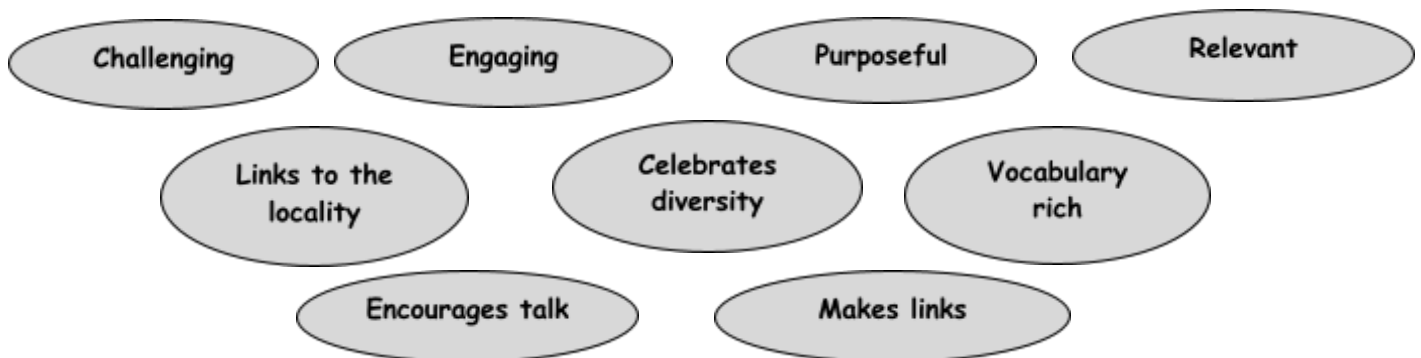


History at Belmont Infants

Our intent

At Belmont Infant School we understand the importance of receiving a high-quality history education as it helps young children begin to gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world. We aim to inspire young children's curiosity to know more about the past through asking thought provoking questions, encouraging children to ask questions and begin to gain the skills to think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement.

Teaching children how to use *historical vocabulary* will enable them to talk about historical events using *disciplinary vocabulary with confidence*. History helps children begin to understand the lives of other people, to be aware that things change over time, to recognise and identify the *diversity* of societies and the relationships between different groups, as well as their own identity and the challenges of their time.



Implementation

At Belmont Infants, history is taught as a discrete discipline and links are made with other areas of the curriculum for example, English, Religious Education and Geography. In Nursery two topics are history led - "Getting to know you" and "Black History Month". In Reception two topics are history led: "Who am I?" "Walking with dinosaurs". In Year 1 two topics are history led: "Fire! Fire!" and "Who has been to the Moon?" In Year 2 one topic is history led: "Fantastic Voyages". All classes have planned themes in Black History Month as well as looking at key figures, some of whom are Black, at other times in the year.

Significant individuals are taught in couplets so that children can compare and contrast similarities and differences between people and periods of time and see how things have changed or impacted our lives. Black history is taught by entwining it with local people from Tottenham and London, for example Walter Tull, Claudia Jones, Bernie Grant and David Lammy.

Representation and diversity is woven throughout the history curriculum, ensuring there is a balance between gender and race, for example, Katherine Johnson compared with Neil Armstrong, Ernest Shackleton, with Tenzing Norgay.

Children learn the substantive content and disciplinary content required to be an historian.

Impact

Our children will understand we live in a diverse society and that we all make a contribution to life locally and to the wider world we live in. They will be confident using the skills of an historian - to question, recognise differing perspectives, think critically and not accept information at face value.

The development of these skills at a young age will support their transition through school and into KS2.

Children are introduced to historical concepts revisited in Key Stage 2, where the children revisit themes such as immigration, travel and culture.

EYFS

Nursery

Theme 1: Black History Month (Autumn 1)

Links to past learning	Vocabulary	Diverse figure(s)
	Past Before History Special Celebrate Festival	Sheku Kanneh-Mason MBE (4 .4 1999) is a British cellist who won the 2016 BBC Young Musician award. First Black musician to win the competition since its launch in 1978 Bob Marley (1945-1981) Jamaican singer, musician, and songwriter
Links to future learning		
Reception - Black people in History: Claudia Jones and Carnival		

Substantive content

Know the contributions and influences of black culture in British life.
Know the contributions of significant Black people: Sekhu Kanneh-Mason and his family, Bob Marley
Know the contributions and influences of Black music, dance and art

Key enquiry questions

- What is history?
- Why celebrate Black History?
- Why celebrate Black music and culture?
- Who is Sekhu Kanneh-Mason?
- What does the music of Bob Marley sound like?
- What is carnival?



Continuous provision

Explore the sounds that different instruments make and how they make you feel
Respond to music
Exploring concepts of belonging e.g. class name
Playing and sharing with each other- exploring inclusiveness
Re-enact a celebration
Set up a party
Cooking - explore foods from Black countries



Theme 2: Getting to know you (Autumn 2)

Ongoing provision

Explore the past through their environment, family history and story

Aware of daily changes in routine during different times of the day and seasons of the year- these changes in time impact the things they can do e.g. when to sleep, what they celebrate

Explore pictures of themselves then and now

Commemorate significant events e.g. sing happy birthday

Links to past learning

Nursery - Black History - carnival and Black culture

Vocabulary

Birthday

Older

Younger

Smaller

Same

Different

Diverse figure(s)

Parents and grandparents of our children talking about their life growing up

Links to future learning

Reception - comparing and contrasting figures

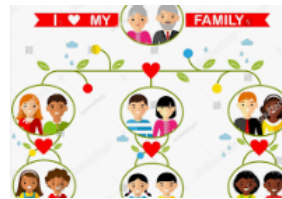
Substantive content

Talk about similarities and differences, likes and dislikes, families and homes

Notice how we have grown and changed over time

Key enquiry questions

- How old are you now?
- How old were you in this picture?
- What is different about you now?
- What is the same about you now?
- When is your birthday?
- What do you enjoy doing?
- Do you like the same things as when you were a baby?
- What can you do now that you couldn't do then?
- Who is in your family?
- Do you have grandparents?
- How are they the same as you? Different to you?



Continuous provision

Explore the past through their environment, family history and story

Aware of daily changes in routine during different times of the day and seasons of the year- these changes in time impact the things they can do e.g. when to sleep, what they celebrate

Explore pictures of themselves then and now

Commemorate significant events e.g. sing Happy Birthday

Reception

Theme 3: Black History – Local figures: Walter Tull and Claudia Jones (Autumn 1)

Links to past learning	Vocabulary	Diverse figure(s)
Nursery - Black History Carnival and Black culture	History Source Change	Claudia Jones (1915-64) Communist, political activist, feminist and black nationalist who helped set up the Notting Hill Carnival
Links to future learning	Important figure	Walter Tull (1888 -1918)
Year 1 - Black History figures Rosa Parks, Mary Seacole	Similar Different Local	English professional footballer and British Army officer. He played as an inside forward and half back for Clapton and Tottenham Hotspur

Timeline

1511	1666	1811	1853-56	1903	1909-11	1914-17	1926	1953	1955	1959	1969
First Black figure in UK paintings	Great Fire of London	Ichthyosaur fossils discovered	Crimean War	First aeroplane flight	Walter Tull plays for Tottenham	Endurance stuck in Antarctica	First woman swims the Channel	Everest first climbed	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat	First Caribbean Carnival, Notting Hill	First moon landing

Substantive content

Know the contributions and influences of black culture in British life
Know the contributions of local Black figures: Walter Tull and Claudia Jones

Key enquiry questions

- What is carnival?
 - What did Claudia Jones help create in 1959?
 - Why did she think it was important to celebrate Black culture?
 - Why is carnival important to the Black community?
-
- Why do we remember Walter Tull?
 - How did Walter Tull impact on local life in Haringey?



Disciplinary content

- What is history?
 - How have Black people been **recognised** in history in the past?
 - Why do we celebrate Black History Month?
 - How has Black History been treated **differently** in the past?
 - How can we find out more about Black History: what **sources** can we use?
-
- What is **similar** about the roles of Jones and Tull in London history?
 - How did Jones and Tull help **change** the perception of Black people in London and Tottenham?

Continuous provision

- Explore the sounds that different instruments make and how they make you feel e.g. African drumming
- Learn games and songs and rhymes from Africa &/or the Caribbean e.g. Che Che koolay
- Respond to music through movement
- Exploring concepts of belonging- e.g. class name
- Playing and sharing with each other- exploring inclusiveness
- Listen to stories about significant individuals
- Home corner turned into an African/Caribbean barber shop or restaurant

Theme 4: Walking with dinosaurs (Spring 1)

Links to past learning	Vocabulary	Diverse figure(s)
Reception Black History Month - Claudia Jones	past different fossils	compare similar bones
Links to future learning	same change	
Year 1 - pioneering Black women Rosa Parks and Mary Seacole	Palaeontologist Secondary sources	Mary Anning (1799-1847) English fossil collector, dealer, and palaeontologist who became known around the world for the discoveries she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds in the cliffs along the English Channel

Timeline

1511	1666	1811	1903	1909-11	1914-17	1926	1953	1955	1959	1963	1969
First Black figure in UK paintings	Great Fire of London	Ichthyosaur fossils discovered	First aeroplane flight	Walter Tull plays for Tottenham	Endurance first in Antarctica	First woman swims the Channel	Everest first climbed	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat	First Caribbean Carnival, Notting Hill	Bristol bus boycott	First moon landing

Substantive content

Understand that there are animals that existed that are not alive today
Know of Mary Anning's contribution to understanding about dinosaurs

Historical figures and events:

Know that Mary Anning discovered a huge range of dinosaur fossils on the South Coast of England. Male scientists - who frequently bought the fossils Mary would uncover, clean, prepare and identify - often did not credit her discoveries in their scientific papers on the finds, even when writing about her ground breaking ichthyosaur find. The Geological Society of London refused to admit her - they didn't admit women until 1904.

Key enquiry questions

- What is history?
 - What do historians do?
 - How do historians find out about the past?
 - What sort of historian is a palaeontologist?
-
- Which creatures roamed the Earth millions of years ago?
 - How do we know?
-
- Who was Mary Anning?
 - What did Mary Anning find between 1811-1847?
 - How many different dinosaur fossils did she find?
 - Where can we still see her discoveries?
- 
- A painting of Mary Anning, a paleontologist, standing next to a large dinosaur skeleton. Mary Anning is depicted on the left, wearing a dark, long-sleeved dress with a red collar and a yellow bag slung over her shoulder. She is looking towards the right. To her right is a large, detailed skeleton of a dinosaur, possibly a plesiosaurus, with its long neck curved upwards and its head facing left. The background is a simple, light-colored wall.



[Mary Anning: the unsung hero of fossil discovery | Natural History Museum \(nhm.ac.uk\)](https://www.nhm.ac.uk/stories/mary-anning-the-unsung-hero-of-fossil-discovery)

Women in science throughout history | Discovery Education

Disciplinary content	
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- How do we know about Mary Anning: what **sources** provide us with information?
 - How do we know that dinosaurs lived/existed?
 - How do we know about the huge range of dinosaurs?
 - What are **secondary sources** that tell us about dinosaurs?
-
- Are there **similar** historical sources for all fossils discovered at this time? Why not?
 - How did Mary Anning being a woman affect the response to her finds?
 - How was she treated **differently** to other palaeontologists?
-
- Where does the fossil discovery fit in relation to when dinosaurs roamed the earth? **Chronology**?
 - Where on a **timeline** does this event sit?

Continuous provision

Dinosaurs in the sand pit or water
Make salt dough fossil imprints
dinosaur skeleton made with - straws/cotton buds
painting with dinosaurs-footprints
dyeing eggs
measuring dinosaurs
Timeline

Key Stage 1

Year 1

Theme 1: Black history - significant events: Rosa Parks and the Bristol Bus Boycott (Autumn 1)

Links to past learning	Vocabulary	Diverse figure(s)
Reception - Black History - Walter Tull and Claudia Jones	Racism Past Present Compare Change Impact Chronology Timeline Boycott	Rosa Parks (1913-2005) activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott
Links to future learning		
Year 1 - Katherine Johnson, space exploration and NASA		

Timeline

1511	1666	1811	1903	1909-11	1914-17	1926	1953	1955	1959	1963	1969
First Black figure in UK paintings	Great Fire of London	Ichthyosaur fossils discovered	First aeroplane flight	Walter Tull plays for Tottenham	Endurance stuck in Antarctica	First woman swims the Channel	Everest first climbed	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat	First Caribbean Carnival, Notting Hill	Bristol bus boycott	First moon landing

Substantive content

Changes within living memory, events beyond living memory that are significant, the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements '*...compare aspects of significant people's lives in different periods...*'

Historical figures and events:

Know the role of Rosa Parks in the Human Rights Movement in the US. She joined the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), working towards putting an end to discrimination and segregation. Montgomery Bus Boycott: from 5 December 1955 (the date of Rosa's trial), African Americans refused to travel on buses. The boycott was managed by an organisation called the Montgomery Improvement Association, for which Dr Martin Luther King Jr was elected as leader.

Key enquiry questions

- Why do we celebrate Black History Month?
- What is racial discrimination?
- Who was Rosa Parks?
- What did Rosa Parks do in 1955?
- Why is Rosa Parks significant in American Black History?
- **Why was there a boycott of buses in Bristol in 1963?**
- How did the Bristol Evening Post expose the racist policy of the bus company?
- How was the boycott inspired by Rosa Parks?
- How did the Bristol Bus Boycott influence the passing of the Race Relations Act 1965 which made "racial discrimination unlawful in public places" in the UK?



[The Bristol Bus Boycott | Stories | Bristol Museums](#)

[The Bristol Bus Boycott of 1963 - Black History Month 2022](#)

[The Bristol Bus Boycott of 1963 • \(blackpast.org\)](#)

[Paul Stephenson: the hero who refused to leave a pub - and helped desegregate Britain | Race | The Guardian](#)

[The story of Rosa Parks | Discovery Education](#)

Disciplinary content

- How do we know about Rosa Parks in the US and the UK Bristol Bus Boycott: what **sources** provide us with the information?
- Are there **similar** historical sources for each event? Why? What sources are there?
- How are these two events **similar**?
- How are they **different**?
- What was the **impact** of each event on racial discrimination?
- Where do these events fit into the **chronology** of our previous history learning?
- Where on our **timeline** do these events sit?

Theme 2: Who has been to the moon? (Autumn 1)

Links to past learning	Vocabulary	Diverse figure(s)
Year 1 - Black History figures - Rosa Parks and Mary Seacole	Change Views Reliable trustworthy Cause Impact Primary source	Neil Armstrong (1930- 2012) was an American astronaut and aeronautical engineer, and the first person to walk on the Moon. Katherine Johnson (1918-2020) was an American mathematician whose calculations of orbital mechanics as a NASA employee were critical to the success of the first and subsequent U.S. crewed spaceflights.
Links to future learning		
Year 2 - Black History - Bernie Grant and David Lammy		

Timeline

1511	1666	1811	1903	1909-11	1914-17	1926	1953	1955	1959	1963	1969
First Black figure in UK paintings	Great Fire of London	Ichthyosaur fossils discovered	First aeroplane flight	Walter Tull plays for Tottenham	Endurance stuck in Antarctica	First woman swims the Channel	Everest first climbed	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat	First Caribbean Carnival, Notting Hill	Bristol bus boycott	First moon landing

Substantive content

Changes within living memory, events beyond living memory that are significant, the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used **to compare aspects of life in different periods**

Historical figures and events:

Know the events of the first moon landing - Neil Armstrong's role in the event

Know the role of Katherine Johnson in the Space Race - an American mathematician who had a 33-year career at NASA and its predecessor. The space agency noted her "historical role as one of the first African-American women to work as a NASA scientist"

Key enquiry questions

- What happened on 16th July 1969?
- Why is Neil Armstrong significant?
- Why was it important for the US to get to the moon?
- When and how was moon travel finally possible?
- What was Katherine Johnson's contribution to the moon race?
- Why is Katherine Johnson significant?
- How did these two figures change the world?
- What happened in 1903?
- Why are the Wright Brothers significant?



[Man on the Moon - 50th anniversary | Discovery Education](#)
[Transport | Discovery Education](#)

Disciplinary content

Know where people and events fit within a chronological framework, identify similarities and differences, use a wide vocab of historical terms, ask and answer questions, understand how we find out about the past

- How do we know about the moon landing and what Armstrong said? What **sources** tell us about the event?
- Why is this clip a **primary source**?
- Why do we know so much about Neil Armstrong and so little about Katherine Johnson?
- What **sources** are available to learn about the Wright Brothers' flight?
- Why are there fewer sources available for this event than the moon landing?
- How does the first aeroplane flight **compare** with the first space flight?
- How are the two flights **similar? Different?**
- Where does the first moon landing fit in to the **chronology** of our prior history learning? Where on our **timeline** does this event sit?

Theme 3: Fire, Fire! (Spring 1)

Links to past learning	Vocabulary	Diverse figure(s)
Year 1 - An event that in 1969, the moon landing Reception -An event that happened 200 years ago (1811), Mary Anning found an ichthyosaur fossil	Primary source Reliable Eye witness accounts Monument Change Re-build Compare	John Blanke C1511 was a royal trumpeter in the royal courts and remains the only black Tudor for whom we have an identifiable image. He is one of the earliest recorded black people in England. Thomas Farriner (1615-1670) the owner of the bakery on Pudding Lane where the fire started. He was 'Conduct of the King's Bakehouse', contracted to produce ships biscuit for the navy, who were then fighting the Anglo-Dutch war.
Links to future learning		
Year 2 - An event that happened in 1914-1917, the Endurance got stuck in the ice Year 2 - an event that happened in 1953 Tenzing Norgay climbed Everest		

Timeline

1511	1666	1811	1903	1909-11	1914-17	1926	1953	1955	1959	1963	1969
First Black figure in UK paintings	Great Fire of London	Ichthyosaur fossils discovered	First aeroplane flight	Walter Tull plays for Tottenham	Endurance stuck in Antarctica	First woman swims the Channel	Everest first climbed	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat	First Caribbean Carnival, Notting Hill	Bristol bus boycott	First moon landing

Substantive content

Changes within living memory, events beyond living memory that are significant, the lives of significant individuals

Historical figures and events:

The Great Fire of London was a four day blaze that destroyed parts of London and was written about by Samuel Pepys in his diary.

Key enquiry questions

- What happened on 2nd September 1666?
- How did the Great Fire start?
- Why did the fire spread?
- Who was Thomas Farriner?
- How did Londoners put the fire out?
- How were the tools used then different to those used today?
- Why do we acknowledge but not celebrate the accomplishments of Samuel Pepys, John Evelyn, William II?
- What was the attitude of leaders at the time to exploration, colonisation and slavery?
- How does learning about John Blanke give some context to attitudes in the seventeenth century?



[History KS1: The Great Fire of London - BBC Teach](#)

[The Great Fire Of London - CBeebies - BBC](#)

[All you need to know about the Great Fire of London \(museumoflondon.org.uk\)](#)

[The Great Fire of London | Discovery Education](#)

See also Hackney Diversity resources: 'Untold stories, the Tudors'

Disciplinary content

Know where people and events fit within a chronological framework, identify similarities and differences, use a wide vocab of historical terms, ask and answer questions, understand how we find out about the past

- How do we know about The Great Fire of London: what **sources** are there on the event?
- What **sources** didn't exist at that time? Why? (E.g. photos, lots of eye witness accounts)
- Why is a diary an interesting **historical source**?
- How does London of 1666 **compare** to London of 2022?
- What is the **same**? What is **different** between London then and now?
- What was learnt from The Great Fire: what **changed** in the city of London as a result?

- Where does the *Great Fire* fit in to the **chronology** of prior history learning? Where on our **timeline** does the event sit?

Theme 4: Black history- Local political figures: Bernie Grant and David Lammy (Autumn)

Links to past learning	Vocabulary	Diverse figure(s)
Year 1 Black History - Rosa Parks and Mary Seacole	Compare Same Different Views	Bernie Grant (1944-2000) was a British Labour Party politician. Member of Parliament for Tottenham from 1987-2000. One of the UK's first Black British MPs. David Lammy (1974-) Elected as the Labour candidate for Tottenham when Bernie Grant died. Aged 27, he was the youngest (MP) in the house until 2003
Links to future learning	Reliable Effect Politics	
Annual Black History in KS2	Trustworthy Impact Member of Parliament(MP)	

Timeline

1511	1666	1811	1903	1909-11	1914-17	1926	1953	1955	1959	1963	1969	1985	2000
First Black figure in UK paintings	Great Fire of London	Ichthyosaurus fossils discovered	First aeroplane flight	Walter Tull plays for Tottenham	Endurance stuck in Antarctica	First woman swims the Channel	Everest first climbed	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat	First Caribbean Carnival, Notting Hill	Bristol bus boycott	First moon landing	Bernie Grant elected leader of Haringey	David Lammy elected MP for Tottenham

Substantive content

Changes within living memory, events beyond living memory that are significant, the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. '*...compare aspects of significant people's lives in different periods...*'

Key enquiry questions

- Who was Bernie Grant?
- Who is David Lammy?
- How have Bernie Grant and David Lammy had an impact on Haringey?
- Why are Bernie Grant and David Lammy important to local politics and history?



[Bernie Grant - One of Britain's first black MP's - Black History Month 2022](#)

[Bernie Grant Arts Centre - Black History Month 2022](#)

[Bernie Grant \(1944-2000\) · \(blackpast.org\)](#)

[David Lammy - Wikipedia](#)

[David Lammy MP - Black History Month 2022](#)

Disciplinary content

- Why celebrate Black History Month?
- How do we know about Bernie Grant and David Lammy? What **sources** are available?
- What is **similar** about the lives of Bernie Grant and David Lammy?
- What is **different**?
- How have Bernie Grant and David Lammy **changed** politics?
- What is the **impact** of their lives?
- Where do these events fit in to the **chronology** of our prior Black History learning?
- Where on our **timeline** do these Black men sit?

Theme 5: Historical figures – Explorers-Fantastic Voyages (Spring 2)

Links to past learning	Vocabulary	Diverse figure(s)
Year 1 – space exploration and the key figures involved	Future Reliable Views Photographs reports Empathy	Secondary source Oral history Expedition Maps News Climate Sexism
Links to future learning		
Year 3 – the exploration of Alexander the Great		Tenzing Norgay (1914-86) One of the first two people known to reach the summit of Mount Everest, which he accomplished with Edmund Hillary on 29 May 1953. Gertrude Ederle (1906-2003) In 1926, The first woman to swim across the English Channel.

Timeline

1511	1666	1811	1903	1909-11	1914-17	1926	1953	1955	1959	1963	1969	1985	2000	2015
First Black figure in UK paintings	Great Fire of London	Ichthyosaurus fossils discovered	First aeroplane flight	Walter Tull plays for Tottenham	Endurance stuck in Antarctica	First woman swims the Channel	Everest first climbed	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat	First Caribbean Carnival, Notting Hill	Bristol bus boycott	First moon landing	Bernie Grant elected leader of Haringey	David Lammy elected MP for Tottenham	Sarah Ryan did what?

Substantive content

Changes within living memory, events beyond living memory that are significant, the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods

Key enquiry questions

- What did Ernest Shackleton do in 1914-17?
- Why is the Endurance expedition remembered?
- How did Ernest Shackleton's expeditions make a difference to modern day exploration?
- What did Tenzing Norgay do in 1953?
- Why wasn't Norgay's achievement recognised until recently?
- Would Hilary been able to climb Everest without Norgay and the other Sherpa's?
- Why do we now acknowledge all involved in different feats?
- How did Tenzing Norgay change mountain climbing?
- What did Gertrude Ederle do in 1926?
- Why was this significant for women?
- What did Sara Ryan do in 2015?
- How can we find out?
- Why is this significant for Belmont Infants?



Disciplinary content

Know where people and events fit within a chronological framework, identify similarities and differences, ask and answer questions. '...compare aspects of significant people's lives in different periods...'

- How do we know about Ernest Shackleton: what **sources** tell us his story?
- How did Shackleton's expedition **change** future Polar exploration?
- How do we know about Tenzing Norgay: what **sources** tell us his story?
- What was the **consequence** on understanding our planet, mapping and exploration of Shackleton's and Norgay's expeditions?
- In **comparison**, why is Tenzing Norgay not as well remembered as Shackleton or Edmund Hilary?
- How are Shackleton and Hilary's experiences **similar**? **Different**?
- Why is Ederle's achievement **significant** in women's history?
- How do the experiences of Norgay and Ederle **compare**?
- How was the experience of women and non-white people **similar** in history?

- What is it called if you hear of an event from a person who was there?
- Is an oral account a reliable source of evidence?
- Where do these events fit in to the **chronology** of our prior history learning?
- Where on our **timeline** do the events sit?