the internet.</li> <li>• I can research the life of a significant person or event in Britain from the past using primary and secondary sources.</li> <li>• I can recall different ways in which the past may be represented.</li> <li>• I can conclude how reliable a primary or secondary source is.</li> <li>• I can compare similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.</li> <li>• I can ask and answer questions about a significant person or event in Britain.</li> <li>• I can explain where significant people or events fit within a chronological framework.</li> <li>• I can recall and use a wide variety of historical vocabulary and terms linked to the significant person or event.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can use historical words and phrases such as before and after.</li> <li>• I can recount a significant event that happened in Britain in the past.</li> <li>• I can explain the impact that event had on our lives today.</li> <li>• I can investigate the past in different ways including by talking to an older person, reading books or using the internet.</li> <li>• I can research the life of a significant person or event in Britain from the past using primary and secondary sources.</li> <li>• I can recall different ways in which the past may be represented.</li> <li>• I can conclude how reliable a primary or secondary source is.</li> <li>• I can compare similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.</li> <li>• I can ask and answer questions about a significant person or event in Britain.</li> <li>• I can explain where significant people or events fit within a chronological framework.</li> <li>• I can recall and use a wide variety of historical vocabulary and terms linked to the significant person or event.</li> </ul>
	<p><b><u>Events Beyond Living Memory</u></b> <b><u>Guy Fawkes and The Gunpowder Plot:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Gunpowder Plot happened in 1605.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victoria helped to make a new role for the monarchy in Britain. The traditions she started have been followed by every</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The speed of change seen during the Industrial Revolution was possible because of changes to the way food was</li> </ul>

## Substantive Knowledge

- It was a plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.
- Around the UK (nationally) people set fireworks off on the 5th November to Remember King James's survival.
- Before the opening of state at the Houses of Parliament, the cellars are checked for plotters.

• The Queen cannot tell the people in her country what religion they should be as we all have equal rights.

### The Suffragette Movement:

- Women have the right to vote in the UK now but didn't in the past until 1918.

### Montgomery Bus Boycott:

- Rosa Parks was born in 1913 and was a civil rights activist who fought for equality for black people.
- In 1955, Rosa Parks boarded a bus home and took a front seat, which at the time were reserved for white people. When a white man boarded the bus, the driver told Rosa to give up her seat but she refused. Rosa was arrested and fined for breaking segregation laws. This was known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
- Following the Montgomery Bus Boycott, other black people boycotted the buses in protest.
- In 1956, after 381 days of boycotting the buses, the supreme court ruled that the racial segregation laws were unconstitutional and should no longer be recognised.

### Significant Individuals

#### Guy Fawkes:

- Guy Fawkes, Robert Catesby and Thomas Percy were some of the plotters. They plotted because Catholic people were treated unfairly and wanted to revolutionise the country.

#### Emmaline Pankhurst:

- In 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst founded an all women organisation and members became known as 'The Suffragettes'.

British monarch since. As queen, Victoria became less involved in day-to-day politics. Instead, Victoria and Albert went on civic visits and supported many charities and public events. This allowed her to connect in a positive way with the public.

- The Victoria and Albert Museum is one of the most famous museums in the world. It houses over 4 million objects, each telling a story about life in the past. Victoria wanted the public to be able to see these artefacts.
  - After Albert's death it was suggested that a great memorial be built in his memory. Queen Victoria approved the building of the Royal Albert Hall in London. Victoria wanted the public to understand more about the arts and sciences. The Royal Albert Hall has become a home for music, arts and sports events ever since, including the Proms, an eight-week season of classical music.
  - Queen Elizabeth II does not control the British government and is not involved in political decisions. Instead, the Queen travels all over Britain and around the world visiting charities, celebrations and public events. The Queen also welcomes important visitors to Britain, including the leaders and rulers of other countries. Queen Elizabeth II is also the Head of the Commonwealth, a group of 53 countries across the globe.
  - The Queen continues to follow royal tradition, including some started by Queen Victoria. However, she has also tried to make the monarchy more modern during her time as queen. She started giving her Christmas message on the television in 1957 and has tried to show the public a more relaxed side of the royal family ever since.
  - The Queen holds the title 'Defender of the Faith and Supreme Governor of the
- farmed and produced. This Agricultural Revolution saw farming production double between 1700 and 1850.
- At the start of the 1800s cities needed more and more people to work in the factories that were being built. The population of Manchester grew significantly between 1800 and 1840. Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds and Bradford, Glasgow in Scotland and Cardiff in Wales also grew quickly. The movement of people from the countryside to the city meant that lots of houses needed to be built and more food needed to be produced. These changes brought great wealth to the country and to the factory owners but also saw many people living in poverty.
  - The Industrial Revolution was a time of invention and change that had a significant effect on the way people lived and worked. Until the Industrial Revolution, most people lived in small communities where farming was the main type of work. New technology, like steam-powered machines, meant that the things people needed could be made in factories. Textiles and clothes could be made much faster and cost less to make. Lots of money was made trading these products with people across Britain and the world. The Industrial Revolution started in England in the 1760s and soon spread across Europe and to the United States in the west and Japan in the east.
  - The town grew during the Industrial Revolution and in 1740 the canal reached Rotherham which made it easier for coal to be transported.
  - Iron, and later [steel](#), became the principal industry in Rotherham, surviving into the 20th century.

A suffragette is a woman who wants to vote for the Government. • 'The Suffragettes' protested, sometimes using aggressive tactics to get people to listen. (breaking windows, planting bombs, handcuffing themselves to railings and going on hunger strikes)  
• Due to the protests by Emily Pankhurst and the suffragettes, women now have the same right to vote as men.

**Rosa Parks:**

- Rosa Parks was born in 1913 and was a civil rights activist who, like Mandela, fought for equality for black people.
- In 1955, Rosa Parks boarded a bus home and took a front seat, which at the time were reserved for white people. When a white man boarded the bus, the driver told Rosa to give up her seat but she refused. Rosa was arrested and fined for breaking segregation laws. This was known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
- Following the Montgomery Bus Boycott, other black people boycotted the buses in protest.
- In 1956, after 381 days of boycotting the buses, the supreme court ruled that the racial segregation laws were unconstitutional and should no longer be recognised.

**Chronological framework**

- The gunpower plot happened over 400 years ago in the 17th century.
- The suffragette movement happened over 100 years ago in the 20th century.
- The Montgomery Bus Boycott happened around 70 years ago.
- The Gunpowder Plot happened before the suffragette movement and the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

**Similarities and differences in different periods**

- As part of our country's British Values now, we have equal rights and equity to believe in

Church of England'. This means she is the leader of the Church of England. These titles date back to Henry VIII's time.

	<p>whatever religion we want to. No one can tell us what we should or should not believe in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the past, the ruler of our country could dictate what religion you should or should not be following.</li> <li>• Women have the right to vote in the UK now but didn't in the past until 1918.</li> <li>• In the past, only men voted, now women and men can vote when they are over the age of 18.</li> <li>• In the past, black and white people were racially segregated because of apartheid. Now apartheid has been abolished and we now believe in equal rights for all, no matter what your gender, age or race!</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Vocabulary</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gunpowder, plot, revolutionaries, Houses of Parliament, government, treason, execution, conspirators, religion, persecuted, centuries</li> <li>• suffrage, suffragette, election, campaign, vote, law, decade, hunger strike</li> <li>• activist, civil rights, segregation, prejudice, discrimination, equality, racism, injustice, abolished, Montgomery Bus Boycott, boycott, legacy</li> </ul>	<p>Monarch, monarchy, legacy, politics, memorial, coronation, decade, government, political, tradition.</p>	<p>Significant, trading, products, population, produced, agricultural, manufactured, coal, iron, steel.</p>