

Horton St Michael's - Year A History Overview

Autumn - Times Gone By - The Tudors

<u>NC Objectives</u>	<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
<p>National Curriculum Objectives:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a local history study: a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality.</li> <li>a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.</li> <li>a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</li> </ul>	<p><b>Timeline:</b>            The Tudor period lasted from 1485-1603...            1485-1509. HENRY VII (1457-1509) Reigned 1485-1509            1509 — 1547. HENRY VIII (1491-1547) Reigned 1509-1547            1547 — 1553. EDWARD VI (1537-1553) Reigned 1547-1553            1553 — 1558. MARY I (1516-1558) Reigned 1553-1558            1558 — 1603. ELIZABETH I (1533-1603)</p> <p><b>Comparing children now vs children then:</b>            For poor Tudor children childhood was harsh and short-lived, and children had to grow up fast. Poor people, including children, worked six days a week. Poor children weren't educated because their job was to bring money in for their family.            Although life was better for wealthy children, it was very different to how children live today. Only wealthy Tudor families could send their boys to grammar schools, due to the high fees. Boys started aged eight and were regularly beaten by schoolmasters. At age 12, noble girls could marry and boys at 14. Wealthy Tudors wanted everyone to know they had money and publicly showed off their wealth through their food and clothes.</p> <p><b>LITTLE MORETON HALL</b>            Little Moreton Hall was built for a wealthy local man, William Moreton, between 1504-1508 to be occupied as his family home. It was built extravagantly to be a status of wealth and power. Now it is a tourist attraction which is owned by the National Trust and is open to visitors.</p> <p><b>The structure of the hall includes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A courtyard - a central point within the grounds of the hall is a square courtyard that the building wraps around.</li> <li>Great hall - The great hall is the largest room and would have been used as a focal point and to welcome guests and visitors. The Great Hall's roof is supported by arch-braced trusses which are decorated with carved motifs including dragons.</li> <li>Moat - The house stands on an island surrounded by a 33-foot (10 m) wide moat which was probably dug in the 13th or 14th century to enclose an earlier building on the site. There is no evidence that the moat served any defensive purpose, and as with many other moated sites it was probably intended as a <b>status symbol</b>.</li> <li>Black and white timber cladding - Diagonal oak braces that create chevron and rhombus patterns adorn the outside of the building. The herringbone pattern with quatrefoils</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tudor (times)</b> - the House of Tudor was an English royal house and the Tudor times relates to when the Tudor family held the throne from the accession of Henry VII in 1485 until the death of Elizabeth I in 1603.</p> <p><b>Henry VIII</b> - was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. Henry is best known for his six marriages.</p> <p><b>Elizabeth I</b> - was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death on 24 March 1603. Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor.</p> <p><b>William Shakespeare</b> - was an English playwright, poet, and actor during the Tudor times.</p> <p><b>Lifestyle</b> - the way in which a person lives.</p> <p><b>Monarch</b> - the head of state for life until they die. A king, queen, emperor etc.</p> <p><b>Reign</b> - the time in which a monarch rules. The king or queen reign over the country.</p> <p><b>Local history</b> - looking at past events</p>

	<p>present at the rear is a typical feature of 15th-century work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chapel - the hall features a chapel and shows a dedication to their faith during Tudor times by having a place of worship at home.</li> <li>- Windows - Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible. Little Moreton Hall has over 30,000 individual leaded panes of glass.</li> </ul> <p><b>Children will be given the opportunity to apply these skills across the lessons, visit Little Moreton Hall (as a local site of historical significance) and work with a range of historical sources to research, answer questions and question the validity of them.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place the Tudor reign on a timeline and explore the Tudor family tree.</li> <li>• Think about what life was like for children in Tudor times, investigating the differences between rich and poor lifestyles.</li> <li>• Compare my life with that of a Tudor child using my new knowledge of rich and poor lifestyles.</li> <li>• Study the impact of the Tudor reign in the local area: consider the significance of Little Moreton Hall during the Tudor reign and its impact in the local area. Why was it important? Is it important now? Why and has its importance changed?</li> <li>• Who were the Tudor monarchs and what was their impact on our country and our local area?</li> </ul>	<p>that are important to our local area.</p> <p><b>Hall</b> - In some regions of England "hall" can also refer to a large country house, sometimes a stately home or manor house.</p> <p><b>Quatrefoils</b> - A quatrefoil is a decorative element which is formed by the overall outline of four partially overlapping circles of the same diameter. It is found in art, architecture, heraldry and traditional Christian symbolism.</p> <p><b>Chevron</b> - a V-shaped line or stripe.</p> <p><b>Rhombus</b> - a quadrilateral all of whose sides have the same length.</p> <p><b>Moat</b> - a deep, wide <u>ditch</u> surrounding a castle, hall, fort, or town which is typically filled with water.</p>
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Spring Term - Why do we remember people? Lord Shaftsbury and Dr Barnardo

<u>NC Objectives</u>	<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
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NC - History -  
KS2

Pupils should be  
taught about:

- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (a turning point in British history)
- Non-statutory - A significant turning point in British history.

- Know that the Victorian period started in 1837 and ended in 1901.
- Put the Victorian period on a timeline and be able to discuss terms on the timeline such as AD, BC and concurrent. Add other periods and events I have studied to the timeline.
- Know that most children in Victorian times did not go to school; instead they went to work to help support their families financially.
- Know that common jobs for children were working down the coal mines, in factories or even as chimney sweeps. Children worked long hours for little pay, often in dangerous conditions.
- Know about Lord Shaftesbury's role in the improvement of working conditions for poor children.
- Know some of the Acts that Lord Shaftesbury brought in - E.g 1847 The ten hours act - no child should work more than ten hours a day.
- Know that a workhouse was a huge building built for very poor people to live and work.
- Know what conditions and a typical day were like in the workhouse.
- Know that Dr Thomas Barnardo felt that workhouses were the wrong places for children and so from 1867 onwards, he led the way in setting up proper children's homes.
- Know key facts from the lives of Shaftesbury and Barnardo, such as:  
**Barnardo** - When he was sixteen years old, he decided he wanted to become a Protestant medical missionary in China. He moved to London in order to train to be a doctor. He studied at the London Hospital, but never actually completed the course to earn a doctorate. Although he is known as 'Doctor' Barnardo, he never actually qualified as a doctor. During his time in London, Thomas Barnardo became interested in the lives of the Victorian poor.  
**Shaftesbury** - Until his father's death in 1851, he was known as Lord Ashley. Lord Ashley didn't have a very happy childhood. He hardly saw his parents and he had an unpleasant time at the Manor House School in Chiswick. He did get on well with the housekeeper, Maria Mills. She used to tell him stories from the Bible to cheer him up when he was unhappy.
- Know the impact that Lord Shaftesbury and Dr Barnardo had on lots of peoples lives, including the work that Barnardo's still does today.

**Politician** - A person who helps make decisions and rules for the country, usually by being part of the government.

**Reform** - A change made to improve how something works, like making schools, laws, or jobs better and fairer.

**Working conditions (Victorian era)** - What it was like for people to do their jobs in Victorian times, including the hours they worked, how safe it was, and how much they got paid.

**Orphan** - A child whose parents have died.

**Orphanage** - A special home where orphans lived and were cared for.

**Philanthropist** - A kind person who uses their money or time to help other people, especially those in need.

**Mine** - A deep hole or tunnel dug into the ground to find things like coal, iron, or other minerals.

**Workhouse** - A place in Victorian times where very poor people could live and work in exchange for food and shelter.