Key Stage 1: History **Title of Topic: Remembrance Day** **Term: Autumn 2026**

National Curriculum: History

Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

Pupils should be taught about:

- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the gun powder plot.
- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.
- compare aspects of life in different periods e.g. Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, Amelia Earhart and Edmund Hillary.
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Artefacts

Photographs

Trenches

Uniforms

Weapons

War Memorial (Clipston)

Cause and Effect

What was life like for the soldiers on the front line?

How were people on the home front affected?

How do we remember those that died during World War 1?

Vocabulary

Armistice - An agreement to end fighting.
Front line - The front lines were the areas closest to the areas closest to the fighting, where soldiers waited in the trenches to fight.
Trenches - Trenches were long narrow ditches dug into the ground. They were where the soldiers lived when waiting to fight.
Home front - People who stayed in Britain and helped the war effort were said to be fighting on the home front.
Poppy - A red flower. Poppies grew in the battlefields after the First World War ended. They are worn as a symbol of remembrance.
Photographs - Photographs are live action pictures that were able to capture the fighting in real time.
Uniforms - Like school uniforms, soldiers were require to wear specific clothing so they were easily indentifiable.
Memorials - Stone monuments were erected all over Britain after World War 1 to help the surviving soldiers and families celebrate the lives of those that faught.
Weapons - Weapons were used to injury or kill the enemy during the War.

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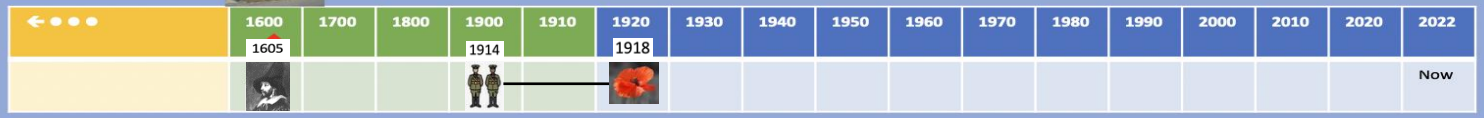
Chronology

1667



Key Learning: When did this event happen? Beyond Living Memory - 1605 - over 350 years ago.

1	**When did World War 1 begin and what was life like on the front line?** The First World War began in July 1914. Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived all day and night. There were long rows of German trenches on one side and many lines of Allied trenches on the other. In the middle, there was a space that did not belong to either side called 'No Man's Land'. Soldiers crossed 'No Man's Land' if they wanted to attack the other side. The areas where soldiers stayed, ready to fight, was called the Front Line. The trenches could get very muddy and smelly. In the winter, trenches often flooded with rainwater. Soldiers would spend hours with their feet in the mud and water, which would give them 'trench foot'. This could become a very serious condition. Walter Tull was a British soldier in the First World War. He was the first black officer to lead white soldiers into battle.
2	**What is Remembrance Day and how is it celebrated?** On the 11th hour, of the 11th day of the 11th month - November 11th, at 11:00am - the First World War was declared over. This was called an armistice (an end to the war). Many millions of people had died. Since 1919, the year after the war ended, people stop for two minutes' silence at 11:00am on November 11th to remember those people who have died at war. A charity called The Royal British Legion run the Poppy Appeal every year to raise money for soldiers by selling small paper poppies that we can wear. Poppies are worn on Remembrance Day because they are flowers that grew on the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium, where a lot of fighting took place. The soil there allowed the poppy to grow, when not much else could in the churned-up mud. Some people also wear a white poppy, to symbolise peace. When we remember, we also think about how important peace is in the world.

Key people:

Walter Tull