






Nursery History Knowledge Goals

	<p>Know own history</p> <p>Know have developed from being a baby</p>
	<p>Police looked different in the past</p> <p>Police cars looked different to today. Describe the differences</p>
	<p>Pupils learn the phrase 'in the past' to say something happened a long time ago</p>
	<p>Know what doctors wore in the past</p> <p>Know what nurses wore in the past</p>
	<p>Know what castles were like in the past</p> <p>Know a castle is an old building</p>






Reception History Knowledge Goals

	<p>Police looked different in the past</p> <p>The uniform of the police was different (material)</p> <p>The equipment a police officer had was different</p>
	<p>Firefighters looked different in the past</p> <p>The uniform of a firefighter was different</p> <p>Women were not firefighters in the past</p> <p>The fire truck was different in the past</p>
	<p>A doctor looked different in the past</p> <p>A doctor wore different clothes in the past</p> <p>A doctor would use different medicines in the past</p> <p>A doctor would have different equipment. We use technology today</p>
	<p>A teacher looked different in the past. A teacher taught children but some children were not allowed to go to school</p> <p>A teacher's classroom room looked different in the past.</p> <p>A classroom has different equipment today: computers and whiteboards.</p>
	<p>A cook looked different in the past.</p> <p>A cook had different equipment in the past e.g. wooden spoon to beat eggs and we can use a whisk</p> <p>A cook's kitchen looked different in the past- we use electricity in our kitchens.</p>

Year 1 History Knowledge Goals Autumn

	<p>The Human Life Cycle mainly consists of six stages. They are simply; foetus, baby, child, adolescent, adult and old person.</p> <p>Pupils know the stages they have been through.</p>
	<p>Victorian toys were usually made from wood, metal, paper or china and they were mostly handmade. Modern toys are usually made from plastic, nylon or foam and are mostly produced in factories. Toys from the past were often unsafe as some were made with sharp edges and from unsafe materials.</p>
	<p>Old toys were usually made from materials such as wood, metal, glass and fabric. New toys are usually made from plastic. Lots of old and new toys can move in some way. They may even make sounds.</p>
	<p>Life in ancient times lacked the tools of technology that man knew in modern times, so people's lives were difficult and difficult in many ways. We now have tools and machines to make our lives much easier.</p>
	<p>We can find out many things about the people who used to live long ago, including where they used to stay, what they used to wear, how they used to earn money, etc. We can also find out the diet of people and the food they ate.</p>

Year 1 History Knowledge Goals Spring

	<p>Full name was Edith Louisa Cavell</p> <p>Born: 4th December 1865 in (Swardeston, Norfolk), England</p> <p>She was a trained nurse and served in WW1</p> <p>She is celebrated for saving the lives of soldiers from both sides without discrimination and for helping some 200 Allied soldiers escape from German-occupied Belgium during the First World War.</p>
	<p>A basic medical kit would include scalpels, tweezers, razors and scissors.</p> <p>They would carry catgut for suturing and gauze bandaging.</p> <p>syringes were made from metal and reused. They are now made from plastic and used only once.</p> <p>Asthma inhalers, Calpul and paracetamol were not readily available during WW1</p>
	<p>Injured and sick soldiers needed to be treated quickly so they could go back to fighting as soon as possible.</p> <p>Casualty stations were set up near battlefields, some by the Red Cross.</p> <p>Female volunteers worked as nurses and drove ambulances.</p>
	<p>She harboured fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and assisted them to escape from Belgium.</p> <p>Edith Cavell treated injured soldiers from both sides equally without prejudice and discrimination</p> <p>She was accused of committing treason, arrested and executed 12th October 1915</p>
	<p>Edith Cavell was a British nurse during the First World War. She is celebrated for saving the lives of soldiers from both sides</p> <p>She helped over 200 Allied soldiers escape from German- occupied Belgium.</p>

Year 1 History Knowledge Goals Summer

	<p>The local area is the place around us and is a particular place such as a neighbourhood or town. Hayes is our local area.</p>
	<p>The population had nearly doubled by 1911 and ten years later numbered over 6,303 people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . During the Second World War, Hayes was bombed many times, including 6 attacks. . The Elizabeth Line is fully open in May 2023
	<p>A place of worship is a specially designed space where people such come to perform acts of worship.</p> <p>We have many different types of places of worship in Hayes: Muslim Centre/mosque, gurdwara.</p> <p>We have had a church for a long time.</p>
	<p>Wood End Park Junior Mixed and Infants school was opened in 1930. During World War II, dogfights from the <u>Battle of Britain</u> could be seen from the school's playing fields.</p>
	<p>In the Domesday Book (1086), the Archbishop of Canterbury is named as lord of the manor.</p> <p>Until the 20th century, Hayes was made up of 5 villages - Hayes Town (also called Cotmans Town), Wood End, Botwell, Yeading and Hayes End.</p> <p>In the area, many flint tools have been found, as well as a Bronze Age axehead near Botwell and the remains of an Iron Age settlement at Heathrow Airport.</p>

The oldest building in Hayes is the parish church of St Mary the Virgin. The earliest parts of the church - chancel, nave and font - date from the 12th century.

Year 2 History Knowledge Goals Autumn - The Great Fire of London



The Great Plague of London happened in 1665 when King Charles II was King of England. The plague was caused by the spread of a bacteria from the bite of a rat
Signs and symptoms of the plague were fever, coughing and buboes (swelling) in the armpits and neck
Houses where someone had died from the plague were locked up and marked with a red cross



In 1665 people lived in filthy conditions which was the perfect habitat for rats
People thought cats and dogs spread the disease
People thought holding posies to their noses would stop them breathing in 'bad air'



The Great Fire of London started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 from Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane
The fire spread quickly because houses were made of wood and thatch, houses were built close together down narrow streets and there was a strong wind
There was no fire-brigade in 1666, they used buckets of water and fire hooks to pull down houses
St. Paul's Cathedral was burned down



Samuel Pepys is famous because he kept a diary
Samuel Pepys wrote about life during the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London
A diary entry is a primary source



The city of London was redesigned by Sir Christopher Wren
 Houses used to be made of wood and thatch and today are made of brick and stone
 St. Paul's Cathedral used to have a steeple and it was rebuilt with a dome
 Fire engines used to be a barrel of water on wheels and now we have the Metropolitan Fire Brigade

Year 2 History Knowledge Goals Spring - Significant People from the Past: Women in War



Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole lived in the 19th Century, the same as Edith Cavell (**Chronology**)
 Both Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole helped take care of soldiers during the Crimean War
 Florence Nightingale went against her parents to become a nurse (**Rebellion**), she cleaned Scutari Hospital and she was known as the 'Lady with the Lamp' because she took care of the soldiers during the night
 Mary Seacole set up a metal hut 'hotel', used herbal remedies to care for the soldiers and was known as 'Mother Seacole' by the soldiers



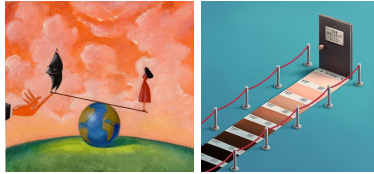
Florence Nightingale helped at Scutari Hospital during the Crimean War
 The hospital condition were filthy, soldiers slept on the floor and the food was rotten
 Florence cleaned the hospital, provided the soldiers with beds and healthy food (**Health and Medicine**)
 Florence trained nurses and made them wash their hands



Crimean War happened between 1853 - 1856
 The countries involved were Britain, Turkey, Sardinia and France versus Russia
 Crimea is a part of Ukraine, but it is governed by Russia (**Democracy**)
 The main causes for the war were Russia wanting to take control of the Middle East and religious differences
 500,000 soldiers died but more died because of diseases



Mary Seacole treated the wounded soldiers using herbal remedies
 Lemon to cure a cough, aloe vera to heal cuts and wounds, lemongrass to stop a fever and okra to treat boils
 Herbal remedies are plants, herbs and fruits used to cure illnesses and diseases



Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were both nurses but Florence Nightingale used modern medicine and Mary Seacole used herbal remedies (**Health and Medicine**)
 Florence Nightingale was treated poorly by the doctors when she first arrived at Scutari Hospital because she was a woman (**Gender Oppression**)
 Mary Seacole was not chosen as one of the nurses to go to Crimea because she was a black woman (**Race Oppression**)

Year 2 History Knowledge Goals Summer 1 - Monarchs Through Time



A monarch is a head of state - Britain's current monarch is King Charles III
 King Charles III coronation takes place on Saturday 6th May 2023 at Westminster Abbey
 Heir to the throne is Prince William
 The Line of Succession Laws changed in 2013 - the first-born child, son or daughter, has equal rights to the throne



History of the Tower of London
 The White Tower - King William I-King Henry III (1066-1189) - symbol of the King's power and used as a Royal Palace
 Medieval Tower - King John-King Richard II (1189-1399) - used as a zoo
 The Tudor Tower - King Henry VIII-Queen Elizabeth I (1485-1603) - a prison and place of execution
 Victorian Times - Queen Victoria (1837-1901) - the Royal Mint and a tourist attraction



King Henry VIII - King of England and Ireland (1509-1547)
 King during the Tudor Period known for having six wives.
 He started the Church of England where he was in charge because he wanted a divorce and the Pope, head of the Catholic Church, would not allow it.



Alfred successfully defended his Kingdom against the Vikings and made peace with them. To help protect his Kingdom from Viking attacks, he built forts and walled towns known as 'burhs'. He believed education was important and translated many texts from Latin to English so that people could read them. He was the only English King to gain the title 'the Great' because he was considered a strong and fair ruler.



Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years and this time is known as the Victorian age. Before her reign, many children had to work, but by the time she died more children were able to go to school. The Railway Age began during the Queen's reign, as well as the invention of photography (1838) and telephone (1876)