



St. George's CE First School and Nursery

History Topic Sequence



Year 4 Autumn 1 – Burps, Bottoms and Bile

<p>Our children will understand the narrative of the world by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - being inspired and motivated to learn about the historical events that have shaped our lives - developing enquiring minds by critically analysing evidence - developing a sense of chronology 	<p>We teach History based on the National Curriculum and mapping the coverage that our children will experience at Middle School. We teach History for three half terms.</p>
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Golden Threads	Lasting legacies	Pioneers	Life for everyday	Invasion
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Know		Remember	Do	
They will already know...	They will know and understand the words...	They will be taught about...	They will apply this knowledge and be able to:	
<p>Knowledge of daily life in the Dark Ages (Changes in peoples beliefs: pagan to Christianity during this time)</p> <p>Hygiene practices in the past not as good as today, the first hospitals and how Florence Nightingale/Mary Seacole changed practices</p> <p>Technology changes over time (how we listen to music, transport, Space Travel)</p> <p>Links with KS1 – knowledge of</p>		<p>To know what medicine was available in Medieval times using a range of sources. The four humours in the body – Yellow Bile, Black Bile, Blood and Phlegm God – most people believed that they would be healed through prayer only. Leeches used for balancing the four humours.</p> <p>To explore what happened during the plague and how people responded The Great Plague occurred between 1665 and 1666. People were terrified of the plague – just 300 years earlier it had killed millions. The most common symptoms included headaches, fever, vomiting, painful swellings on the neck, armpits and groin (known as buboes), blisters and bruises and coughing up blood. There was still no cure for the plague – people just had to try and stop it from spreading. People suffering or showing symptoms of the plague were simply banished to their homes. Even healthy family members could not leave the house. A large red cross was nailed to the front door to warn others that those inside were infected. 'God have mercy upon us' was written on the door. Some doctors believed that bad poisonous air was the cause of the plague, infecting anyone who breathed it.</p>	<p>Work Historically To know and develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.</p> <p>To know and understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">St George's Gems</p> <p>How were sick people treated in medieval times?</p> <p>When was the plague and how did people treat those infected?</p> <p>How did Edward Jenner develop the first vaccine?</p> <p>What advancements in medicine have changed how we live today?</p>

Great Fire of London

Links with KS1 – Hygiene and disease treated by Mary Seacole

The cause of the plague was also blamed on livestock carrying the disease while others believed it to be a punishment from God.

The real root of the problem was RATS! What people did not understand was that the plague was a disease found in black rats. Fleas would bite the rats and become infected and the infected fleas would then spread the disease to humans.

The Great Fire of London which took place in 1666 destroyed a lot of the old, rat-infested buildings, but a very cold winter had already stopped the spread of the disease as the rats and fleas were affected by the bad weather.

To know what a vaccine is and how they started Edward Jenner was an English doctor who was born in 1749.

Edward Jenner developed the first vaccine. Smallpox was a disease that caused severe rashes all over the body.

He heard milkmaids claim that they would not catch smallpox as they had already been infected with a far less serious disease, cowpox.

Jenner decided to test this theory.

In 1796, Jenner took cowpox pus from a milkmaid, Sarah Nelmes, and smeared it into a small cut in the arm of eight-year-old James Phipps. Phipps became mildly ill with cowpox. Next, Jenner gave Phipps pus from a smallpox victim and James did not become ill.

Jenner had proved that cowpox gave people protection against smallpox. He called this procedure 'vaccination' after the Latin word for 'cow', vacca.

To consider how healthcare has advanced in today's world

Research was continual on herbal medicine, the human body and its responses to illness and medicine.

Sterilisation – knowledge of germs and bacteria led to better sterilisation and protection. Refer to Covid advice and Catch It Kill It Bin It.

Penicillin discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928 – antibiotics that can help with a range of infections rather than one specific illness

Technology impacted on being able to mass produce medicine and transport them quicker as well as producing better medical equipment.

		<p>To know how attitudes towards medicine have changed over time.</p> <p>Move from religion and beliefs to scientific research and understanding.</p> <p>Herbal medicines still exist but are not officially recognised as treatments prescribed by doctors.</p> <p>There is more choice of treatments – none, holistic, medicinal.</p> <p>Still an opposition between beliefs and science.</p>		
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Why Now?

Children are at a developmental stage that makes them ready for the content we have planned in this topic.

History Disciplinary Vocabulary Progression (these are cumulative and are in addition to the topic-specific vocabulary within each unit of study)				
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Yr4
<p>Today Yesterday Tomorrow Before After Time</p>	<p>After Before Clues Event New Now Old Past Present A long time ago</p>	<p>Artefacts Began Museum People Community Recount Source Timeline</p>	<p>Century Chronology Date Decade Era BC, AD, BCE Evidence Interpret Invade Peace Settle War</p>	<p>Ancient Archaeology Civilisation Conquest Democracy Government Discover Enemies Excavate Monarchy Parliament Cultures Rule Monarch</p>