



Subject: History

Year Group: Year 1

Term: Autumn 1

Main strands within this History unit

Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To explain what is meant by the government.• Understanding the role of this at specific time periods.• Understanding and explaining the impact this has on society today, particularly focusing on British history.• Identifying and explaining the impact of significant people within the government at different time periods.
Monarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand what is meant by the monarchy.• To identify how the monarchy has changed.• To compare different monarchs and how these were ruled.• To explain the impact the monarchy has on society today (particularly focusing on British history).
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand what is meant by religion.• To understand how religion has affected historical events.• To identify changes to religions throughout history and the reasons behind these changes.• To explain the impact religion has on society today (particularly focusing on British history).
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To explain what is meant by communication.• To compare different types of communication within historical events.• To identify how communication has changed and the reasons behind these changes.• To explain the impact changes to communication have had on society today (particularly focusing on British history).
Chronology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To explain what is meant by chronology.• Identifying when significant time periods arose.• Ordering and comparing significant events with other historical events on the timeline.• Using timelines to demonstrate knowledge before and after AD.• Explaining the impact of when significant events arose and how they have developed over time until today (focusing particularly on British history).



Jerry Clay Academy
Subject Unit Overview

Subject: History

Year Group: Year 1

Term: Autumn 1

Core Learning of This Unit:

- **To develop knowledge and awareness of changes to buildings in History, predominantly looking at changes to castles**
- Motte and Bailey castles were the earliest type of castle in England. They were built after 1066 by the Normans who came from France.
- Castles were built to control the surrounding area, to defend against enemy attack and to launch weapons to attack the enemy.
- Early castles were made of wood and later castles, including keep and bailey, were made of stone. How castles were built and the materials used changed over time.
- Sandal Castle in Wakefield is a ruined medieval, motte and bailey castle.
- Other castles in Britain include Edinburgh castle, Windsor castle and Warwick castle.
- To know the roles in the castle of the Lord and Lady, Knights, Squires, Cook, Stewards, Servants, Chaplains and Musicians

Prior Learning:

- Children show a basic understanding of things that happened in the past (this may just be in the last few days and weeks).
- Knowledge of castles as settings in fairy stories
- Children are starting to ask questions and answer questions linked to a topic.
- Queen Elizabeth II is our Queen and celebrated her Platinum Jubilee in 2022

National Curriculum Statements:

- Pupils should be taught about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.
- Pupils should be taught about 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.
- Significant historical events, people and places in their locality

Key Vocabulary:

Arrow loop - A narrow vertical slit in a castle wall from which arrows could be fired.
Attack- to hurt something
Bailey - An area surrounded by a wooden fence, where soldiers and servants lived.
Barbican - Part of the outer walls of a castle. Used to help defend a gateway into a castle.
Battlements - Found at the top of a castle's walls, with openings to shoot through and raised sections for protection.
Defence- protecting something
Keep - The strongest part of the castle. This was built on top of the motte and was often lived in by the owner of the castle.
Moat - A deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, often filled with water.
Monarch- A King or Queen that rules over somewhere
Motte - A tall steep sided hill on which the keep was built.
Portcullis - A strong, heavy spiked barrier that can be lowered to block an entrance
Tower - A tall narrow building forming part of a castle.

Significant People
Queen Elizabeth

Elizabeth II was the most recent Queen of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms. Elizabeth was born in London, the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and she was educated privately at home.