



Year 1

History Focus

Toys Present and Past

dolls



teddy bears



board games



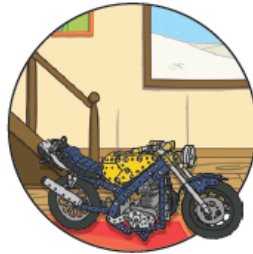
doll house



ball and cup



Meccano



Key Knowledge

How long have toys existed?

Toys have existed for thousands of years. They were made out of the materials that were available at the time.

What were the toys and what were they made of in the Victorian age?

Rich Victorians played with toys such as clockwork trains and rocking horses whilst poorer children played with home made toys e.g. peg dolls and wooden block boats.

What are modern toys made of? How are modern toys different?

Modern toys are mainly made of plastic and lots of toys are powered by electricity. Look at the differences in materials and designed used across the timeline.

Who are significant people who made/invented toys?

Richard Steiff based one of his toy designs on a bear he saw at the zoo. And started making teddy bears (1902) Ole Kirk Christiansen called his toy company 'Lego' in 1939. Ruth Handler invented the Barbie doll in 1959. She named the doll after her daughter Barbara.

Key Vocabulary

Toys: something for a child or children to play with.

Timeline: a list of important events arranged in the order in which they happened.

Past: gone by in time or no longer exists.

Present: exists or is happening now.

Victorian: a time period during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Era: a period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.

Material: what the toy is made of wood/plastic/metal, etc.

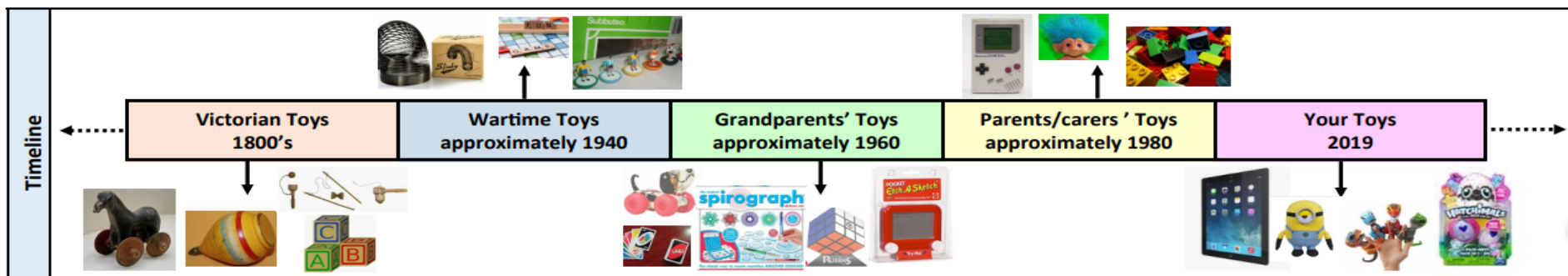
Mechanical: operated by a machine.

Handmade: made by hand or with hand tools, rather than by machine.

Similarities: the quality or state of being alike in some way or ways.

Differences: what makes a toy unlike another.

Timeline of Key Events





Year 1

History Focus

Kings and Queens

Key Knowledge

- To understand what a monarch is and the qualities needed to be a good monarch.
- To find out about some important British monarchs.
- To find out how the title of king or queen is inherited.
- To understand how to use a family tree.
- To find out about how family history, such as Queen Victoria's and my own family, can be represented.
- To learn about the life and death of Richard III and find out about some key facts about the life of Richard III.
- To find out about royal events and how monarchs celebrated (e.g. coronations, banquets etc.)
- To find out about Queen Victoria and Elizabeth I.
- To compare the lives and events of Queen Victoria and Elizabeth I.



Key Vocabulary

Monarch: A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire such as a king or queen

Reign: The period of one monarch's rule.

Chronological: A list of events in time order.

Coronation: The ceremony of crowning a king or queen Heir A person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.

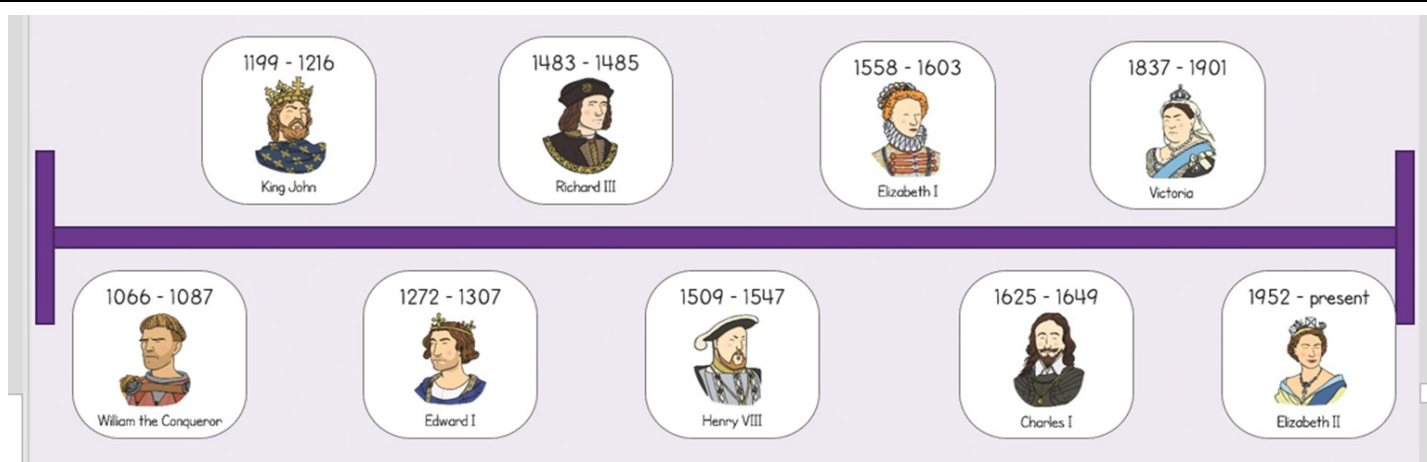
Jubilee: A particular anniversary of an event, usually denoting the 25th, 40th, 50th, 60th, or 70th anniversary of the reign of a king or queen.

Elizabeth I: was Queen of England and Ireland for 45 years (1558 to 1603).

Queen Elizabeth II: is the current Queen of Great Britain. She is the longest reigning monarch ever in Britain.

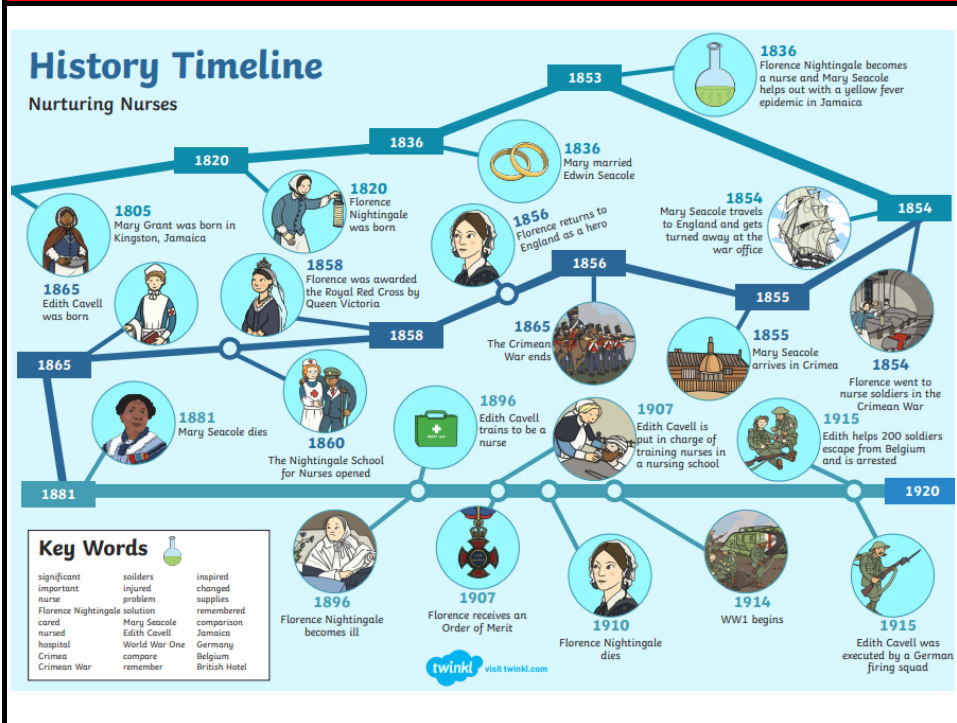
Queen Victoria: Victoria became Queen in 1837 when she was only 18 years old.

Timeline of Key Events





Timeline of Key Events



Key Vocabulary

Disease: a condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal, or plant.

Infection: the act or process of passing on or introducing a germ, illness, or disease.

Germ: a tiny organism that causes a disease in a plant or animal.

Anaesthetic: medicine is given to a patient to stop them feeling pain in an operation. (Antiseptic used for cleaning wounds to stop infections.)

Crimean War: a war fought between Russia on one side, and France, the United Kingdom and Turkey on the other side.

Nurse: a person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital or doctor's office.

Soldier: a person who fights for a cause.

Significant: having consequence or importance.

Important: powerful or having great influence.

Inspired: influence someone to do something.

Problem: a question or condition that is difficult to understand or to deal with.

Solution: the act or process of solving a problem or question.

Compare: to note or describe the similarities or differences of.

Hospital: a place where sick or hurt people go to find care or help.

Injured: to be harmed or wounded.

Key Knowledge

Who is significant?

A significant person is someone who changed events at the time they lived; improved people's lives or made them worse; changed people's ideas; had a long lasting impact on their country or the world.

Who was Florence Nightingale?

Florence Nightingale (1820–1910). She was a nurse and worked in hospitals, looking after soldiers. Florence was unhappy with the conditions in hospitals, so worked hard to make them better. She is known for improving the quality of care in hospitals. Florence is known as the lady with the lamp.

Who was Mary Seacole?

Mary Seacole was born in 1805 in Jamaica and she died in 1881 in London. In 1854 she decided she wanted to care for soldiers fighting in the Crimean War. Mary wanted to help with Florence Nightingale's work. She opened the British Hotel and cared for soldiers, fed them and treated them. Mary became known as Mother Seacole.