



**Lanesfield**  
Primary School

## Milestone 2

## Investigate and interpret the past

Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.

Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.

Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.

Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.

Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.

## Build an overview of world history

Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history.

Give a broad overview of life in Britain: from ancient to medieval times.

Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.

Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.

Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.

## Understand chronology

Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates.

Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a timeline.

Use dates and terms to describe events.

## Communicate historically

Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including:

- dates
- time period
- era
- change
- chronology.

Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past.

# Wenlock Olympics



## Quick summary



In 1850 the first ever Wenlock Olympian games were held in Much Wenlock. Dr William Penny Brookes designed the games to promote the moral, physical and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Wenlock. In recognition of the sport heritage, the 2012 London Olympic games named one of their Mascots 'Wenlock'. Ancient Olympic games were revived by Coubertin after his visit to Wenlock Olympian games.



## Society

William Brooke was determined to make the competitions accessible to all, so he made the first train to come to the town on the day of the games free for all men. The first prize to be won was £10. Once the Olympics were established, the Paralympics were introduced (1960), which raised awareness of the mental and physical disabilities in the hope of creating a better life for those with disabilities.



## Culture and pastimes

Following his visit to Wenlock games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the international Olympic committee, wrote in the December 1890 edition of La Review Athlétique; "if the Olympic Games which Modern Greece did not know how to establish again is revived today, it is not to a Greek that one is indebted but to Dr W.P. Brookes." Coubertin was inspired to revive the global Olympic games. In 1896 Olympics were open to all sports man across the world. There were no restrictions based on social class.



## Main events

In 1850 William Penny Brookes organised PE games for people to take part in as he thought they should be taught in schools. The games took place in A town called Much Wenlock, in Shropshire. Which is where the Mascot name Wenlock derived from. In 1896 the first modern Olympic games started UK.



## Artefacts

Today, the trail that athletes followed, can be followed by the public. It begins and ends at the museum, where a fine collection of Olympian artefacts are on display. In the Museum, you can find audio clips, tactile opportunities and interactive elements that reflect Wenlock Olympics.



## Vocabulary

**Mascot:** A person or thing believed to bring good luck, representing an organisation.

**Olympics:** A set of international sports competitions, that happen once every four years.

**Paralympic:** A set of international sports competitions, for people with disabilities, that happen once every four years.

**Podium:** A raised area on which a person stands to receive a prize in a sports competition.

**Society:** Is the people who live in a country or region, their organisations, and their way of life.

**Olympism:** ideals of the Olympic game.



Location



Students will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:



- Basic**
- **Who** is Wenlock?
  - **Where is Much Wenlock?**
  - **When** was the modern Olympic games?
  - **Label**, a timeline with events of the Wenlock Olympic journey

- Advancing**
- **Explain** when Paralympics began.
  - **Explain** the difference between the Paralympics and the Olympics.
  - **How** did Wenlock impact national history?

- Deep**
- **Do you agree?** William Penny Brookes changed life for locals significantly



- **Describe** how William Brookes made the competitions fair when they began.
- **When** were the Paralympics introduced?

- **Compare and contrast** the opportunities for the people today to those at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- **Explain** how William Penny Brookes led the way for a healthier society.

- **True or False?** William Penny Brookes was a Doctor, which meant his theory of physical development was relevant to the public. **Prove** your answer.



- **Who** was Baron Coubertin?
- **What** did Baron achieve?
- **How** were the games made fair?
- **Describe** what is meant by the word 'society'.

- **Explain** why Coubertin felt society were indebted to Brookes.
- **Why** were the Olympic games such an attraction back then?

- **Investigate** the games that were played when the Wenlock Olympics first began. Can you explain how these games have developed since and why. Also, explain why some games are not played in today's Olympics.



- **Do** artefacts have to be old?
- **Describe** what a Podium is.
- **List** some of the sources of evidence that help us understand the history of Wenlock Olympics.

- **Explain** how the trail is an important artefact.
- **Compare and contrast** what the games would have been like then to now.

- **Do you agree?** William Penny Brookes was an influential figure. Explain your answer.



- **Why** is the location of Much Wenlock significant to the Olympics?
- **How** is Much Wenlock relevant to your locality?

- **Do you know** how to find Much Wenlock on a local map?

- **Explain** how visiting Much Wenlock would be beneficial for historians.

# History of Wolverhampton



## Quick summary



The story of Wolverhampton begins in 985, when a Saxon lady named Wulfruna was given land at Heanton. In 994 she founded a minister church (a church with a monastery attached). The settlement by the monastery grew larger and in time its name changed to Wulfruna's Heanton and later on to Wolverhampton. Over many years the city grew initially as a market town specialising in the woollen trade, in the industrial revolution. Wolverhampton grew to be a wealthy town mainly due to the huge amount of industry that occurred as a result of the abundance of coal and steel.



## Society

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century Wolverhampton's economy really boomed and the town grew rapidly. The Industrial revolution changed the small town into an expanding town. The canal system helped with transportation of raw materials and goods, to and from the town. This canal system was of prime importance to the development of the Midlands. Wolverhampton was famous for its lock making and Chubb Locks was most famous. The industrial revolution boosted the metal industry in Wolverhampton and helped it to rapidly grow.



## Culture and pastimes

Lady Wulfruna was important and influential because monasteries at the time were about political power. In 994AD she founded St Peter's church and made important links with religious leaders nearby. Lady Wulfruna had close connections to Tamworth, the main centre of Royal power in Mercia at the time. Not only was it unusual for a woman to hold such power at the time, it was unusual for a woman to achieve the safety and prosperity of the town, during great turmoil. In the 18th century Wolverhampton was on the main road from London to Holyhead from where people travelled to Ireland. As a result, many stagecoaches passed through the town and it grew larger and busier. Then from the late 18th century, the industrial revolution transformed Wolverhampton. It grew from a market town into an important city. This paved the way for many jobs and economic climb.



## Main events

**985AD:** Lady Wulfruna became the benefactor of Wolverhampton (Heantune). **1258:** Wolverhampton is given the right to hold markets and fairs and becomes a small market town. **1750:** Wolverhampton becomes known for its steel industry. **1772:** A canal system opens that leads to Wolverhampton. **1801:** The Industrial revolution is causing Wolverhampton to boom. **1837:** The railway reaches Wolverhampton. **1848:** Wolverhampton gains a Mayor G.B. Thornycroft and corporation. **1849:** A hospital is built in Wolverhampton. **1941:** Wolverhampton is bombed. **1968:** The Mander centre opens. **2001:** Wolverhampton is made a City. **2004:** Market square opens.



## Artefacts

Today, the statue in the centre of Wolverhampton of Lady Wulfruna commemorates Wulfruna receiving her charter from King Aethelred. Wulfruna well, plaque and the Saxon pillar, are all in honour of Lady Wulfruna. There is a statue of Prince Albert in Wolverhampton square, also known as 'The mon on the oss'. This statue is said to have helped Queen Victoria out of mourning for Prince Andrew.



## Vocabulary

**Industry:** The companies and activities involved in the process of producing goods for sale.

**Influential:** Having great influence on someone or something.

**Monasteries:** A group of buildings that religious men live in and work in.

**Industrial revolution:** changes in manufacturing and transportation that began with fewer things being made by hand but instead using machines.

**Economy:** The system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country or region is made and used.



Location



Students will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:



- **Who** was Wolverhampton's first Mayor?
- **When** does Wolverhampton first become known for production of something?
- **When** was the canal system?

- **Explain** How the canal system may have helped future developments of Wolverhampton.
- **Compare and contrast** Wolverhampton prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and after.

- **Do you agree?** The steel industry attracted people to Wolverhampton and expanded the population. **Explain your reasons.**



- **How** did the industrial revolution promote Wolverhampton?
- **Describe** what is meant by 'influential'

- **Explain** why you think Wolverhampton was described as a filthy town by the Queen when she visited in 1866.
- **Why** might railway systems have advanced Wolverhampton further following the canals.

- **Investigate** how the industrial revolution changed the lives of people in the Wolverhampton region.



- **Who** was Lady Wufruna?
- **Describe** what is meant by the word 'monasteries'.
- **Why** was building of St Peter's Church so important at the time?

- **Compare and contrast** the opportunities in Wolverhampton in 18<sup>th</sup> century to today.
- **Explain** the changes in Wolverhampton and how these contributed to financial stability overtime.

- **True or False?** Railway systems helped with transportation during the industrial revolution. **Prove** your answer.



- **Describe** why you think there is more than one artefact – Lady Wulfruna.
- **List** some of the sources of evidence in Wolverhampton that tell us its history.

- **Explain** why it was a significant moment when Queen Victoria visited Wolverhampton.

- **Do you agree?** The Statues that are in Wolverhampton today, represent the important stages of Wolverhampton's success and development.



- **How** is Wolverhampton relevant to your locality?
- **Do** you know how to find Wolverhampton on a map?

- **Explain** how the location of Wolverhampton was significant to the Industrial revolution.

- **Describe** how Wolverhampton has grown over the past 100 years.



# Indus Valley



## Quick summary



The Indus Valley Civilization was an ancient civilization located in what is Pakistan and northwest India today, on the fertile flood plain of the Indus River and its vicinity. Evidence of religious practices in this area date back approximately to 5500 BCE. Farming settlements began around 4000 BCE and around 3000 BCE there appeared the first signs of urbanization. By 2600 BCE, dozens of towns and cities had been established, and between 2500 and 2000 BCE the Indus Valley Civilization was at its peak. The Indus valley was made up of more than 1,400 cities and towns. Harappa was first discovered in the 1840s, but excavations did not begin until 1850s. Important innovations of this civilization include standardized weights and measures, seal carving, and metallurgy with copper, bronze, lead, and tin. The civilization likely ended due to climate change and migration



## Society

Beginning in the 1920s, two cities, in particular, had been excavated at the sites of Mohenjo-Daro on the lower Indus, and at Harappa, further upstream. The evidence suggests they had a highly developed city life; many houses had wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate underground drainage system. The social conditions of the citizens were comparable to those in Sumeria and superior to the contemporary Babylonians and Egyptians. These cities display a well-planned urbanization system. Most people lived in small villages and were farmers or craftsmen. Crops grown by the people included grapes, dates and melons, wheat, peas, mustard, sesame and pulses.



## Culture and pastimes

The Indus Valley religion is polytheistic and is made up of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. There are many seals to support the evidence of the Indus Valley Gods. Some seals show animals which resemble the two gods, Shiva and Rudra. Other seals depict a tree which the Indus Valley believed to be the tree of life. The Indus Valley people traded with ancient Mesopotamia. They exported cotton cloth, exotic animals, copper and ivory. Imports included metal products and ores and shells. The oldest dice in the world were found at Harappa. Archaeologists have also found grids which were used for board games and counters made of ivory.



## Main events

**3300 BC:** People first moved and settled in the Indus Valley.

**3200 BC:** The people of Indus Valley developed the Indus Script.

**2650 BC:** Mud bricks to build houses were invented.

**2600 BC:** Cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa were built.

**1800 BC:** Indus Valley civilisation begins to decline.

**1500 BC:** Indus Valley civilisation ends.



## Artefacts

Unlike Egypt, with their pyramids, the Indus civilisation left us no temples or tombs. Instead in their graves was jewellery, clay pots and clay figures. They made lots of small figures and toys, using metal and clay. Plaques have been found with Indus script on them. These show that Indus valley used soft clay and sticks to write. Other figures found made of clay are believed to be like figures of Gods of the time. .



## Vocabulary

**Civilisation:** A society or group of people in the process of achieving a higher state of social development.

**Seals:** These were used to make a sealing, or positive imprint. These were used for trade.

**Excavation:** to remove earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past.

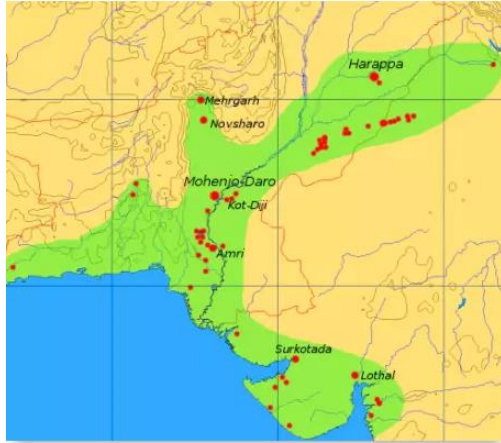
**Exchange:** The act of giving one thing and receiving another.

**Citadel:** A fortress, particularly one on high ground above a city.

**Polytheistic:** Belief in many different Gods.



Location



Students will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:



- **Why** do the dates decline when they are BC?
- **When** did the Indus Valley civilisation begin?
- **Label**, a timeline with events of Indus Valley civilisations.

- **Explain** how the Indus script is significant for this time.
- **Why** were events that occurred in 2650 important to events in 2600?

- **Investigate** some of the reason **why** the civilisation may have ended.



- **How** do we know that the Indus valley civilisation were advanced?
- **What** evidence is there that suggests the Indus valley were trying to expand their civilisation?
- **Describe** what is meant by 'civilisation'

- **Explain** how the civilisation may have obtained their ideas at the time.
- **Why** were the occupations of the people of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro important to their development.

- **Suggest** reasons why the Indus valley civilisation were compared to the Sumerian civilisation.



- **Who** did the Indus valley people trade with?
- **Describe** what is meant by the word 'seals'.
- **How** do we know about the religion of the Indus Valley people.

- **Compare and contrast** the way products were traded and exported by the Indus Valley to today's trades.
- **Explain** what the seals tell us about life in Indus Valley.

- **True or False?** The Indus Valley people enjoyed playing games. **Prove** your answer.



- **Describe** what most of Indus Valley artefacts were made from and why.
- **List** some of the sources of evidence in Indus valley that tell us its history.

- **Explain** what the artefacts found in the grave tell us about Indus valley beliefs.

- **Do you agree?** The soapstone 'Priest King' statue was found in the valley wearing a patterned shawl, similar to those worn today. This may suggest that they were more common than unique.



- **How** did the Indus Valley location contribute to their development of farms and cities?
- **Do** you know how to find the Indus valley location on a map?

- **Explain** how the location of the Indus valley supports the theory that the Indus Valley were in close contact to other civilisations at the time.

- **Describe** why the civilisation built their cities along the river and how this river is key to the civilisations name (Indus Valley).
-