

History

Year 1

Term by Term Coverage

Fairisle Infant and Nursery School



Expect Success

Autumn 1: up, up and away

Can you say what we will be learning about in our topic 'All About Me!'?

By the end of this term, children should know:

- Learning about the differences and similarities between aeroplanes today and flight in the past.
- Understanding how aeroplanes were invented.
- Who key figures are linked to flight such as the Wright Brothers and Bessie Coleman
- Introduction to historical terminology such as chronology, continuity and change, similarities and differences.

Vocabulary

Wright Brothers—Inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful airplane.

Amelia Earhart—first female aviator to fly solo non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean

Bessie Coleman—first African American, and the first Native American, woman pilot

Flight—flying through the air.

Aeroplane—powered flying vehicle with fixed wings

Hot air balloon—large balloon filled with heated air that flies.

Invention - bringing ideas or objects together

Impact—marked effect or influence

Aviator—pilot

Chronology—arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence

Pilot - person who operates the flying controls of an aircraft.

Achievement- act of completing something successfully

Similarity - the same and with likeness

Difference—opposite of similarity

History— study of past events

Spring 1: Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole

Can you say what we will be learning about in our topic 'Superheroes'?

By the end of this term, children should know:

- who Florence Nightingale is
- why Florence Nightingale is famous and what her job was
- how Florence Nightingale improved the cleanliness of the hospitals and why this is important
- the order of Florence Nightingale's life
- who Mary Seacole is and what her job was
- how to compare Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole
- what a modern day nurse does and how this compares to Florence Nightingale

Vocabulary

Old: not new, made or existing a long time ago

New: not old, made or existing recently

Sequence: put in order

Interview: formal meeting to ask questions and gain information

Compare: look at things together and decide how they are similar or different

Similar: nearly the same

Different: not the same

Past: of the time gone by

Source: a place of information

Purpose: what something is used for

Nurse: a person trained to care for

the sick. Especially in a hospital.

War: armed conflict between different countries.

Hospital: A place for nursing care for sick or injured people.

Victorian: relating to the reign of Queen Victoria. 1837-1901



Summer 2: Castles

Can you say what we will be learning about in our topic 'Healthy Fun!' ?

By the end of this term, children should know:

- what buildings are and their purpose
- what is a castle and why they were built
- key features of a castle and their purposes
- what life was like in a castle and who lived in castles
- present what they have learnt about castles in a news report format

Vocabulary

Old: not new, made or existing a long time ago

New: not old, made or existing recently

Compare: look at things together and decide how they are similar or different

Similar: nearly the same

Different: not the same

Past: of the time gone by

Source: a place of information

Purpose: what something is used for

War: armed conflict between different countries.

Medieval: In the Middle Ages

Moat: a deep ditch dug around a castle, for protection against ene-

mies. Usually full of water.

Drawbridge: a bridge built so that it can be raised

Battlements: a wall along the top of a castle, fort, or tower.

Defend: to protect from harm; guard.

Invade: to enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer