

Discovering History



History Year 1 Autumn

Unit learning journey:

Lesson 1: What is the past?





Lesson 2: Family Trees

Lesson 3: How do we know about history?

Lesson 4: What do archaeologists do?

Lesson 5: Our local history.

Knowledge Organiser - Year One - Discovering History

Key vocabulary	Definition	Picture
History	The story of the past.	
Pre-history	The time before people wrote things down.	
Archaeologist	A person who looks in the ground for clues about the past.	
Artefact	Something people made a long time ago.	

Dinosaurs
Millions of
Years Ago



Must Farm
Three thousand
years ago



Mary Seacole
Two hundred
years ago



Us!



Sources in History



Lesson 1: What is the past?

Key vocabulary



past

Things that have already happened.



present

What is happening at the moment.



history

The stories of the past.



historian

A person who finds out about the past by reading books, letters, records, pictures and many other things from the past.

History tells us stories from the past. These stories are about things that have already happened. They may have happened a **very long time ago**, like when dinosaurs walked the earth or they may have happened a **short time ago**, like when you were born. **Pre - history** refers to times before people wrote things down.

Past – has already happened

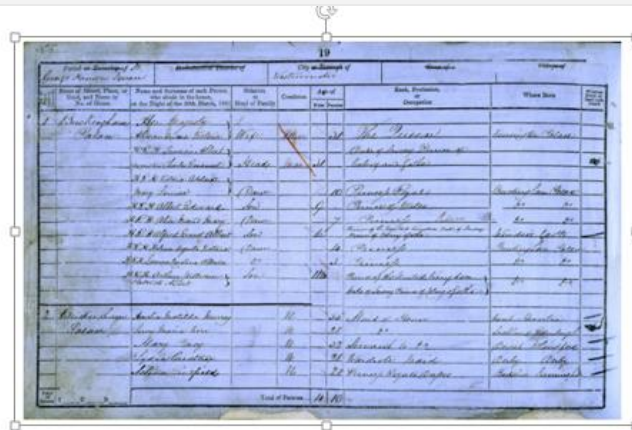


Present – happening now



There is lots that has happened in the past that we can learn about and from.

Sometimes historians find it hard to create family trees so they look at **books**, **records** etc. to get information.



Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Value of Property
John Adams	M	45	Farmer	1000
Mary Adams	F	40	Wife	1000
William Adams	M	15	Son	0
Elizabeth Adams	F	12	Daughter	0
James Adams	M	10	Son	0
Ann Adams	F	8	Daughter	0
John Adams	M	5	Son	0
Mary Adams	F	3	Daughter	0

This is a **census** document. It has all of the details of the people living in that area or country at the time, we still use them today. Historians can use documents like this to help them find out about people who lived long ago.

Historians are people who study history.

They learn about the past by looking at books, letters, records, photos, art and many other things.

Historians



Professor Hakim Adi



Lucy Worsley



David Olusoga

Lesson 2: Family Trees

Key vocabulary



Family tree

A visual diagram that shows us how members of a family are linked.



related

Belonging to the same family.



relation

Someone who is related to you or the way in which they are related.



relationship

The way in which 2 or more people are connected.



parent

A person's mother or father.



grandparent

A person's grandmother or grandfather.

Related means belonging to the same family. Who is related to

us?



brother

sister

uncle

father

mother

aunt

Step-mum

Step-dad

grandmother

cousin

grandfather

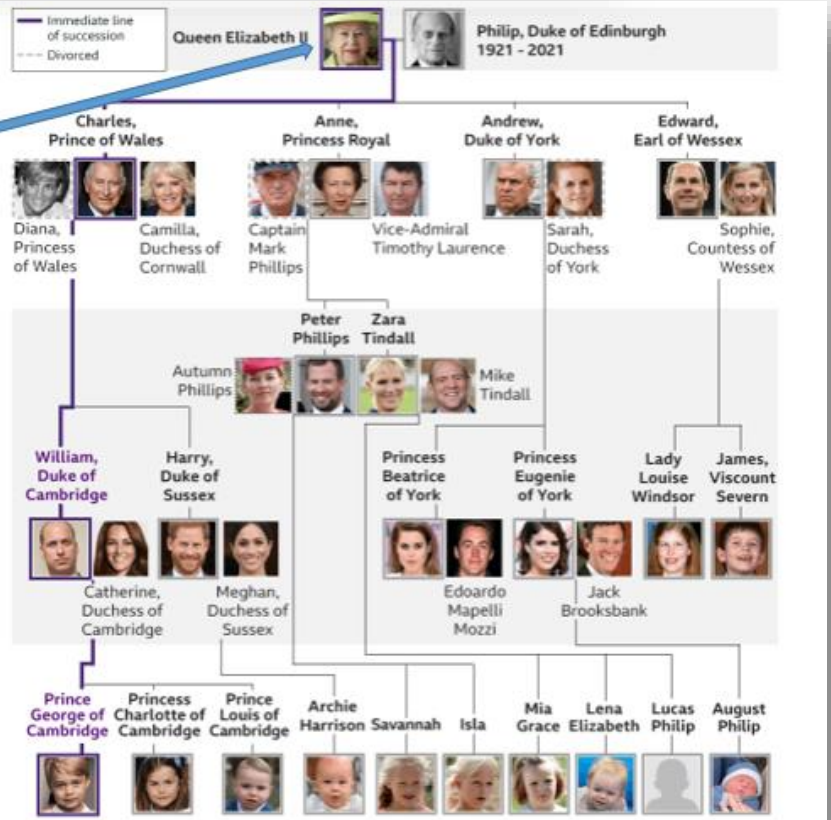
Can you think of any others?

A family tree is a visual diagram that shows us how members of a family are linked.

A family tree tells us how families are related.

Historians sometimes look at or create family trees to find out how families are related.

Queen Elizabeth



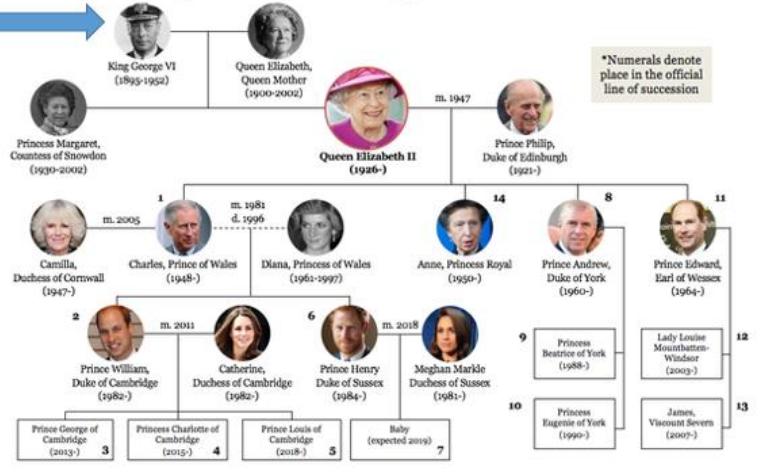
Royal family tree

Queen Elizabeth's parents

Sometimes, historians need to go even further back into the past to find out how people are related.

It is interesting to find out where people in the past lived, what jobs they did and other information about their lives.

The royal family of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth



Royal family tree 2

Lesson 3: How do we know about history?

Key vocabulary



source

Something that tells us about the past.
E.g. books, images, letters, newspapers.



information

Facts about a particular subject or event.



past

Things that have already happened.



historian

A person who finds out about the past by reading books, letters, records, pictures and many other things from the past.

A **source** is something that tells us about the past. There are lots of different sources we can use to learn about the past.

Can you think of some sources that we have already mentioned that tell us about the past?

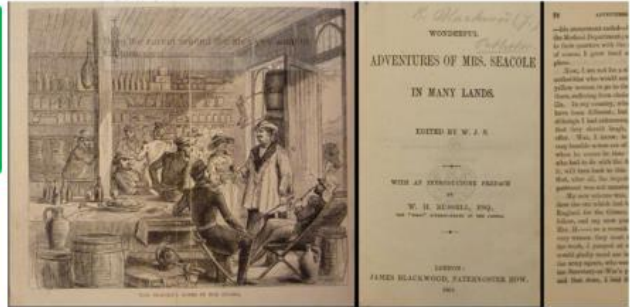


Some sources that help us to learn about Mary Seacole's life



Mary Seacole's headstone

A book about her life



A passage from her autobiography

"It was very natural that I should inherit her tastes; and so, I had from early youth a yearning for medical knowledge and practice which never deserted me.... And I was very young when I began to make use of the little knowledge I had acquired from watching my mother, upon great sufferer - my doll... and whatever disease was most prevalent in Kingston, be sure my poor doll soon contracted it."

'I have never been long in any place before I have found my practical experience in the science of medicine useful. Even in London I have found it of service to others. And in the Crimea, where the doctors were so overworked, and sickness was so prevalent, I could not be long idle; for I never forgot that my intention in seeking the army was to help the kind-hearted doctors, to be useful to whom I have ever looked upon and still regard as so high a privilege.'

From Mary Seacole's Autobiography- 'The Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Seacole in Many Lands',



Paintings are important to historians because they show us what people in the past looked like and how they wanted to show that to others.

We are going to be learning about a lady from the past – **Mary Seacole**.



Like many people in the past, **Mary Seacole** is remembered because she did something important.

Like her mother she learned to use herbs and medicines **to help sick people**.

During a war in a far away place called **Crimea**, near Russia, she heard of a lot of people who were ill or injured and offered to help.

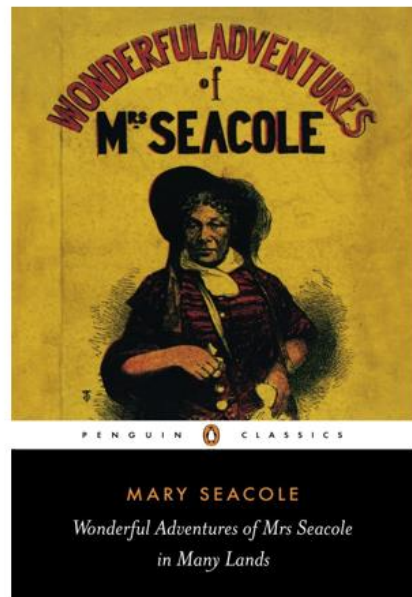


Crimea

Mary was told she **could not help** because she was a black woman, and people thought black women **couldn't be nurses**.

She went to Crimea anyways, and set up an shop where **she helped injured soldiers**.

We know all of these facts because of what Mary wrote in **her book**.



There is now a statue of her opposite the houses of parliament, St. Thomas Hospital.

Statues remember people and what those people did.



Mary Seacole statue in London

Lesson 4: What do archaeologists do?

Key vocabulary



Archaeologist

A person who finds things, often buried in the ground, that belonged to people in the past.



artefact

Something made by humans.

A very long time ago, before we were born, before our grandparents were born, people did not write in books, or take photos, or have newspapers.

So, if we wanted to find out about their lives, where would we look?
TTYP



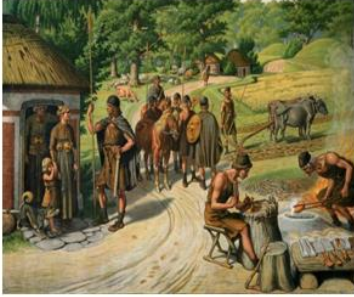
If we want to look for sources from people from very long ago, we have to look at what they left behind.

Sometimes people find things from long, long ago. These things are called **Artefacts**. They are things that have survived many, many years, sometimes underground.



People who study artefacts and search for artefacts are special types of historians called **Archaeologists**.

Must Farm Bronze Age Archaeological find



The bronze age was a time many years ago before people wrote anything down.



Must Farm is a site, just outside of Peterborough, where bronze age artefacts were discovered in 1999.

At Must Farm, archaeologists spotted some **wooden posts** sticking out of a **quarry** (a place where stone is taken from the ground to be used for building).

They then discovered some **very old homes** were built from **wood** and rested on **wooden stilts over some water**.



stilts

Archeologists think a **fire** broke out and the **homes collapsed** into the water.

It looks like people had to leave quickly because they even found bowls with food, nettle stew, in them!

They also found **ropes, buckets, spoons and weapons** too,



Lesson 5: Our Local History

Key vocabulary



transport

The movement of going from one place to another.



underground

A train that operates below the ground.



cart

An open top vehicle that can hold 2 or 4 people, usually pulled by a horse.



London

The capital city of England.



Carriage

A closed top vehicle usually pulled by a horse.



Steam train

A train that is powered by a steam engine.



Where do I live?

We live in Northolt. Do you think Northolt has always looked the same? Let's look at some of the key places in Northolt.



Northala Fields

These are 4 cone like mounds, which were made using rubble from the original Wembley Stadium and extra rubble from places like Heathrow Airport and Westfield shopping centre.



Northolt, 1945

[More Info/Buy](#)



Northolt, 1894

[More Info/Buy](#)

Where do I live?



RAF Northolt is a Royal Air Force base in Northolt. It opened in 1915, making it the oldest RAF base. It played a key role during World War II.

RAF Northolt



Where do I live?



Northolt Park
Race Course

In the past, Northolt was famous for pony racing. A one and a half mile racecourse was built and opened in 1929.

It operated for 11 years and then was slowly demolished, piece by piece and replaced with housing.



How has our area changed?

Northolt is in **London**. It was not always this busy, with lots of people and cars and buses. We did not always have **underground trains** to allow us to travel quickly. In the past, most people in London **walked** everywhere. The streets were **very busy**, especially because **animals** were also moved around the city to be sold in markets. Imagine walking down the road next to some sheep!



Animals being herded down a street in Whitechapel, in London in 1753.

Some people took the **omnibus** carriage, if they could afford it. An omnibus was a **horse drawn carriage** that could carry lots of people, like a bus. Very wealthy people took their own horse and carriage.



Private horse and carriage



Omnibus carriage.

When the London underground opened, it was the first underground railway in the world. The trains had **wooden carriages** that were pulled by **steam engines**. These were later replaced by **electric** trains.



London underground in past



London underground in present day

The underground was built by the Victorians over 100 years ago and were used during the Blitz (bombing of London by German planes during WW2) during 1940-41

