



Aut 1 Powerful Voices

Substantive historical concepts and vocabulary	Disciplinary historical concepts – <i>cause and consequence, continuity and change, similarity and difference</i>	Historical enquiry
<p>Y1: Describe the passing of time I can talk past events and can use common words to describe the passing of time - <i>today, tomorrow, yesterday, a long time ago, in the olden days, before, later and after</i></p> <p>Y2: Begin to use historical terms I can use more specific terms to describe the passing of time – when I was little, when my Grandad was little, before my Granny was born, more than 100 years ago, recent</p> <p>Key Concepts: monarchy, law, religion and power</p>	<p>Y1: Order and Sequence I can place three objects and three events in chronological order and communicate what I know about older and newer objects and events.</p> <p>Y2: Develop an awareness of the past I can put five objects and five events in chronological order e.g., forms of transport, and give simple reasons to explain a decision.</p>	<p>Y2: I can recognise an historical source I can use at least 1 source of information to answer questions about the past through simple observations of the source.</p> <p>Y2: I can identify some of the ways in which the past is represented differently e.g. paintings/diaries/photos I can use 2 sources of information to answer questions about the past through simple observations of the sources.</p>

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Historical Perspective:

Children will learn about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. They will begin to relate this to the world today. They will learn about events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.

National Curriculum coverage:

Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life

The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.

Context:

In Cycle A, children learned about the development of parliamentary democracy and the role of the monarch in the history of the UK. In this topic the children will learn about the influence of campaigners and protesters in changing history – including human rights, women’s rights, BAME rights and climate justice. The children will have the chance to ask questions about the topic and will develop their understanding of the past through observations of a range of videos and photographs. This links to the UKS2 topics about the Abolition of the Slave Trade and Women’s Suffrage movement. It also links to the RE Summer term topic – Stewardship of Creation which explores this in depth.

Previously, the children have learned about powerful and significant people in time, such as kings and queens and prime ministers. In this unit, we look at the stories of some significant people who were not born into powerful positions (like a king or queen) but were able to use their voices to spread their beliefs to influence change. Some of the individuals studied in this unit are still alive today and continue to be making changes in the world. The children will learn that historians study the lives of significant people and look at what they say and do, and evaluate the contributions they have made to national and international achievements. The lives of each of the significant people studied in this unit can be told to the children as stories from the past. In each lesson, the children will be given a quote from each person- a primary source- and asked to explain what they think they meant by what they said, thinking about the purpose of the quote, who they were addressing and what was the intended impact of their words.

Key knowledge:

Throughout history there have been many significant people who have changed the way people live in our country and across the world. As historians, we can study the lives of these influential people and discuss what makes them so important.

- In this unit, we look at the stories of some significant people who were not born into powerful positions (like a king or queen) but were able to use their voices to spread their beliefs to influence change. Some of the individuals studied in this unit are still alive today and continue to be making change in the world.
- The unit begins with Gandhi, who was born in India in 1869. He was a lawyer and activist who fought for independence for India from British colonial rule. He believed in non-violent protest and promoted tolerance, including religious tolerance in India. Unfortunately, he was killed by a Hindu extremist who opposed Gandhi’s tolerance towards Muslims.
- Rosa Parks is remembered as the “mother of the Civil Rights movement” in the USA. Her refusal to give up her seat on a public bus to a white man, and

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subsequent arrest, sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended in the US Supreme Court ruling that segregation on public buses was unconstitutional.

- The Montgomery Bus Boycott and Civil Right Movement was led in the USA by Martin Luther King. Like Gandhi, he also believed in peaceful protest and gave inspirational speeches calling for equality between people of all races. He was also assassinated by someone who opposed his views.
- Malala Yousafzai was born in 1997 and is still alive and making change today. She was born in Pakistan. When the Taliban took control of her area, they banned all girls from attending school. Malala publicly spoke out in opposition to this and as a result was shot in the head. Fortunately, she survived and now lives in the UK where she continues to fight for every child's right to attend school.
- Greta Thunberg was born in 2003 and is also still alive and fighting for change today. She raised awareness of climate change globally when her 'Friday for Future' (School Strike for Climate) movement was replicated, with children striking across the world and demanding that more should be done about climate change.

David Attenborough is a broadcaster and natural historian who is famous for his nature documentaries. He speaks out about the need for humans to respect and take care of the planet.

Key Vocabulary: Key Vocabulary Definition

- 1) Empire Colony
- 2) Civil Rights Equality
- 3) Activist Education
- 4) Climate Change Environment
- 5) natural history documentary

Teacher Knowledge

Lesson 1: Gandhi

[Mohandas Gandhi - Biography, Facts & Beliefs - HISTORY](#)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, know as Mahatma or 'great soul', Gandhi was an Indian lawyer and activist who fought for freedom from British colonial rule. He was born on 2nd October 1869 in India to a wealthy family. At 19, he studied law in London. He spent 20 years working in South Africa where he was appalled by the discrimination he received as an Indian immigrant in South Africa. He led a campaign of civil disobedience in South Africa which pressured the government of South Africa to compromise, which included recognising Indian marriages and the abolition of a poll tax for Indians. When he returned to India, he became part of a movement against British colonial rule. He wanted independence for India and operated a nonviolent non-cooperation movement against the British government including boycotts of British manufacturers and any institutions operated by the British in India. In 1930, he led the Salt March, a protest against the British who were imposing a heavy tax on salt. The Salt March entailed a 240 mile march to the Arabian

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Sea where he would collect salt in symbolic defiance of the British government's monopoly. Despite his non-violent approach, Gandhi was arrested and imprisoned by the British during his lifetime. In 1948 a Hindu extremist who was upset at Gandhi's tolerance of Muslim, shot and killed Gandhi aged 78. Gandhi famously said, "In a gentle way, you can shake the world".

Lesson 2: Rosa Parks and Dr Martin Luther King Jr.

Rosa Parks, "The mother of the civil rights movement", made history when she was jailed in 1955 for refusing to give up her seat on a public bus to a white man. In the 1950s in the USA, racial segregation laws meant that African Americans were required to sit at the back of public buses and had to give up their seats to white riders if the seats in the front filled up. Her actions inspired African Americans in the local community, led by Martin Luther King, to organise the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The boycott lasted over a year and ended when the US Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was unconstitutional. Interestingly, Rosa Parks wasn't the first women to be arrested for refusing to give up her seat- nearly 10 months before Rosa Parks, a 15 year old girl named Claudette Colvin was arrested for the same revolutionary act. Martin Luther King continued to lead the fight for equal rights for black people in America. Like Gandhi, he didn't believe in using violence and instead gave powerful speeches (such as his famous 'I have a dream' speech) and led peaceful protests. Even so, like Gandhi, he was arrested many times and was assassinated when he was only 39 years old.

Lesson 3: Malala Yousafzai

[Malala's Story | Malala Fund](#)

Malala Yousafzai was born in 1997 in Mingora, Pakistan. Her dad was determined to give her every opportunity he could and was passionate about education. He was a teacher and ran a girl's school in their village. Unfortunately, when the Taliban- an extreme religious group- took control in their area they banned many things, including school for girls. Malala spoke out publicly on behalf of girls and their right to learn. This made her a target and in October 2012 Malala was shot in the head. She was taken to hospital in Birmingham in England, where she recovered. Malala and her family now live in the UK and have set up a charity dedicated to giving every girl the opportunity to achieve a future she chooses. She received the Nobel Peace Prize in December 2014 and become the youngest ever Nobel laureate. **When teaching this lesson, teachers may decide not to say that Malala was shot in the head if they feel this could upset/scare pupils. Instead, you may wish to say she was hurt/injured or that she had to leave her country to keep herself safe.**

Lesson 4: Greta Thunberg

[Greta Thunberg quotes: 10 famous lines from teen activist - CBBC Newsround](#)

Greta Thunberg is an environmental activist who was born in Stockholm, Sweden in 2003. When she was around eight years old, she began learning about climate change. Climate change is the process of our planet heating up. Scientists estimate that anthropogenic factors are accelerating climate change, and this can cause more extreme and unpredictable weather that animals, (including humans!) could not be able to adapt to. Burning fossil fuels, farming and deforestation are all ways that humans are accelerating climate change. In 2018, she founded a movement known as 'Fridays for Future' (also called School strike for Climate) where she skipped school to sit outside her country's parliament with a sign that stated, "School Strike for Climate". The movement grew and her action inspired hundreds of thousands of students around the world to participate in their own Fridays for Future. Greta now receives invitations to speak at important events all over the world about climate change and at her appearance at the UN climate event in 2019 she famously said, "You have stolen my dreams and my childhood with your empty words...We are in the beginning of a mass extinction, and all you can talk about is money, and fairy tales of eternal economic growth. How dare you!" As well as aiming to shift people's views and behaviours around climate change, she is also

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credited with raising awareness about Asperger's Syndrome. She tweeted, "I have Aspergers and that means I'm sometimes a bit different from the norm. And- given the right circumstances- being different is a superpower". Teachers need to judge how much detail to go into regarding Climate Change. Some quotes by Greta may scare children so teachers must take into consideration the age and sensitivities of the class when teaching this lesson. Teachers should not promote children not attending school- just explain that it happened.

Lesson 5: David Attenborough

David Attenborough was born in 1926 and is an English broadcaster and natural historian. He is best known for writing and presenting natural history documentaries that look at animal and plant life on earth. There have been at least twenty living and extinct plants and animals named in his honour. Like Greta Thunberg, David Attenborough is known for speaking out about climate change and has criticised governments for their inaction. He said that "We are at a unique stage in our history. Never before have we had such an awareness of what we are doing to the planet, and never before have we had the power to do something about that. Surely, we all have a responsibility to care for our Blue Planet. The future of humanity and indeed, all life on earth, now depends on us."

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Week	Knowledge and Vocabulary (Subject leader)	Disciplinary knowledge and Historical enquiry (Subject leader)	Lesson content (Class teacher)
1	<p>To know who Gandhi was and why he was important</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: Empire Colony</p> <p>Other Vocabulary: Rule Peace Independence Protest</p>	<p>When Gandhi was alive, India was ruled as part of the British Empire Gandhi wanted India to rule itself Gandhi was the leader of non-violent protest in India He believed in change by non-violent protest Gandhi is known as 'Mahatma' meaning 'great soul'</p>	<p>Who was Gandhi? - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>Prior Learning: What is history? What does a historian do? Explain that in this unit we will be looking at stories of some significant people who have tried to make changes to the world. What significant people have you learned about in history so far? Have you ever heard of Gandhi? Explain that we will be learning about him in this lesson.</p> <p>Vocabulary: Introduce the key vocabulary and ask what is an empire? Look at the definition on the Knowledge Organiser and orally rehearse the key vocabulary.</p> <p>Teach: Show a picture of Gandhi. Explain that when Gandhi was born in 1869, Britain had an empire that controlled countries all over the world. Show the British Empire on a map. Show where India is on a world map and explain that when Gandhi was alive Britain ruled India, where he lived. Gandhi wanted India to have independence. He believed that people should be treated fairly, and he believed in peaceful protests. He was known as Mahatma or 'great soul'. In 1930, he led the Salt March- a protest against the British who were selling salt to Indian people at a high price and not letting them make their own more cheaply. He was arrested by the British. Eventually the British decided they couldn't rule India anymore. Gandhi is still remembered today for the changes he made, and the power of his peaceful protests.</p> <p>Talk task: Gandhi famously said, "In a gentle way, you can shake the world!" What do you think he meant?</p> <p>Choose a task to suit the needs of your class.</p> <p>Year 1: Write some words round a picture of Gandhi to describe what he did and what kind of person he was.</p> <p>Year 2: Write a few sentences to describe what Gandhi did and why.</p>

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			<p>Step for Depth: Who else do we know who wanted everyone to be treated the same? How is Gandhi like/not like them? Partner teach/Plenary: Explain who Gandhi is to your partner</p>
2	<p>To understand that Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King campaigned for equal rights for black people in the USA</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: Civil Rights Equality</p> <p>Other Vocabulary: Peaceful protest Boycott Segregation</p>	<p>Black people were not treated equally Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a public bus Rosa Parks' arrest led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott, led by Martin Luther King Martin Luther King led the Civil Rights Movement in America and gave powerful speeches The law was changed so that everyone had equal rights because of the civil rights movement</p>	<p>(1164) I Have a Dream speech by Martin Luther King Jr HD (subtitled) - YouTube Who was Rosa Parks? - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>Prior Learning: Who is Gandhi and what is he remembered for? What is a peaceful protest? Have you ever heard of the American Civil Rights movement/ Martin Luther King/ Rosa Parks? Vocabulary: Introduce the key vocabulary. Explain that the 'Civil Rights Movement' was an ongoing fight for equal rights for black people in America. Teach: Explain that in America in the 1950s black people were treated differently to white people. Show pictures of these differences. Buses were segregated, and black people had to sit at the back. If a white person needed a seat, a black person was required by law to give up their seat. In 1955, a black woman named Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man and was arrested. This sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, led by Martin Luther King. After a year, the court ruled that bus segregation had to stop. Martin Luther King continued to fight for equal rights for African Americans and, like Gandhi, did this peacefully through protests and giving powerful speeches. His 'I have a dream' speech is remembered by people all over the world. Talk task: Rosa Parks said, "Each person must live their life as a model for others." How is Rosa Parks a role model to others? Suggested Task – Rosa Parks Timeline, HAPS write a sentence to describe what Rosa Parks did and why. Step for Depth: What do you think Martin Luther King meant when he said, "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation (country) where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character (their personality). I have a dream today." Partner teach/Plenary: What was the same/different between Gandhi and Martin Luther King? What did they fight for and how did they use their voices?</p>

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<p>3</p>	<p>To know that Malala Yousafzai stood up for the rights of girls to go to school</p> <p>Key vocabulary: Activist • Education • Other vocabulary: Campaign • Right • Taliban • Nobel Peace Prize</p>	<p>When the Taliban took control Swat Valley in Pakistan, they banned girls from going to school Malala Yousafzai spoke out publicly on behalf of girls and their right to learn Malala Yousafzai set up a charity to help girls and won a Nobel Peace Prize</p> <p>To use primary sources to learn about Malala</p>	<p>Prior Learning: Cover up parts of the Knowledge Organizer and quiz the children- what do they know about Martin Luther King/ Rosa Parks/ Gandhi? Recap that they stood up for equal rights- Gandhi wanted the people of India to be treated fairly and be able to control their own country. Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks wanted equal rights for African Americans. Explain that today we will learn about a young activist who stood up for girls. Show the key people on a timeline and explain that the person we are learning about is still alive today!</p> <p>Vocabulary: Orally rehearse the key vocabulary and explain that the Taliban are an extreme religious group who believed that women should not receive an education. Explain what an activist is, using the knowledge organiser.</p> <p>Teach: Explain that Malala Yousafzai was born in 1997 in Mingora, Pakistan. Show where this is on a map. Explain that her dad was a teacher and believed that Malala should have a good education. However, when an extreme religious group took control of her area (Swat Valley in Pakistan), they banned education for girls. Even though it was dangerous to do so, Malala spoke out publicly and said that girls have a right to education. This upset some people and in 2012 she was shot (teachers may not wish to include this). Luckily, she recovered and now lives in the UK where she has a charity that campaigns for every girl in the world to receive a good education. She was the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for her fight for the right of every child to receive an education. In 2020 she graduated from Oxford University and she has written a book.</p> <p>Talk task: Malala said that, “One child, one teacher, one pen, and one book can change the world”. What do you think she means? Why is education so important?</p> <p>Suggested Task (change to suit the needs of the class): Using words and pictures describe Malala Yousafzai and why did she win a Nobel Peace Prize?</p> <p>Step for Depth: Malala said, “we cannot succeed when half of us are held back”. What did she mean?</p> <p>Partner teach/Plenary: Provide children with images of Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Rosa Parks and Malala- place on a timeline and explain why each person can be said to have a ‘powerful voice’/what did they do?</p>
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<p>4</p>	<p>To know <i>Greta Thunberg</i> is an environmental activist</p> <p>Key vocabulary: Environment Climate Change</p> <p>Other Vocabulary Strike Asperger’s Syndrome Disability</p>	<p>Greta Thunberg raised awareness for Climate Change by going on strike from school on Fridays</p> <p>Greta speaks at important events and tries to convince people to change their behaviors to help save the planet</p> <p>Greta has Asperger’s Syndrome and raises awareness for people with disabilities</p>	<p>Prior Learning: Why is it important to take care of our earth and how can we do it? Explain that the next powerful voice we are learning about is Greta Thunberg- have you ever heard of her? Share on the knowledge organiser.</p> <p>Vocabulary: What is an activist? Share knowledge organiser. Explain that environment means everything around us on earth all our surroundings, for example, soil, air, water, people, animals, plants. What do you think an environmental activist is? Explain that climate change means the world is getting warmer</p> <p>Teach: Show where Greta was born on a map (Stockholm, Sweden). Explain that when she was around 8 years old, she learned about Climate Change. She was worried that humans were not looking after the earth- e.g., cutting down trees and causing pollution. She decided to raise awareness of Climate Change by skipping school and sitting outside her country’s parliament (what is a parliament?) with a sign saying, “School Strike for Climate”. The movement grew and more children across the world started doing this too. Eventually, Greta was asked to speak at many very important events about climate change, and she tells people that they need to change their behaviours and start taking care of the earth. Greta also has a disability called Asperger’s Syndrome which is a type of Autism (you could explain that this can affect how people see the world and interact with other people). Greta raises awareness and teaches people that being different is fine- she famously said, ““I have Aspergers and that means I’m sometimes a bit different from the norm. And- given the right circumstances- being different is a superpower”.</p> <p>Talk task: Greta famously said, “I have learned you are never too small to make a difference”. What does she mean? How does she try and make a difference?</p> <p>Suggested Task (change to meet the needs of your class): Make a poster using words and pictures to show what Greta wants us to do.?</p> <p>Step for Depth: Greta said, “you are never too small to make a difference”. Can you think of any other people who were young (or did not come from powerful positions) that have made a difference?</p> <p>Partner teach/Plenary: Put the activists learned about so far in order when they were born. Explain to your partner what you know about each person.</p>
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<p>5</p>	<p>To know David Attenborough is a natural history broadcaster and environmental campaigner</p> <p>Key vocabulary Natural history, documentary</p> <p>Other vocabulary: Environment Earth Broadcaster Climate Change Naturalist Humanity Television</p>	<p>David Attenborough has made lots of natural history documentaries teaching people about the planet earth David Attenborough speaks out about Climate Change and asks people to take care of the earth The first electronic TV was invented in 1927 but it wasn't until the 1970s that most homes in Britain had a television</p>	<p>www.youtube.com/watch?v=en8oN7pyCNs Attenborough through his career</p> <p>Prior Learning: What is an environmental activist? What is Climate Change? What do we know about Greta? What does she do to raise awareness about climate change and taking care of the earth? Have you ever heard of David Attenborough?</p> <p>Vocabulary: Explain that natural history is the study of plants and animals in the wild, and the environments they live in. People who study natural history are called naturalists. They observe, interpret, collect information and classify (organise into categories) living things.</p> <p>Teach: Explain that today we are going to learn about a famous naturalist and broadcaster called David Attenborough. Like the people we have learned before, he also uses his voice to make changes in the world. He was born in 1926 (the same year as Queen Elizabeth II) in London. His job has enabled him to travel around the world and teach people about how wonderful our planet is. Show the video. What did you notice about the videos? How did they change over time? Explain that when David Attenborough began working in TV it was shown in black and white. In fact, when David Attenborough first started his job in TV, he didn't have a TV (most people in Britain at the time didn't because they were too expensive!) It wasn't until the 1970s that most people had a TV. Television provides a way of people spreading their messages, ideas, and views to millions of people across the world.</p> <p>Talk task: David Attenborough famously said, "The future of humanity and indeed, all life on earth, depends on us". What does he mean? Does his speech remind you of anything else that someone has said?</p> <p>Suggested Task: (Change to meet the needs of your class) Provide children with statements about Attenborough. Ask them to sort into true or false. Ext: Write some simple sentences about him using the information.</p> <p>Step for Depth: Why was the invention of the television so important?</p> <p>Partner teach/Plenary: What did David use his voice for? How is David like Greta?</p>
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6	<p>Assessment Task: To know that historians learn about the lives of significant people in time and look at the changes they try to make in the world</p>	<p>Gandhi was known for opposing British rule in India and fought peacefully for equality and the right for Indian people to rule their own country Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King were influential people in the Civil Rights movement in the USA Malala Yousafzai fights for all children to have a right to education Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who talks about climate change and is trying to get people to look after the world David Attenborough uses the power of television to persuade people to protect the planet</p>	<p>Multiple Choice Quiz: Children complete the MCQ and mark their own immediately afterwards to provide instant feedback.</p>
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