KS1 History 2 Year Knowledge Cycle

Cycle 1				
	Chronology	**Evidence**	**Characteristics**	**Key Vocabulary**
Significant events beyond living Memory – Great Fire of London (1666)	Sunday 2nd September 1666 The fire starts at around 1 a.m. Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his diary. Monday 3rd September 1666 The fire gets very close to the Tower of London Tuesday 4th September 1666 St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire Wednesday 5th September 1666 The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly. Thursday 6th September 1666 The fire is finally put out. Thousands of people are left homeless.	When and where did the fire start? The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.. How did people try to put the fire out? People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading. How and when was the fire put out? By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames. What happened after the fire was put out? Key People Samuel Peyps, Sir Christopher Wren, King Charles II	Why did the fire spread so quickly? In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread King Charles II ordered that buildings should be rebuilt from brick or stone and that streets should be made wider. This was to stop another fire from spreading like the Great Fire of London did.	17th Century From the year 1601 to 1700. The Great Fire of London happened in the 17th century, in 1666. Diary A book that people write about their lives in. Rebuilt Building something again after it's been broken or destroyed. St Paul's Cathedral A very large church in London. St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt after the fire.
Historical Events/People through History Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) and LS Lowry (1887-1976)	Key dates for Class timeline Thomas Gainsborough - 14 May 1727 – 2 August 1788 Became the favourite painter of King George 3rd C.S.Lowry - 1 November 1887 - 23 February 1976	Looking at artists work and comparing the content - Gainsborough painted countryside landscapes near to where we live, whereas Lowry painted cityscapes in Salford, Manchester. They had very different styles, Lowry's people were much less detailed than those in Gainsborough's paintings	Comparison between the two artists – where did they live? Why did this mean that they painted different things?	Landscape Painting – Painting of a landscape, either countryside or cityscape Portrait Painting – Painting of a person, usually depicting a 'close up' of a single person
Compare Significant Significant individuals who have contributed to national achievements.	Mary Seacole 1805-1881 λMary was born in Jamaica. λHer father was a Scottish soldier and her mother was a Jamaican nurse and healer. λWhen she was 12, she helped her mother run a boarding house in Kingston for sick and injured soldiers. λIn 1836, Mary married Edwin Seacole. λOn hearing news of British soldiers going off to Russia to fight in the Crimean War she wanted to help. λIn 1866 she set off to the Crimea on a ship stocked with medical supplies. λShe opened a "British Hotel" near to the battlefields. It was a place where	Florence Nightingale The soldiers called her 'The lady with the lamp' because she walked around the wards at night with a lantern. The rules in hospitals today are reflected in the early knowledge of both nurses	Mary Seacole: A Jamaican nurse who travelled the world helping others. She nursed soldiers in the Crimean War. Scutari - When they arrived, the nurses found the army hospital in Scutari in a terrible state. It was overcrowded and filthy, with blocked drains, broken toilets and rats running everywhere. Disease spread quickly. Florence Nightingale: A British nurse who improved hospitals and saved soldiers lives The Florence Nightingale medal recognises exceptional courage and devotion to victims of	Autobiography – a book about a person's life British Hotel – a hut close to the battlefields where soldiers could rest and buy hot food, drink and equipment. Mary treated and cared for sick and wounded soldiers here Disease – a change in a person's body which stops the person from doing normal things Doctress – a female doctor Herbal remedies – medicine which has ingredients from parts of a plant Infection – bad germs in the body

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– /Florence Nightingale Mary Seacole (1805-1881)	soldiers could rest and buy hot food, drinks and equipment. λMary used the money spent there to help treat and care for sick and wounded soldiers. λShe received a number of medals for her bravery from governments in different countries. λMary so was caring, Florence Nightingale 1820-1910 λShe was born in 1820 in Italy. λHer family moved to England when she was just a baby. λShe believed that God wanted her to spend her life looking after people so she became a nurse. λWhen the Crimean War started Florence went to look after the soldiers who had been hurt. λ λFlorence spent her life trying to make hospitals better places for everybody. λThe Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses. λFlorence 'changed the world' by changing how sick people were cared for across Britain and the world. λShe was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in 1883.		armed conflict or natural disaster. It also recognises exemplary service or a pioneering spirit in the areas of public health or nursing education The changes in health and cleanliness in hospitals The development of understanding of how diseases were spread and infections caused	Patient – a person being looked after or cared for Monarch A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire. Scutari – A place on the Asian coast Disease A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal, or plant. Infection An illness caused by spreading germs. Crimean War The war where Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale served as nurses. Hygiene Activities which help to maintain good health especially through cleanliness. health Health is defined as keeping your body working at its best. Exercise An activity requiring physical effort, carried out to sustain or improve health

Cycle 2

	Chronology	Evidence	Characteristics	Key Vocabulary
Events beyond living history – the first aeroplane flights	1000 BCE – First kites Kites are invented in China. 852 BCE – A king tries to fly -The English King Bladud is apparently killed attempting to fly. 1485–1500 – da Vinci designs planes - Leonardo da Vinci designs flying machines. 1709 – Model glider design - Bartolomeu Laurenço de Gusmao designs a model glider. 1783 – Hot air balloon flight The first untethered manned hot air balloon flight was on 21 November 1783 in Paris, France in a balloon created by the Montgolfier brothers. 1843 – Biplane design - George Cayley's biplane design is published. 1895 – Biplane gliders - Otto Lilienthal flies biplane gliders. 1903 – First powered flight - Orville and Wilbur Wright make the first recorded powered,	The Wright brothers were the first people to invent, build and fly the world's first successful aeroplane Important migration The regular movement of birds and wildlife from one part of the world to another and back again Over 10,000 Spitfire planes were produced at the Castle Bromwich factory and were influential to the success of Britain and its allies in WW2 The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are a few species of bird that do not travel migrate such as partridges. Birds migrate to survive. The Wright brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright were American mechanics and inventors of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, who achieved the first sustained flight of a heavier-than-air machine — what we today call an aeroplane. Their flight was made at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903. Kitty Hawk Kitty Hawk is a town in Dare County, North Carolina. Kitty Hawk became world-famous after the Wright brothers made the first controlled powered airplane flights at	The three seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, Irish Sea and the Celtic sea Sir Frank Whittle invented the turbojet engine. This allowed planes to fly higher, faster and further than previous types of engine. These engines are used today to take us on holiday.	Pilot The operator of an aircraft. Runway A smooth, level strip on which airplanes take off and land. Passport A document that shows which country a person is from. Airport A large area of level land where airplanes can land and take off. Country A large area of land where people live under the same government Atlas A book of maps, tables, or charts. Inventors Someone who creates something new Migration The regular movement of birds and wildlife from one part of the world to another and back again Hot air balloon A bag made of thin material that is inflated with hot air, causing it to rise and float in the sky. Helicopter A type of aircraft that is held in the air and moved along by spinning blades attached to its top side. Travel To journey from place to place. Airplane A machine that can fly because of the force of air upon its wings

	sustained and controlled flight in a heavier-than-air flying machine. 1904 – First powered flight in New Zealand Richard Pearse from New Zealand makes his first recorded powered flight of more than a few seconds, though witnesses contend his first flight may have been just before the Wright brothers.	Kill Devil Hills, four miles (6 km) south of the town, on December 17, 1903. The Wright flyer The Wright Flyer (often retrospectively referred to as Flyer I or 1903 Flyer) was the first successful heavier-than-air powered aircraft. Today, the airplane is exhibited in the National Air and Space Museum in Washington D.C.		
Significant individuals who have contributed to international achievements – Neil Armstrong	1930: Neil Armstrong born. 1946: Got his first pilot's licence. 1962: Became an astronaut. 1966: Had his first space flight. 1969: Apollo 11 mission and first on the moon. 1971: Resigned from NASA. 2005: Neil Armstrong biography published. 2012: Neil Armstrong died.	The mission to space was called Apollo 11. The Apollo 11 rocket was called Saturn V (Saturn 5). Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins were also part of the Apollo 11 mission. The moon's surface is made up of dirt and rocks. The moon has many craters which have been made by meteors. Neil Armstrong was launched into space on 16 July 1969. Neil Armstrong was born on August 5, 1930 and died in 2012. He was 82	NASA Neil Armstrong was an astronaut who worked for NASA(National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Important Dates: Neil was born the oldest of 3 children in Ohio U.S.A. Neil Armstrong died on the twenty-fifth of August 2012 aged 82. Continent: North America Space Mission: Neil was Commander of the Apollo 11 space mission to be the first crew to orbit and land on the moon. Moon Landing: Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon. Famous Quotes: "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." "The Eagle has landed." Crew members of the Apollo 11 Crew of Apollo 11 were Neil Armstrong and two other astronauts. Their names were Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins. Ocean: Apollo 11 landed in the Pacific Ocean on their return to Earth.	Astronaut An astronaut or cosmonaut is a person that travels into space. Moon The Moon orbits (goes around) the Earth. Solar system Our solar system consists of the sun and the 8 planets that orbit it. NASA The group of people in America in charge of flights into space. Space The area that contains everything outside of the earth. Planet A large natural object that orbits a star. The Earth is a planet. Neil Armstrong The first man to walk on the moon. Mission An important job to be completed. Apollo 11 The spaceflight that first landed humans on the moon.
Changes within living memory - Toys		Old Toys often wooden ,usually mechanical or moved by hand ,usually handmade New Toys often plastic usually need batteries usually made by machine	My grandparents toys were usually made from wood and metal. Some toys have been used across generations used to play with, such as scooters, teddy bears, or (more recently), mobile phones They are the same toy, but just look different. There are many similarities and differences between old and new toys - this can be down to how they move and what they are made from. Lego has changed over time, moving from a few simple bricks to custom sets with lots of different pieces	after later in time than, or behind in order approximately about; almost exactly before at an earlier time; in the past chronology the order of events in time current of or happening in the present time differences the condition of being different from or not like during throughout the entire time of era a period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event. generation a group of people: children, parents, grandparents, etc. handmade made by hand or with hand tools, rather than by machine new having recently arrived, been produced, or come into being now at this time or in these times often at many times old having existed for many years; not new. past having happened or gone by at an earlier time

				plastic a material which is light in weight and does not break easily
				present existing at this time; current
				similarity likeness then soon after;
				next usually most common or expected
				wood the material which forms the trunks and branches of trees

History is taught for a half term block every term