



May we give them roots to grow and wings to fly.



Our Curriculum – Medium-Term Planning

Term and Year:	Autumn 2
Class:	Year 4/5
Subject:	History
Key Unit Question:	How has industry changed in the North East?
Key Themes:	Legacy
Memorable Experience:	Discovery Museum – Ships and Shipbuilding

Vocabulary that will be taught:

Agriculture – process of producing food by farming: growing crops and rearing animals
Industry – the process of making goods by using machines (usually in factories)
Industrial Revolution – the transformation from an agricultural to an industrial nation

Trade – buying and selling of goods
Working Class – A social class comprising those who do manual labour or do work for wages
Urbanisation – The growth of cities due to movement of people

National Curriculum Objectives:

- A local history study
- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

Rationale:

This unit offers an opportunity for children to reflect upon cumulative learning in KS2 as well as starting to prepare them for the KS3 curriculum, specifically studying ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901. The unit is designed for children to work through mostly independently and present their findings similarly to the way historians investigate the past, and how they construct historical claims, arguments and accounts.

Prior Knowledge:

This unit provides children with an opportunity to reflect upon the British history taught chronologically from the first settlements through Roman Britain, the Vikings, Anglo Saxons, the medieval period and up to the Industrial Revolution.

Children are able to use their knowledge of the local area from both previous history and geography units to consider change and continuity over a longer period of time.

What do we intend pupils to know and be able to do at the end of this unit?

Substantive knowledge:

- I know about the North East of England before the Industrial Revolution
- I know how industry has changed in the North East
- I know why industry has changed in the North East over time

Disciplinary knowledge:

- I can place current study on a timeline in relation to other studies
- I can give reasons why changes may have occurred – backed up by evidence
- I can describe how some things studied affect/influence life today



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Key lesson questions		Activities/Key points
Lesson 1	What is industry? - I can develop a definition of 'industry' - I can create a timeline of 'industry' in the North East - I can recognise the importance of the Industrial Revolution on life in North East England	- Discuss with children that in the past the North East of England was mainly used for farming and agriculture – links to the Romans, Anglo-Saxon and Vikings. Explore this in some detail. - Explain that the North East of England was one of the power houses of Britain's Industrial Revolution, thanks in no small measure to its reserves of coal and other minerals, and to its concomitant industries of shipbuilding and heavy engineering. - Children to create a timeline of industry in the North East.
Lesson 2	How did the mining industry change the North East? - I can identify that the mining industry was significant - I can research and record important information - I can explain how the mining industry changed the North East	- Discuss how coal mining was one of the first industrial activities in North East England because the region was fortunate to have shallow seams of coal near the coast, which meant that material could be transported in and out by sea. Explore how this led to the growth of ports in Sunderland, Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Seaham, and Hartlepool - Coal mining in the UK dates back to Roman times - After 1972, coal mining quickly collapsed and had practically disappeared by the 21st century. - Children to engage in independent research to explore the coal mining industry in the North East. Children should then present their findings.
Lesson 3		- Children to explore other types of mining in the North East – such as iron, steel, lead and salt. - Iron and steel making was another important industry associated with coal. - An important medieval industry recorded at Muggleswick in Durham in 1298 - Mr Ambrose Crowley opened a nail-making works at Sunderland in 1682, moving to Winlaton in 1691 - William Hawks established an ironworks on the Gateshead riverside in 1647 for ship anchors and chains. - A simple ironworks existed near Stockton High Street from 1765 - The region's first blast furnace was at Lemington on Tyne in 1797. - Salt-making in and around Greatham (between Hartlepool and Billingham) had been important in Roman and medieval times, and salt was also produced on Wearside from the 1580s, but by the 16th century the industry had been eclipsed by South Shields on the Tyne - Children to engage in independent research to explore the mining industry in the North East.
Lesson 4	How did the development of the railway change the North East? - I can identify that the development of the railway was significant - I can research and record important information - I can explain how the development of the railway changed the North East	- Discuss how the coal mining industry in the North East led to the design of the first locomotive in 1814 by George and Robert Stephenson who used it to haul coal on the Killingworth waggon way. In 1822 Hetton colliery was one of the first to use locomotives. At that time the Hetton Colliery railway, was the largest in the world and was partly operated using stationary engines and partly by locomotives. - Hetton colliery railway and its locomotives were the creation of George Stephenson (1781-1848) and one of his locomotives that worked at the colliery, is now preserved at Beamish Museum. Stephenson's locomotives and railway at Hetton Colliery served as models for the 'Stockton and Darlington', the world's first public railway, which is yet another feature of County Durham's rich railway heritage. - Children to engage in independent research to explore the development of the railway in the North East.



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Lesson 5	How did the shipbuilding industry change the North East? • I can identify that the shipbuilding industry was significant • I can research and record important information • I can explain how the shipbuilding industry changed the North East	• Discuss how shipbuilding was once one of this region's largest industrial sectors. Ships were built on the River Wear at Sunderland from at least 1346 and on the River Tees at Stockton from at least 1470, with the Northeast of England more generally being the birthplace of some of the world's greatest vessels. • Children to engage in independent research to explore the shipbuilding industry in the North East.
Lesson 6	How did the chemical and glass industries change the North East? • I can identify that the chemical and glass industries was significant • I can research and record important information • I can explain how the chemical and glass industries changed the North East	• The coal and shipbuilding industry that once dominated the North East suffered a marked decline during the second half of the 20th century. The economy of Teesside continues to be largely based on the petrochemical, commodity chemical and steel industries • Glass manufacture has been an important industry in the Northeast of England since stained glass glaziers worked on the Wearmouth and Jarrow monasteries in 674 AD. The most important chemical activity in the 18th and 19th centuries was the manufacture of alkali to make soap, which was when mixed with lime and sand and used to make glass. Sunderland and Tyneside were noted for glass-making between the 17th and 19th centuries. In 1827 about two fifths of all English glass was made in the Tyneside area and in 1845 South Shields was making more plate glass than anywhere else in England. Sunderland was also rising to prominence as a glass-making centre, with James Hartley's Wear Glass Works opening in 1836, and by 1865 one third of the sheet glass in England was supplied by his Sunderland works. The Candlish Glass Bottleworks was the largest in Europe, managed by John Candlish. William Beilby produced decorative glass items in Newcastle during the mid 1700s. • Children to engage in independent research to explore the chemical and glass industries in the North East.
Lesson 7	How has industry changed in the North East? • I can consider the current industries shaping the North East • I can consider future industries that may change the North East • I can answer the question 'How has industry changed in the North East?'	• Children should consider other modern industries to have changed/shaped the North east such as: - The creation of the UK's largest reservoir, Kielder Water, enabling the North East to attract more industry. - The economy of Sunderland is now dominated by the Nissan's European car manufacturing facility and supply chain which is also leading that company's development of electric vehicles. - The chemical industry of the North East England is today spread across the whole of the region, with pharmaceuticals being primarily produced in the north of the region, specialty and fine chemicals spread across the middle of the region and commodity chemicals and petrochemicals on Teesside • Children to engage in independent research to explore other significant industries in the North East. • Children to provide a written answer to the question 'How has industry changed in the North East?'
Lesson 8	How has industry changed in the North East? End of Unit Assessment / Knowledge Harvest	