



Important People in history and their achievements (page 1)

1. Can I place important people and their achievements on a timeline?

- **Vocab:** historian, chronological order, timeline, place (on a timeline), achievement
- **Prior learning:** Autumn Term—sequence key events in our life on a timeline
- Recap the meaning of 'before', 'after', 'past', 'present'
- Know that as historians, children will look at important people in history and their achievements that have changed things for the future:
 - Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone
 - Rachel Yankey: the first English professional footballer
 - Nelson Mandela's fight to make sure everyone was equal in South Africa and around the world
- Know: as historians, a timeline helps us to know when key events in history took place
- Know that we can place events on a timeline using the dates
- Know that Alexander Graham Bell was around 150 years ago (1876).
- Know that Nelson Mandela's achievements were 30-40 years ago (1980s and 1990s)
- Know that Rachel Yankey was a professional football about 20 years ago (2000-2016)
- **Chronology:** Place (with dates) events on a timeline. Recap 'past' and 'present'

2. Can I understand what has changed and what has stayed the same following Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone?

- **Vocab:** historian, change, continuity, invention, telephone, Alexander Graham Bell.
- **Prior learning:** Autumn Term— change/continuity in our everyday life (toys, transport, homes)
- Know that Alexander Graham Bell invented the first practical telephone in 1876 (150 years ago)
- Know that before the telephone, people communicated by:
 - Letters (sent by post which would take days or weeks).
 - Face-to-face conversations.
 - Telegrams (short messages sent by telegraph).
- Know that after the Telephone, people could speak to each other instantly over long distances.
- Know that over time telephones changed from big wooden boxes → rotary dial phones → push-button phones → mobile phones.
- Know that today, phones are small, portable, and can do many things (calls, photos, internet).
- Know what has stayed the same (continuity): people have always needed to communicate.
- Know what has changed: how we communicate has changed a lot since the invention of the telephone
- **Continuity and Change:** Identify what has changed and stayed the same

4. Can I explain the similarities and differences between Rachel Yankey's experiences as a footballer and players today?

- **Vocab:** historian, similarities, differences, compare
- **Prior learning:** Autumn Term—compared childhood today with that of our grandparents
- **Know key facts about Rachel Yankey**
 - She was the first professional female footballer (paid to play football) who played 10-20 years ago
 - Played for Arsenal and won many trophies
 - Played for England on 129 occasions (Lionesses) and scored 19 goals
 - She is a role model to many young girls and boys
 - She has recently launched a charity (based in London) that helps girls play football
 - Had to cut her hair as a child to play with boys.

Similarities between Rachel Yankey and modern female footballers:

- Both Rachel Yankey and modern players share a love for football and commitment to training.
- Female players 20 years ago and those playing today can play for England and compete in major tournaments.
- Players 20 years ago and today were successful if they played as a team, were skilful, and good fitness
- Both Rachel Yankey and modern players inspire young girls to play football.

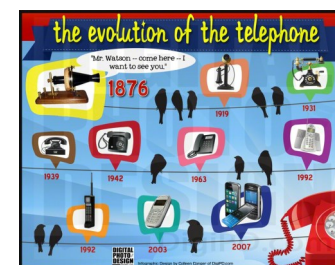
Differences between Rachel Yankey and modern female footballers:

- Rachel Yankey was one of only a few professional footballers when she played and many had other jobs. Today, the Women's Super League is fully professional.
- Rachel Yankey was not on TV regularly and played to small crowds. Today, they play in front of big crowds, have TV coverage and sponsorships
- Rachel Yankey was one of very few girls who played football. She had to cut her hair as a child to play with boys. Today, there are lots of girls teams that play football from a very young age.

- **Similarity and Difference:** Compare past and present

3. Can I use pictures to find out about how phones have developed since they were invented by Alexander Graham Bell?

- **Vocab:** historical enquiry, sources, invention
- **Prior learning:** Autumn Term— learnt how historians find out about the past (photos, objects, stories/memories, books/videos)
- Know that as historians, we use **sources** like pictures to learn about the past.
- Know that pictures can show changes over time.
- Know that historians ask questions:
 - What is the same? What is different? What does this tell us about life then and now?
- **Historical Enquiry:** Use sources (pictures) to find answers



<http://www.crazy4computers.net/telephone-to-cell-phone.html>



Important People in history and their achievements (page 2)

Disciplinary Concept:

5. Can I explain the cause of Nelson Mandela's fight for equality and the consequences?

- **Vocab:** historian, cause, consequence, equality, apartheid, president,
- **Prior learning:** Autumn Term— cause and consequence of changes in our lives (phones, cars, lights/candles, central heating)
- Know that 'cause means 'why events happened' and consequence means 'what happened as a result'.
- Know that someone's actions can change the future in a positive or negative way
- **Know key facts about Nelson Mandela:**
 - Born in South Africa in 1918.
 - Lived under apartheid which were laws that kept black and white people separate
 - Black people had fewer rights: couldn't vote, had worse schools, couldn't live in certain areas.
 - Mandela believed this was unfair and wanted equality for everyone.
- **Cause:** Why did Mandela fight?
 - Apartheid laws were unfair.
 - Black people were treated badly and had fewer opportunities.
- **Consequence:** What happened because Mandela fought?
 - He was put in prison for 27 years.
 - People around the world supported him.
 - Apartheid ended in 1994.
 - Mandela became South Africa's first black president.
 - Today, people of all races have equal rights in South Africa.
- **Cause and Consequence:** Understand that actions can impact the future

7. Can I understand that people have different views about Nelson Mandela's actions?

- **Vocab:** historian, interpretation, hero, controversial, opinion, freedom
- **Prior learning:** Autumn Term— learnt how people remember things differently in the past (e.g. a grandparent's memory of school as a child compared to a video showing what it was actually like during their time at school)
- Recap apartheid laws in South Africa and that Mandela fought for equality, spent 27 years in prison, and then became South Africa's first black president.
- Know that interpretation means how someone understands something e.g. someone's actions or a comment someone makes
- Know that people can interpret Nelson Mandela's actions in different ways. Some may see him as a bad person as he broke the law by protesting for changes, while others may see him as a hero as he helped to make everyone equal and helped people have freedom in South Africa.
- Know two possible interpretations of Mandela's actions:
 - Person A:** 'Nelson Mandela was brave. He fought for fairness and peace. He helped end apartheid and gave people hope.'
 - Person B:** 'Nelson Mandela broke the law and caused problems. Some people thought he was dangerous because he wanted big changes'
- Know: what is the same about these comments, and what is different. Know why some people may have different views
- (suggested task: provide the two quotes and children answer questions e.g. 'Do these two people agree?')
- **Interpretation of the Past:** Understand that people can have different opinions

6. Can I explain the significance of Nelson Mandela in history?

- **Vocab:** significant, apartheid, equality, human right, freedom
- **Prior learning:** Autumn Term— learn how some changes in our lives are significant (e.g. Internet, food/meals)
- Know that significant means an important person in history
- Know that we remember various people who changed the world (link back to last lesson—recap that we know Nelson Mandela believed it was unfair that black people were treated badly and had fewer opportunities in life.
- Know that Nelson Mandela is significant because...":
 - ...he fought against unfair laws called apartheid in South Africa.
 - ...he believed everyone should have equal rights, no matter their skin colour.
 - ...he spent 27 years in prison for standing up for freedom and equality.
 - ...he became South Africa's first Black president and worked for peace.
 - ...he inspired people all over the world to fight for human rights. People in many countries looked to Mandela as proof that change is possible without violence. He worked with leaders in other countries to end discrimination. Today, his birthday (18 July) is celebrated as Mandela Day, where people do good deeds to help others.
- **Historical Significance:** learn about famous people and events. Explore why people are remembered today