Key Stage 1: History **Title of Topic: How we use to live Schools** **Term: Spring 2027**

National Curriculum: History

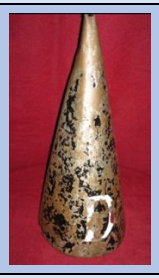
Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical 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

A slate for writing



Dunces hat

Photograph of a Victorian classroom.

Clipston VC Endowed Primary School

Plaque commemorating Sir George Buswell

Cause and Effect

What were Victorian schools like?

How do modern schools compare?

How have inventors influenced the ability of pupils to read and research?

Why is George Buswell commemorated at Clipston Primary?

Vocabulary

Victorian era- in British history, the period between approximately 1820 and 1914, in which Queen Victoria reined.
Clipston - a village and civil parish that is administered as part of West Northamptonshire in England.
Slate - a small, rectangular blackboard made from slate stone.
Chalk - Chalk is soft white rock often used to write with.
Dunce hat- a paper cone formerly put on the head of a dunce at school as a mark of disgrace.
Classroom - a room in which a class of pupils or students is taught.
School - an institution for educating children.
Plaque - an ornamental tablet, typically of metal, porcelain, or wood, that is fixed to a wall or other surface in commemoration of a person or event.
Commemorate - recall and show respect for (someone or something).
Discipline- the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour, using punishment to correct disobedience.
A cane - the hollow jointed stem of a tall grass, especially bamboo or sugar cane, or the stem of a slender palm such as rattan. A cane was used to hit children as punishment in Victorian schools.
Abacus - a simple device for calculating, consisting of a frame with rows of wires or grooves along which beads are slid.
Printing press - a machine for printing text or pictures from type or plates.
World Wide Web- an information system on the internet which allows documents to be connected to other documents by hypertext links, enabling the user to search for information by moving from one document to another.
Inheritance - the passing on of physical property from one generation to the next.
A will- a legal declaration of a person's wishes after death.

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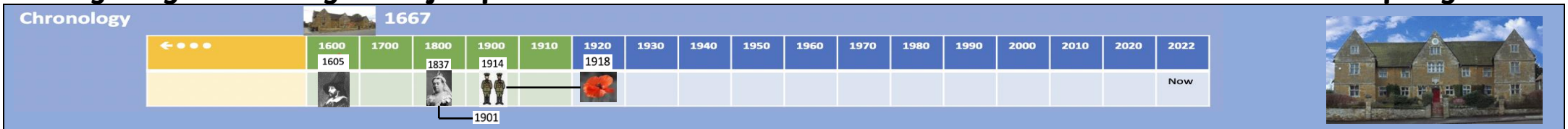

Key Learning: When did this event happen? Beyond Living Memory - 1605 - over 350 years ago.

1	**What was school like in the Victorian times?** The Victorian era spans 63 years from 1837 - 1901. In 1880, a law was made to make sure every child in Britain between the ages of 5 and 10 went to school. In England, schools were not free until 1891. Until then, children had to pay to go to school. Classes in Victorian times were sometimes very large with 40, 70 or even 100 pupils. Pupils were expected to be very respectful towards their teachers and had to bow, salute or curtsey to them in the morning. Pupils in Victorian schools were punished very harshly if they misbehaved. In Victorian times, paper was expensive so pupils used slates instead. Other equipment in a Victorian classroom might have been an abacus, with beads for counting, in maths and a globe or a wall map in geography.
2	**How do Victorian schools compare to modern schools?** Victorian schools differed tremendously compared to modern day schools. Desks were arranged in rows facing the front of the room rather than in clusters. Class sizes were much larger. Children wrote on slates with chalk or slate pencils instead of whiteboards and wipe pens. They used wooden pens with steel tips; the pen had to be dipped in the ink every few words. A Victorian timetable was based on around reading, writing and arithmetic as appose to all of the topics we study today. Victorian teachers used canes for punishing pupils who misbehaved or a dunce's hat.
3	**What did William Caxton and Tim Berners Lee invent and how has this changed schools?** William Caxton, born around 1422 in Kent, was a translator and book merchant who became famous for establishing the first printing press in London (1476). The introduction of printing presses made widespread book and newspaper distribution possible (books used to be copied by hand). Without this contribution, children attending school would not have access to multiple copies of a single book or any other texts. Tim Berners Lee, born in 1955, is a computer scientist that invented the world wide web (WWW). The WWW has connected the world through the internet, making it much easier for people to get information and share ideas. For schools, this has enabled pupils to research many different topics quickly and efficiently.
4	**Who is George Buswell and how has Clipston Primary changed over the years?** Sir George Buswell inherited the Northamptonshire lands in Clipston after the death of his father in 1632. After his death in 1667, Sir Georges detailed in his own will that he would like a Free Grammar School to be built in Clipston - a school we know today as Clipston VC Endowed Primary.Clipston Primary has been around for many eras including the Victorian era. The school has witnessed the comparisons between Victorian and modern schooling - still possessing lots of original features.With the new additions being added to the original building, the school has managed to adapt itself through time.

Key people:

Sir George Buswell

Queen Victoria

William Caxton

Tim Berners Lee