

AUTUMN TERM YEAR 2
Castles, kings and queens

NC Requirements for History	Knowledge	Skills
<p>Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally</p> <p>Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Link to Nursery-Toys Link to Reception – What's happened to me since I was a baby? Link to Y1 – What was the first type of transport? Link to Y3 – What was Britain like thousands of years ago? Link to Y6 – How did Queen Victoria impact people's lives in Britain?</p> <p><u>General historical vocabulary to use</u> Order, compare, similar, different, fact, opinion, artefact, event, source, evidence, question, cause, consequences, reason, connections, century, decade, living memory, different period of time.</p> <p>The first castles were built by the Normans. The Normans introduced the first proper castles, starting with the wooden Motte and Bailey castles, to England following their victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.</p> <p>Parts of a castle: bailey, turret, keep, moat, battlement, portcullis, tower, drawbridge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castles were built to protect the people inside • Castles were damp and cold places to live in • Archers protected the castle by using windows to fire from • The biggest castle in England is Windsor where the Queen lives • Castles were built on hills to made them harder to attack • There are about 1,500 castles in England • Conisbrough Castle in Doncaster was built in 1180 <p><u>Key vocabulary</u> Monarch: A monarch is a king or queen, an emperor or a sultan. Parliament: This is where politicians meet to decide laws. Succession: This is the order in which a monarch's family will take over the throne. Coronation: The ceremony when a new king or queen is crowned. Revolt: to stop doing what someone is telling you to do Rebellion: a group of people who stop doing what the government or royalty is telling them to do Magna Carta: This was a list of promises to make England a safe and fair place to live. https://vimeo.com/122334367</p> <p><u>Beyond living memory vocabulary</u> Significant nationally, globally, commemorate, festivals, anniversaires, remembrance, parliament, aspect of life</p> <p><u>Significant individuals</u> Contribution, national, international, achievements, monarch, reign, coronation, explorer, inventor, impact, museum, buildings</p> <p>Significant monarchs: 1066: William I 1199: King John 1292: Edward I 1483: Richard III 1509: Henry VIII</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can use words and phrases like: before, after, past, present, then and now • I can explain what they did earlier and what they did later • I can recount the life of someone famous from Britain who lived in the past. <p>Skills vocabulary Observation Sequence Contrast Research Using sources Question Discuss Compare and contrast Make connections Making conclusions.</p>

AUTUMN TERM YEAR 2
Castles, kings and queens

	<p>1558: Elizabeth I 1603 James I 1625: Charles I 1837: Victoria 1952: Elizabeth II</p> <p>William I came from France. He killed King Harold in 1066 and took over England, becoming known as 'William the Conqueror'. There is a tapestry, called the Bayeux Tapestry that shows the Battle of Hastings and Harold being killed by an arrow in his eye!</p> <p>King John was believed to be a mean, violent man who took advantage of the English people. John decided to spend a lot of money in battle in France and raised taxes to pay for the weapons, soldiers and equipment he needed. People decided to revolt, leading to John agreeing to sign the Magna Carta. This was a list of promises that would make England a safe and fair place to live.</p> <p>Edward I was given the nickname 'Longshanks' because he was very tall. He was also called the 'Hammer of the Scots' as he spent years fighting wars with Scotland.</p> <p>Richard III is often remembered for being a cruel and unkind king. Some people think he killed his nephews to become king. He is also famous because nobody knew where he was buried until his skeleton was discovered in a car park in 2012.</p> <p>Henry VIII was desperate for a son, so when his wife Katherine of Aragon gave birth to a baby girl, he divorced her. In doing so, he split England from the Catholic Church and created the Church of England. Henry had a total of six wives. He divorced two and beheaded two!</p> <p>Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII. She never married, although she said she was married to her country.</p> <p>James I was King of Scotland as James VI, and King of England and King of Ireland as James I. He was the first monarch to be called the King of Great Britain. Elizabeth I had died without any children, so the English agreed to have a Scottish monarch. He was the target of the Gunpowder Plot.</p> <p>Charles I was in power when a civil war started in England when people fought over who should rule the country. An English General, Oliver Cromwell, took charge for the next 11 years after having Charles' head chopped off!</p> <p>Victoria is the second longest reigning monarch in British history. She married her cousin, Albert, and they had nine children together. When Albert died, Victoria spent the rest of her life (for forty years) wearing black clothes.</p> <p>Elizabeth II recently became the longest reigning monarch in British history. Her coronation was the first to be shown on television.</p> <p>What was the Gunpowder Plot? The Gunpowder Plot was a plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament. Who was involved in the plot? Robert Catesby, Guy Fawkes, Thomas Percy, and five of their friends were involved. Why were they plotting? Under the rule of James I, Catholics were treated unfairly. The plotters were all Catholic and wanted King James removed from the throne.</p>	
--	---	--

AUTUMN TERM YEAR 2
Castles, kings and queens

	<p>How was the plot stopped? A letter was sent to Lord Monteagle, who was due to go to the Houses of Parliament, warning him of the plot. He told the king, who sent guards to search the cellars. They found Guy Fawkes and gunpowder.</p> <p>Why do we celebrate Bonfire Night? King James I ordered that people should celebrate his survival on the 5th November. To this day, people still light bonfires and burn 'guys' (puppets made of straw, named after Guy Fawkes) to celebrate.</p> <p><u>Transport:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Henry VIII was carried around in a sedan chair—it took four strong chairmen to carry him towards the end of his life.• Horse and carriage was the most common way to travel until the invention of the motor car. In the sixteenth century, monarchs like Henry VIII and Elizabeth I might have covered just ten miles a day when travelling. Unreliable roads, changeable weather and a large entourage all combined to make journeys on horseback slow and difficult.• Passage by sea offered a faster alternative to travel over land. Charles II was a keen sailor and owned 27 yachts which he used for racing and leisure, as well as crossing the English Channel.• Long-distance travel became considerably cheaper and easier in the nineteenth century with the advent of the railway and the steamship, and royals began to journey further afield more frequently. Many of Queen Victoria's children undertook tours abroad to prepare them for their future responsibilities, with Albert Edward, Prince of Wales travelling as far afield as Canada, India and Egypt. Queen Victoria herself frequently travelled to France.• In 1855, a new mode of transport, the Royal Train, was established, bringing greater comfort and speed to long-distance journeys.• In 1953, the Royal Yacht Britannia was launched and for over 44 years transported The Queen and Royal Family on official visits around the world.• In 1977, Queen Elizabeth II first travelled with Concorde, the supersonic passenger airliner. Concorde had a maximum speed of over twice the speed of sound but was retired in 2003, due to safety factors. Today she travels with The Queen's Helicopter Flight the Royal Air Force or commercial flights. <p>https://www.rct.uk/collection/themes/trails/royal-travel/modes-of-transport</p>	
--	---	--

AUTUMN TERM YEAR 2
Castles, kings and queens

NC Requirements for Geography	Knowledge	Skills
<p><u>Locational knowledge</u> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>Link to Nursery Ourselves Link to Nursery-Living Things Link to Reception-Where do I live? Link to Reception-Why is my house different to a farm? Link to Y2 – Would you rather live in Britain or Brazil? Link to Y2 – Do all explorers need the same equipment?</p> <p>Doncaster is in the county of South Yorkshire in the country of England, part of the United Kingdom, which is in the continent of Europe.</p> <p>The UK is bordered by four seas: to the south by the English Channel; to the east by the North Sea; to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>There are castles that you can visit in all the of the capital cities of the UK. For example, Windsor Castle, near London; Edinburgh Castle in Scotland; Cardiff Castle in Wales and Belfast Castle in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>There are also many other castles around the UK. Some castles near to Doncaster are Conisbrough Castle, Lincoln Castle and York Castle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can find where I live on a map of the UK • I can use 4 points of a compass • I can locate some of the main towns and cities in the UK on a map

NC Requirements for Science	Knowledge	Skills
<p><u>Use of everyday materials</u> Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</p> <p>Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials</p>	<p>Link to Y3-What do fossils show us?</p> <p><u>Everyday Materials</u></p> <p>Material means the 'stuff' that objects are made out of, such as wood, plastic, metal, glass, rubber, fabric.</p> <p>Different materials have different properties, such as:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways • I can observe closely, using simple equipment • I can perform simple tests • I can identify and classify

AUTUMN TERM YEAR 2
Castles, kings and queens

<p>can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</p>	<p>• Transparent: a material you can see through • Opaque: a material you can't see through • Stable: when an object is not likely to overturn or fall down because it is firmly fixed -Flexible: when a material can be bent or pressed without breaking -Waterproof: when it doesn't let water through or go soggy</p> <p>• Natural: a material found in nature • Man-made: a material that does not occur naturally</p> <p>Designers think carefully about the properties of materials to make sure they choose the best material for the job. For example, a raincoat must be waterproof and a window to look out of must be transparent.</p> <p>Famous inventors: John Dunlop: Born in 1840; an expert in rubber; invented the first inflatable tyre. Charles Macintosh: Born in 1766; invented the first waterproof fabric; the 'mac' raincoat is named after him. John McAdam: Born in 1756, he invented building roads with a smooth, hard surface. This way of building roads is still used and is called 'macadamisation'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can use my observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions• I can gather and record data to help in answering questions.
--	---	--