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| Local History Core Subject: Year 4 | | |
| National Curriculum: Pupils should be taught about: | | |
| * Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally * 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 * Significant historical events and places in their own locality. | | |
| Historical Era: | A narrative history covering the rise and fall Whitby Abbey (Broad Chronological Sweep) | |
| Specific Focus: |  | |
| Project Question: | Why was Whitby Abbey Built? Identify the events that led to its decline. | |
| Key Themes | Settlement Religion Continuity and Change | |
| Declarative Knowledge: | | Procedural Knowledge |
| **General**   * **Know** history is the study of the past (events that have already happened) * **Know** BCE – Before the Common Era is a secular term(religiously neutral term) * **Know** CE –Common Era is a secular term (religiously neutral terms) * **Know** the historical time line is divided into historical eras (centuries, reigns, economic systems etc.) * **Know** about significant events and people on the chronological time line in the context of local, the United Kingdom and world history.   **Specific**   * **Know** the earliest evidence of Whitby was known as (Streoneshealh) – Anglo Saxon name * **Know** recent archaeology suggests the word means ‘rich’- at some point before the Norman Conquest it became Whitby * **Know** 656 Oswy defeated the last ‘heathen’ Anglo Saxon (gave land to the church) * **Know** Hilda, Abbess of Hartlepool established and founded a monastery for Monks and Nuns) * **Know** monasteries were built near flowing water (River Esk) * **Know** Abbey was a place of scholarship and the earliest piece of poetry was written in old English by Caedmon for pilgrims * **Know** the Viking raids and Dane-Law have no written record of Whitby – Domesday Book indicates it was a religious settlement of some kind * **Know** in 664 King Oswy presided over the Synod of Whitby (Should England follow the Roman Church or the Celtic practise of St Aiden and the northern saints?) * **Know** the decision was made to follow Rome * **Know** William Percey gave Reinfrid land to establish and support a monastery next to remains of Hilda’s –follow rules of Benedict for monks only * **Know** over the years the Abbey control over the local town fluctuated * **Know** the Abbey relied on local economy for income * **Know** in 1078 Reinfrid made a pilgrimage to refound some ruined Abbey’s * Know 1536 Pilgrim of Grace – rising against the dissolution of low income monasteries * Know on 14 December 1539 the Abbey closed – some parts of the building materials were reused and some left to decay. * **Draw on knowledge learnt to answer the question.** | | **Generic**   * **To be able** to understand historians know about the past through the study of a range of historical sources * **To be able** to understand historians use historical sources as historical evidence to reconstruct the past * **To be able** to understand historians choose to research different aspects of the same subject matter reflecting the historian’s personal interest. * **To be able** to understand human thought changes overtime due to the pursuit of knowledge and understanding of the physical world and emergence of previously unknown sources.   **Specific**   * **To be able** to place the rise and decline of Whitby Abbey across the historical time line * **To be able** to select and organise historical information when researching the Whitby Abbey * **To be able** to demonstrate a chronologically secure of a historical narrative of the rise and decline of Whitby Abbey * **To be able** to identify key historical figures connected to Whitby Abbey over time * **To be able** to contextualise the decline of Whitby Abbey in relation to the dissolution of the monasteries |
| Cross Curricular Links |
| Local Geography |
| Vocabulary (Non exhaustive) | | |
| Northumbria, Christianity, Rome, monasteries, abbey, monks, nun, dissolution, | | |
| Prior Learning | Historical Skills | Future Learning |
| EYFS   * Children know that Whitby is important in the study of dinosaurs because of the fossils that have been found here. * Children know about Mary Anning and the impact she had.   Year 1   * James Cook’s Early Life   Year 2   * Whitby Whaling   Year 3   * Whitby Ship Building | * Ask historically valid questions. * Develop critical thinking * Evaluate the difference and significance between Primary and Secondary Sources * Identify historical themes * Evaluate primary sources as historical evidence * Evaluate secondary sources as constructed narratives drawn from primary sources * Construct an **objective** historical narratives draw from a range of evidence | * Year 5 – The impact of the Industrial Revolution on Whitby * Year 6 – Explore the impact of significant historical figure who visited Whitby in the past and how they continue to influence the cultural life of modern day Whitby. |
| Historical Writing |
| Begin to organise, group and present findings in short paragraphs with headings in order to structure responses to historical questions. This includes   * Planning and writing simple historical recounts about key events in history in chronological order * Planning and writing a simple biography about a key historical figure using bibliographical conventions * Planning and writing a simple historical report identifying continuity and change over time about a given historical theme |
| Local Connections | * Suggest Children visit Pannett Park Museum in Whitby * School make connections with museum staff * Whitby Tourist Information Centre | |