



Who loves toys?

What should I already know?

- What toys I like.
- What games I like to play.
- What toys my friends/and/or family play with.
- Who I like to play with.



What will I be learning?

To be able to describe the characteristics of toys.	
To find out what toys our parents and grandparents played with.	
To find out what toys were like at different times in the past.	
To be able to identify toys that are old and toys that are new.	
To be able to describe how toys are different and how they are the same.	
To find out about toys from the past across different cultures.	
To find out about toys from the present across different cultures.	
To compare toys now across different cultures.	
To be able to create a toy museum.	

Chronology

19th century

Toys: wooden dolls, wooden doll houses, tea sets, ball and cup, spinning top, toys soldiers, leather footballs.



21st century

Toys: handheld games consoles, virtual reality.



20th century

Toys: teddy bears, Barbie dolls, Action Man, electronic toys, computers, games consoles.



Toys of the Past Word Mat



toy boat



whip and top



dolls house



wooden blocks



jack-in-a-box



doll



rocking horse



teddy bear



tea set



Who is Guy Fawkes?

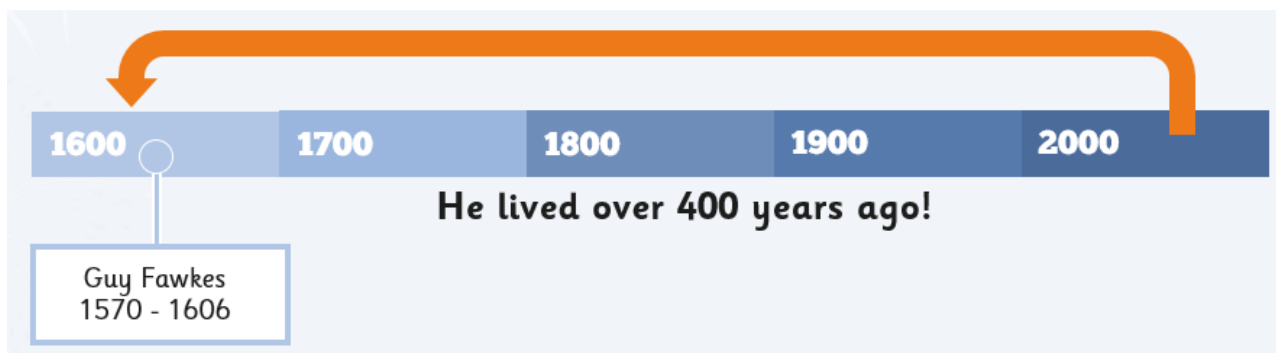
What should I already know?

- There is a past and a present.
- Places, people and things were different in the past.
- Lots of significant people influenced the past and the present, e.g. Amelia Earheart.
- Significant events are celebrated thought the year because of events in history. E.g. Remembrance Day, The Great Fire of London.
- I know we live in Kew, which is in the UK, England and London.

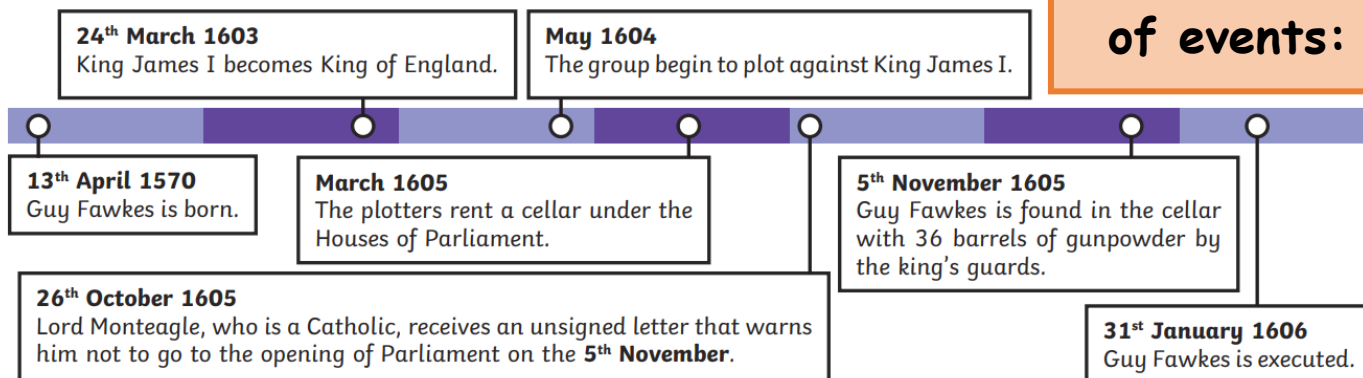
What will I be learning?

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| As a historian explain what Bonfire Night is. | |
| To use sources to find out about King James I of England. | |
| To use sources to find out who Guy Fawkes was. | |
| To study what happened after the Gunpowder Plot. | |
| To answer the historical question about why fireworks are lit on November 5th. | |
| To sequence events studied on a timeline. | |

Chronology:



Chronology of events:



Key knowledge

- The Gunpowder Plot was a plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.
- The plotters were all Catholic. They thought that King James I was being unfair to Catholics because he was a Protestant. They did not want him to be the king any more.

Key People

Guy Fawkes



Robert Catesby



Thomas Percy



King James I



The Plotters Planning the Gunpowder Plot



- The plot failed. Guy Fawkes was found with gunpowder in the cellar at the Houses of Parliament.

Subject Words

bonfire	A large fire built outside for celebration or warmth.
Catholics	A Christian who is a member of the Roman Catholic church.
cellar	A room or rooms built underground, usually beneath a building.
government	A group of people that has this power and authority.
gunpowder	An explosive powder that was used in guns.
Guy Fawkes	A gunpowder expert who was blamed for the plot.
House of Parliament	In the UK, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, or the building in London where the houses meet.
King James I	The king of England when the Gunpowder Plot took place.
London	The capital city of England and the UK where the Gunpowder Plot took place.
Plot	Make a plan
Protestant	A Christian who is a member of the Church of England.



Why did Henry VIII marry six times?

What should I already know?

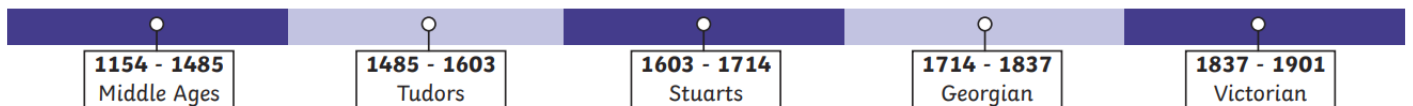
- There is a past and a present.
- Places were different in the past.
- Significant events happened in the past which change the future; e.g. The Great Fire of London and how we build houses/buildings.
- Significant people influenced change in the past, e.g. Mary Sea Cole and Florence Nightingale.
- Different Kings Ruled England, for example, Charles II ruled in the Stuart period.
- We live in the London which is ruled by King Charles, after Queen Elizabeth died last year 8th September 2022. .

What will I be learning?

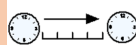
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| To locate the Tudors on a timeline and to learn about Henry's six wives. | |
| To investigate what Henry III was like through portraits and written sources. | |
| To learn about the roles and responsibilities and importance of a Tudor monarch. | |
| To learn about Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon and the reasons for their divorces. | |
| To understand about the reasons for and impact of Henry's marriages to Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour. | |
| To understand the reasons for and impact of Henry VIII's marriage to Anne or Cleves. | |
| To use a range of primary and secondary sources answer specific historical questions. | |

Chronology:

Timeline



Chronological understanding



1485	Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.
1509	Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.
1534	Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.
1547	Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.
1553	Edward VI dies and the throne is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the throne.
1558	Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
1588	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor reign.

Key knowledge

Henry VIII had 6 wives and this changed the course of history by making **divorce** legal.



Catherine of
Aragon
(divorced)



Anne Boleyn
(beheaded)



Jane Seymour
(died)



Anne of
Cleves
(divorced)



Catherine
Howard
(beheaded)



Katherine Parr
(survived)

All Henry's marriages were rooted in the pursuit of finding an **heir** to the throne.



The Tudor rose (sometimes called the Union rose) is the traditional floral heraldic emblem of England and takes its name and origins from the House of Tudor, which united the House of Lancaster and the House of York. The Tudor rose consists of five white inner petals, representing the House of York, and five red outer petals to

We learn about history through **primary** and **secondary** sources.

A primary source provides historians with first-hand information about an event or person.

A secondary source was created by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions you're researching.

Subject Words

Catholic church	A Christian church that is headed by the pope, the bishop of Rome.
courtiers	Someone who is part of a monarch's or noble's court.
divorce	The ending of a marriage as recognized by law.
head of state	The chief public representative of a country, such as a president or monarch, who may also be the head of government.
heir	A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.
marriage	The state of two people being joined by law, having pledged to be faithful to one another all their lives as a couple.
monarch	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
primary sources	A primary source is a first-hand or contemporary account of an event or topic.
portrait	A painting, drawing, photograph or sculpture of a person.
Protestant	A Christian who belongs to a church other than the Catholic Church or an Eastern Orthodox church.
reign	To rule over a country as a monarch.
secondary sources	Secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions you're researching.
throne	The position of a king or queen.



Were the Victorians Victorious?

What should I already know?

- We categorize the past into different time periods. This allows us to break down past events and gain a better understanding of world history.
- The UK and London was different in each time period.
- Historical sources teach about Historical events and people.
- The Great Fire of London happened in the Stuart period. King Henry VIII ruled in the Tudor period. Both periods influenced how we live today.

What will I be learning?

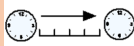
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| To investigate who Queen Victoria was, her life and family tree using a variety of sources. | |
| To examine the impact that the Industrial Revolution had on the people of Britain; and evaluate its significance. | |
| To discover what was invented during the Victorian era using a range of sources. | |
| To investigate what public health and medical care were like during the Victorian era | |
| To examine and compare the leisure activities of the Victorian era to those of modern-day life. | |

Chronology:

Timeline

Tudors (1465-1603)	Stuarts (1603-1714)	Georgian (1714-1837)	Victorian (1837-1901)	Edwardian (1901-1910)
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Chronological understanding



1838	Queen Victoria crowned aged 18.
1840	Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.
1842	Children under 10 can no longer work in underground mines.
1844	Children aged 8-13 can no longer work for more than 6.5 hours per day.
1856	Each county has to have its own police force.
1861	Prince Albert died of typhoid.
1864	Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.
1870	Schools are built for children aged 5-10.
1872	The first FA Cup Final takes place.
1880	The Education Act makes schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.
1901	Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.



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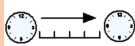
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Key knowledge



There was a period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900.

The period of time between 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria reigned over Britain. During her 63 year reign, there was a huge contrast between how the rich and poor Victorians lived. Queen Victoria led the expansion of the British empire and saw major changes to all aspects of Britain due to exciting discoveries and inventions.



Before the Industrial Revolution, Britain was a rural country, most people lived off the land with livestock.

People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the Industrial Revolution began.

Huge factories were built and towns expanded.

People would migrate to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories. Houses for workers were built closer to the factories.

Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.



Subject Words

arithmetic	Learning about maths and numbers.
industry	A group of companies that all produce the same thing.
Industrial Revolution	A time of major change in the way products were made.
invention	A new thing that someone has made.
livestock	Farm animals.
migrate	Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions.
reign	To control a country.
rural	The countryside.
revolution	A big change in something.
typhoid	A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body.