

Y2 History Medium Term Plan

Year 2				
Topic		Lesson Focus	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
Gunpowder Plot	1	Learning about the build-up to the Gunpowder Plot and the problems that the plotters tried to overcome	<p>Guy Fawkes was born in 1570, in York.</p> <p>His Catholic religion was very important to him but, at that time, King James I did not like people being Catholic in England.</p> <p>A group of men, led by Robert Catesby, wanted Guy Fawkes to be involved in a plot to kill the king partly because he understood how to use gunpowder, which is very explosive and dangerous.</p> <p>This was their Gunpowder Plot.</p>	<p>Guy Fawkes</p> <p>Catholic</p> <p>King James I</p> <p>Robert Catesby</p> <p>gunpowder</p> <p>Gunpowder Plot</p>
	2	How the Gunpowder Plot started and some of the problems the plotters encountered	<p style="text-align: center;">The plotters know that the King opens Parliament every year.</p> <p>The King will be here in November 1605. They decide to blow up the houses of parliament when the king is inside.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The men start digging a tunnel from the house underneath the Houses of Parliament. They dig at night to avoid anyone hearing them.</p> <p>Thomas Percy is allowed to rent a space in a cellar directly underneath the Houses of Parliament, right under where the King would be sitting.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Guy Fawkes puts 36 barrels of gunpowder in the cellar.</p>	<p>Parliament</p> <p>Barrels</p> <p>House of Parliament</p> <p>Rent</p> <p>Cellar</p> <p>Gunpowder</p>
	3	Learning about the order and conclusion of the events of the Gunpowder Plot.	<p>A few days before the plotters were ready to carry out their plan, a mysterious stranger gave a letter to Lord Monteagle, who was the brother-in-law of one of the plotters. It warned him not to go to Parliament on November 5th, as something very bad was to happen.</p> <p>Lord Monteagle showed his letter to the King, who decided to take it seriously. On the morning of 5th November, the King's guards searched the cellar and found Guy Fawkes hiding with the many barrels of gunpowder.</p>	<p>Plotters</p> <p>Lord Monteagle</p> <p>Tortured</p> <p>Confessed</p> <p>Executed</p> <p>5th November</p>

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		<p>Guy Fawkes was tortured until he confessed to trying to blow up the Houses of Parliament, the King and his government. He was executed!</p> <p>The King decided that on the 5th November every year, from that day, we would remember the Gunpowder Plot and how Guy Fawkes's plan failed!</p>	
4	What happened directly after the Gunpowder Plot and the search for Thomas Percy	<p>It was easy for the King to trace the plot back to Thomas Percy, and he immediately became a wanted person!</p> <p>The King sent out a Proclamation to ask everybody to search for him.</p> <p>Soldiers eventually found Thomas Percy on 8th November 1605. He was hiding with some of the other plotters, including the leader Robert Catesby.</p> <p>In the battle that followed, both Thomas Percy and Robert Catesby were killed. The other plotters were captured.</p>	<p>Thomas Percy Treason Proclamation Wanted</p>
5	Retell the gunpowder plot story in 6 steps.	<p>Robert Catesby gets a group of men to help him in his plot to blow up King James I on 5th November at the opening of Parliament.</p> <p>Guy Fawkes and Thomas Percy find a house close to Parliament and rent it. Guy pretends that he is Thomas' servant.</p> <p>A stroke of luck! A cellar – that is directly underneath where King James I will be sitting – becomes available for rent.</p> <p>Lord Monteagle, an important man and friend of King James, is given a letter telling him to stay away from Parliament on 5th November.</p> <p>Guy Fawkes takes up his position with the gunpowder in the cellar. He has matches and waits for the opening ceremony of Parliament to start.</p> <p>Guy Fawkes is captured but does not give the names of the other plotters for two days.</p>	<p>Plot King James 1st 5th November Rent Servant Cellar Parliament Robert Catesby Guy Fawkes Thomas Percy Lord Monteagle Gunpowder Captured</p>
6	Finding out about how the Gunpowder Plot is remembered in this	<p>To this day, the Houses of Parliament are searched the day before it opens every year in November, just to check that there is nobody waiting in the cellar!</p>	<p>Houses of Parliament Cellar Bonfires Guy Fawkes</p>

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		country and how bonfire night has changed over the years	<p>Every year, we burn bonfires and put a model of Guy Fawkes on top. We light fireworks and sparklers to celebrate the failure of the gunpowder plot.</p> <p>In the past, children would make their own 'Guy' to put on the bonfire. They would go around saying "Penny for the Guy!" collecting pennies from people to help make their Guy and build a bonfire.</p> <p>Fireworks are used to remind us about the Gunpowder Plot because they used to work using gunpowder. They make us think about what might have happened if Guy Fawkes had been successful.</p>	<p>Fireworks Sparklers Gunpowder</p>
Liverpool Train Line and George Stevenson	1	Understand train travel	<p>Know what it is like to travel by train Know that trains run on rails Trains are used to transport goods and people Trains can go overground, underground and underwater Know that Wallasey is connected to Liverpool by train</p>	<p>Train Rails Transport Goods Overground Underground Underwater Connected</p>
	2	Know that George Stevenson was the father of the railways	<p>George Stevenson was born in 1781 (almost 250 years ago). Britain started changing to having big cities with factories In 1814, George made the first locomotive in the world to carry people. He and his son Robert built a train called the Rocket (the fastest train at the time) and a train line from Liverpool to Manchester. Steam trains firstly carried goods, such as coal, but then people began using trains to travel between places.</p>	<p>George Stevenson Factories Locomotive Rocket liverpool Manchester Train Line</p>
	3	Understand the impact that trains had on people's lives	<p>Rail travel was much cheaper and quicker than coach travel.</p> <p>Seaside fishing villages became popular destinations for day trips as visits to the coast became more common.</p> <p>Even the poor could afford rail travel as three different classes of travel existed; third class meant travelling in open-topped carriages but the price was affordable.</p>	<p>Cheaper Quicker Destination Coast Affordable Classes Produce Transformed Britain</p>

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			<p>Towns and cities had cheaper food as farmers could get their produce to market quicker and more cheaply. Inland towns could now get fresh fish!</p> <p>Many thousands of miles of rail were built and they transformed Britain.</p>	
	4	Understand how trains have changed over time	<p>Know what train journeys were like in the past</p> <p>Know that before trains, goods were transported by rivers and canals which was slow and expensive</p> <p>Know that the first trains ran on steam but these caused pollution</p> <p>Chronologically order trains over time and describe the differences</p>	<p>Goods Transported</p> <p>Rivers</p> <p>Canals</p> <p>Steam</p> <p>Pollution</p> <p>Chronological Order</p>
	5	Understand the significance of the Liverpool underground	<p>Liverpool underground trains were the first to be built in the world.</p> <p>In 1829 Crown St Station and tunnel is the oldest train tunnel that runs under streets and was built by George Stevenson.</p> <p>The Mersey rail tunnel was the first to be built under a river. It took 6 years to build and opened in 1885</p> <p>This linked the Wirral with Liverpool</p>	<p>Liverpool Underground</p> <p>Crown St Station</p> <p>Mersey Rail Tunnel</p> <p>river</p> <p>Link</p>
	6	Understand how New Brighton is connected to other places by rail.	<p>New Brighton Station opened in 1888 and the line went to Birkenhead Park.</p> <p>In 1938 services went through the Mersey railway tunnel to Liverpool and the line became electrified.</p> <p>Realising that the Crown St Station was too far away from the city centre, Liverpool Lime Street was opened in 1836.</p> <p>In 1966 the first intercity service was launched, linking Liverpool to London.</p> <p>Nowadays, you can get to most parts of the country from New Brighton station on the railway network.</p>	<p>Electrified</p> <p>City Centre</p> <p>Intercity</p> <p>launched</p> <p>Nowadays</p> <p>Network</p>
<p>Equality - Rosa Parks & Emily Davison</p>		Understand the meaning of equality	<p>Equality means all people having equal rights and opportunities</p> <p>Apply this knowledge to a story e.g The Sneetches - Dr Seuss https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PdLPe7XjdKc</p> <p>Children can explain other situations where people may not be treated equally.</p>	<p>Equality</p> <p>Equal</p> <p>Rights</p> <p>Opportunities</p>
		Know who Rosa Parks was and what she did	Rosa Parks in Alabama on February 4th 1913.	<p>Rosa Parks</p> <p>Alabama</p> <p>Segregated</p>

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		<p>She attended a secondary school for black children. They all had to walk to school, while the white children attended their own school and were provided with a bus to get there.</p> <p>At this time in history, many other things in society were also segregated (deliberately separate for black and white people).</p> <p>White people used to be allowed to get on the buses first and fill up the seats at the front while black people could fill any spare seats at the back or stand. Rosa refused to move when asked to and was arrested.</p>	Arrested
	Understand about how the bus boycott changed things	<p>Rosa and her friends organised a “bus boycott” – where black people would refuse to use any buses until the situation changed.</p> <p>The bus boycott was supported by the black community and also some white people, who were growing tired of the unfair treatment of black people in their community.</p> <p>For 381 days, 40,000 people did not use the buses in Rosa’s home city of Montgomery.</p> <p>Eventually, the government noticed and finally laws were passed to remove segregation from buses.</p> <p>The boycott officially ended on December 20th 1956.</p>	Boycott Situation Community Government Laws Segregation
	Understand who the suffragettes were.	<p>The word Suffrage means having the right to vote.</p> <p>The Suffragettes campaigned for women to be allowed to vote by organising rallies and protests and giving speeches.</p> <p>Women were not allowed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •vote (it was thought that they weren’t intelligent enough to understand what went on in the world of politics.) •own property like houses. •do ‘important’ jobs, e.g. doctors or lawyers. •it was not seen as important for girls and young women to go to school and university. <p>The Suffragettes went to extreme measures to continue their campaign; they smashed windows, burned down churches and chained themselves to buildings.</p>	Suffrage Vote Campaigned Rallies Protests Speeches Property University Extreme measures

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		<p>Know how Emily Davison stood for women's rights and the impact of their lives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Emily was born in 1872 in London. •She was a well educated woman who became a teacher which allowed her to fund further study for herself at Oxford University. She did very well in her exams but at that time women were not allowed to study for a degree. •In 1906, Davison joined the Suffragettes and became well-known for being a forceful and violent campaigner. •Emily Davison was sent to jail 9 times during her life. •She is best known for stepping out in front of King George V's horse Anmer at the Epsom Derby on 4 June 1913. •It is thought that Emily Davison was trying to attach a 'Votes for Women' sash to the King's horse and was trampled. •Emily Davison died in hospital a few days later on 8 June 1913 as a result of her injuries. 	<p>Emily Davison Well educated Degree Suffragettes Forceful Violent Campaigner Epsom Derby Saah Injuries</p>
		<p>Compare the lives of Rosa Parks and Emily Davison and know why they were significant.</p>	<p>Recap on meaning of equality.</p> <p>Rosa Parks fought for equality for black people.</p> <p>Emily Davison fought for equality for women.</p> <p>They both made sacrifices.</p> <p>Their sacrifices changed things for other people.</p>	<p>Equality Rights Opportunities Sacrifices Change</p>