



History Handbook



"History is not a burden on the memory it is an illumination of the soul" – Lord Acton

Approved by: Headteacher & SLT

Last reviewed: April 2022

Next review: July 2023

Intent

History should spark a flame in children's curiosity about the past in Britain and the wider world, helping them to understand the diversity of human experience, through an in-depth chronological narrative.

Implementation

Why has the specific content knowledge been selected?

The National Curriculum gives a broad coverage for History. This allows us to be selective as to when the units of work are taught. We have designed the History curriculum to ensure it is well-sequenced, has a clear progression and end point. Reading and vocabulary is at the heart of the History curriculum and vocabulary is often repeated in specific subjects to ensure a deep understanding. We ensure to revise previous knowledge and provide sticky knowledge where possible, to make links between significant people and events.

Why is it taught in the order that it is?

In KS1 we focus on specific events in time/topics that are most appropriate for the age of children. Then from Year 3 onwards, it is taught in this way to ensure that knowledge is chronological and thorough, building upon our school timeline, so children have a secure understanding of periods of time and how life has changed.

How are History lessons taught at Gaskell Primary School?

The topics start with a vocabulary focus linked to the subject specific and topic specific words needed to ensure they can apply the knowledge and skills needed to make progress. Reading links are vital and we adapt a cross curricular approach to the topics. Knowledge organisers are used consistently structure the content which is being taught and these play an important part in the children's independent learning.

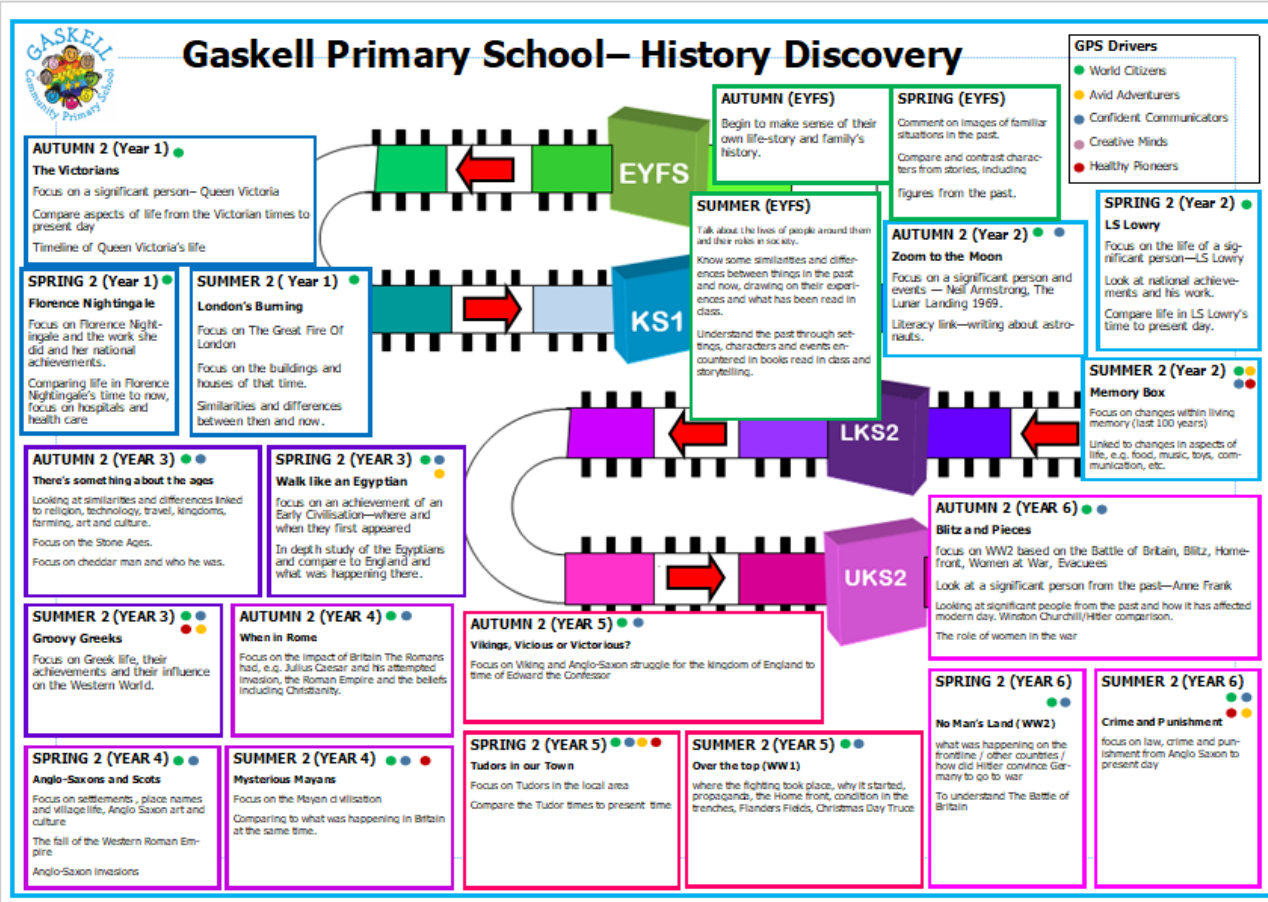
Impact

A secure knowledge and understanding of people, events and contexts from the historical periods taught.

A passion for history and enthusiasm in learning, which develops their sense of curiosity about the past and their understanding of how and why people interpret the past in different ways.

A respect for historical evidence and the ability to make critical use of it to support their explanations and judgements.

Curriculum Structure



History will be taught weekly to ensure children build up a variety of skills every half term. Some of the experiences we offer to our children include a fire service workshop linked to The Great Fire of London, visiting the Lowry Art Gallery and visiting the Stockport air raid museum. The topics we have chosen not only embed the National Curriculum, it is clearly outlined which of our Gaskell drivers the topic links to.

We introduce vocabulary specific for the topic as the first lesson so that the children are able to apply the vocabulary within their history lessons. This also gives the children the opportunity to use this vocabulary within other subjects linked with our topic such as literacy, art, computing.



Planning

We use the knowledge organisers to plan a sequence of lessons that build on from the previous lesson with a clear end point. We ensure that the skills outlined in the National Curriculum are covered within the topics and that we are continuously re-visiting previous learning. We do this by embedding the Rosenshine principals of learning. We also make explicit links to our school drivers to ensure the children understand that when they leave Gaskell they have experienced essential life skills such as being a confident communicator or an avid adventurer for example.

Florence Nightingale		Vocabulary Dozen	
chronology	The order of events in time	devoted	very loving to someone
health	to have no illness or injury	hygiene	making sure everything is clean so diseases don't spread
hospital	a place where people who are ill are looked after	infection	an illness caused by spreading germs
medicine	Treatment to make people feel better	past	having happened or gone by at an earlier time
patient	a person that is ill in hospital existing at this time; current	present	The award given to Florence for being an amazing nurse
Royal Red Cross	The time when Queen Victoria was in charge	Victorian	

Important people

Florence Nightingale (1820 - 1910)
Florence was born in Florence, Italy, in 1820. When she was 16, she heard a voice from God telling her to help people who were suffering. She became a nurse.

Mary Seacole (1805 - 1881)
Mary was born in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1805. She was a nurse who helped the sick and wounded, especially in the Crimean War.

Florence was known as 'The Lady of the Lamp'.

Florence received the Royal Red Cross Award

- She cared for the sick and injured soldiers in the Crimean war
- She used the lamp to make sure the patients were comfortable in the night. This is where she got the name 'The Lady with the Lamp' from
- She made sure hospitals were clean
- She made sure the patients were given healthy food and clean water
- She devoted her life to looking after sick people

Timeline: 1820, 1851, 1854, 1859, 1890

The Tudors in Our Area		THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
beheading	A punishment which resulted in your head being chopped off with an axe.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
Catholic	A member of the Catholic Church which is a Christian church. The Pope is the head of the church.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
divorce	The legal end of marriage.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
execution	Being put to death.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
gallows	A wooden structure where people were hung by a piece of rope around their necks.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
heir	The person next in line to the throne who will take over with the current King or Queen dies.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
monarch	A leader of a country e.g. a King or Queen.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
Protestant	A member of the Christian Church. This is separate from the Catholic church.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
punishment	Punishments for crimes could range from hanging, beheading, pressing, burning and boiling.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
reign	The time the King or Queen is on the throne.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
stocks	A block of wood with two holes for your hands and a hole for your head to go in. Local people threw rubbish and rotten food at the people in the stocks.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	
treason	A crime of betraying your country or monarch.	THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII	

Tudor Monarchs

Henry VII (1485-1509), Henry VIII (1509-1547), Edward VI (1547-1553), Mary I (1553-1558), Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

Tudor Crime and Punishment

There were no police during the Tudor times. However, laws were harsh and wrongdoing was severely punished. In Tudor times the punishments were very, very cruel. People believed if a criminal's punishment was severe and painful enough, the act would not be repeated and others would deter from crime as well.

Timeline: Viking Era (700-1100 AD), War of the Roses (1455-1487 AD), Tudor Era (1485-1603 AD), Victorian Era (1837-1901 AD)

Smithills Hall built 1336 AD, Hall (1st) Wood built 1591 AD

Assessment

We assess the children at the start and end of each topic which demonstrates their knowledge progression. We also use **INSIGHT** to assess essential skills that the children learn throughout their geography topics. The knowledge, understanding and skills specified in the National Curriculum should form the basis of learning objectives for each History topic and should be used to plan each topic.

The information you gather during each unit about the performance of individual children and groups will enable you to provide carefully tailored feedback, questioning, explanation and support, according to their needs. When each unit has been completed, teacher assessments (0, 1 and 2) are updated on **INSIGHT** which is in line with our skills progression document. Learning Journey's and (where appropriate) Seesaw will also be used to support objectives and showcase evidence.