



**Topic: Elizabethan times: just  
banquets and fun?**

**Year: 6**

**NC Strand: British History beyond  
1066**

**What should I already know?**

I have an understanding of Viking, Saxon and Roman rule in Britain before 1066. I also understand the development of Ancient Greece and Ancient Egypt. I have recognised how Early Islam developed compared with Britain at the time of 900AD. I also have a more recent understanding of the local history in the Biggleswade area.

**Banquets and Fun: Big questions**

***Who were the Tudors?***

This enquiry will introduce us to the Tudors, where they fit in History and how they compared with others.

***Who was Elizabeth I?***

By analysing primary portraits of Elizabeth I will gain an understanding as to who she was and what she did.

***What happened at Kenilworth castle?***

Following our visit to Kenilworth castle I will have a deeper understanding of life in Elizabethan court.

***Were Elizabethan times more or less safe than the past or modern day?***

After completing our enquiry on the Spanish Armada we will be able to compare Elizabethan times with other time periods to assess the threat of conflict.

***How were women and the poor treated in Elizabethan times?***

This enquiry will allow us to compare the experiences of Elizabethan women and the poor, what rights/responsibilities did they have?

***Were Elizabethan times just Banquets and fun?***

This piece of work will give us an opportunity to express our view in response to the overall enquiry, using all we have gathered.

**Who was Elizabeth I?**



Born: 7 September 1533, Palace of Placentia  
Died: 24 March 1603, Richmond Palace  
Successor: James VI and I  
Parents: Henry VIII of England, Anne Boleyn  
Siblings: Mary I of England, Edward VI of England.

**Who was Sir Francis Drake?**



Born: Tavistock  
Died: 28 January 1596, Portobelo, Panama  
Battles/wars: Anglo-Spanish War; Battle of Gravelines  
Spouse: Elizabeth Sydenham (m. 1585-1596), Mary Newman (m. 1569-1581)  
Siblings: Edward Drake, Elizabeth Drake, Joseph Drake, Thomas Drake, John Drake

**Elizabethan court**



**The Spanish Armada**





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### Vocabulary

Earl	A British nobleman ranking above a viscount and below a marquess.
Kenilworth Castle	From medieval fortress to Elizabethan palace, Kenilworth Castle has been at the centre of England's affairs for much of its 900-year history.
Tudor	Relating to the English royal dynasty which held the throne from the accession of Henry VII in 1485 until the death of Elizabeth I in 1603.
Banquet	An elaborate and formal evening meal for many people.
Court	Made up of the queen and all of the people who clustered around her, taking care of her household and personal needs and helping her to govern the country.
Monarch	A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.
Catholic	Early form of Christianity.
Protestant	A movement against what its followers perceived to be errors in the Catholic Church.
Armada	A Spanish naval invasion force sent against England in 1588 by Philip II of Spain.
Pirate	A person who attacks and robs ships at sea.
Parish	A small administrative district typically having its own church and a priest or pastor.
Vagabond	A person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.
Freeman	A person who is not a slave or serf.
Enslaved	Make (someone) a slave.
Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
Merchant	A merchant is anyone who is involved in business or trade.

### How were different groups entertained?

<i>Rich</i>	<i>Poor</i>

### Media list

*D.K Eyewitness: Tudor* (Y6)

*Walking Tudor Britain* - Channel 5 (Y6)

**What should I already know?**

I will have heard about Queen Victoria and inventions such as the railways and the development of the British Empire. I may have some knowledge of life in the Victorians from media such as Oliver Twist.

**Who were the Victorians: Big questions**

***What did the Victorians invent?***

This introduction lesson will share some of the amazing achievements of the Victorians.

***How did the invention of the railways change peoples lives?***

Having learnt about the inventions, we will explore the railways in detail and the impact of them.

***What was life like for the Victorian poor?***

Now we know about the inventions, we can explore the people behind them and the challenges they faced.

***What was a workhouse?***

Having established how brutal life was for the poor, we will examine whether it was any better in the workhouses.

***How were people treated by the Victorians?***

We will now explore differences in the way women, children, rich and poor were treated during the Victorian times.

***What was life like in Victorian Britain?***

This final task gives a chance to pull together what we have learnt and compare with other periods studied/modern day.

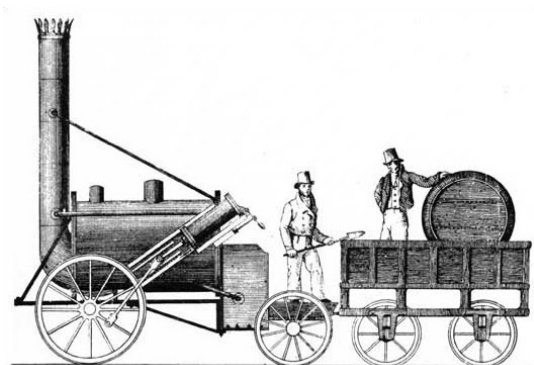
**Victorian street**



**Victorian workhouse**



**Early Victorian steam locomotive**





# Edward Peake Church of England Middle School



**Topic: Who were the Victorians?**

**Year: 6**

**NC Strand: British History**

## Vocabulary

Queen Victoria	Queen of the United Kingdom and Ireland from 1837 to 1901.
reign	The period of rule of a monarch.
mill	A building equipped with machinery for grinding grain into flour or manufacturing.
workhouse	A public building in which the poor of a parish received food and lodging in return for work.
chimney sweep	A person whose job is cleaning out the soot from chimneys.
master	A man who has people working for him, especially servants or slaves.
servant	A person who performs duties for the master of the house they are employed in.
shilling	A former British coin equal to one twentieth of a pound or twelve pence.
dunce	A person who is slow at learning.
ragged school	A charitable school for the education of poor children.
stage coach	A large closed horse-drawn vehicle formerly used to carry passengers and often mail along a regular route between two places.
locomotive	A powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains.
route	A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination.

## Media and reading

D.K Eyewitness: Victorians by Ann Kramer  
 Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens  
 Street Child by Berlie Doherty  
 The Victorians (BBC)

## Victorian timeline

**1837** - Queen Victoria was crowned at 18 years old. Houses of Parliament are built.  
**1840** - Britain claims New Zealand as a colony. First postage stamps are used.  
**1841** - Great Western Railway built between London and Bristol.  
**1842** - Mines act stopped children under 10 working in the mines.  
**1843** - Britain claims the Boer republic of Natal as a colony (modern day South Africa).  
**1844** - Factory act stops children aged 8-13 from working more than 6.5 hours a day.  
**1845** - 8000km of railway built across Britain.  
**1850's** - First post boxes were built.  
**1850** - First workhouses opened to help the poor.  
**1851** - First free public library in Winchester. London is Britain's largest city, with 2.4 million people living in it.  
**1852** - First public flushing toilet in London.  
**1854** - Cholera epidemic leads to demands for fresh clean water in cities.  
**1856** - Britain defeats Russia in the Crimean war. Police forces now in every town.  
**1858** - Queen Victoria becomes Empress of India.  
**1863** - First underground station is built. The beginning of Football league.  
**1864** - Law bans boys under 10 from being a chimney sweep.  
**1871** - Bank Holiday act introduced.  
**1876** - Telephone is invented and primary education is law.  
**1878** - First electric lighting used in London.  
**1883** - Egypt joins the British Empire. First electric railway built.  
**1887** - Colony of Nigeria established.  
**1891** - Free education for 5 to 13 year olds.  
**1896** - Speed Limit raised from 4 to 14mph.





### What should I already know?

I will have some knowledge about WW2 from studies in Lower School but also books read in English lessons and from online sources and games I may have played.

From my history studies I know about the quality of life and changes Britain faced during the Victorian era, and should hopefully recognise Britain as a powerful country within Europe and the world.

### Living in WW2: Big questions

**What caused World War 2?**

This first enquiry will explore the different causes of World War 2.

**What happened during World War?**

Having learnt about the causes we will create a timeline illustrating the key events of the war.

**What was it like living at home?**

This sequence of lessons will explore the living conditions of people in the cities of England during the war.

**Why do I have to leave my home?**

Having established the dangers of cities, we will investigate what was done to keep children safe in war.

**How safe am I?**

Using Anne Franks diary we will compare the experiences of children in England and Europe during the war.

**How important were the W.A.A.F?**

We will investigate the role the W.A.A.F played during the Battle of Britain.

### Campaign poster



### Evacuee children



### Battle of Britain timeline

1940	
August 1st	Hitler decreed the <b>Battle of Britain</b> with the command "The German Air Force is to overcome the British Air Force with all means at its disposal, and as soon as possible."
August 13th	"Eagle Day". The Luftwaffe launched its offensive against Britain, with 1,485 sorties. The Germans lost 45 'planes and the RAF 13.
August 15th	A day of intense attacks. The Luftwaffe launched a total of 1,790 sorties and lose 75 'planes. The RAF lost 34.
August 17th	The Germans established an 'operational area' around Britain. In it, any ship was to be sunk without warning.
August 25th	The RAF launched its first raid on Berlin.
September 7th	Some 300 German bombers, escorted by 600 fighters, attack London.
September 15th	The RAF claimed to have shot down 183 German 'planes - a figure later found to be inflated.
September 17th	Hitler postponed " <b>Operation Sealion</b> " until further notice.
October 12th	"Operation Sealion" postponed until 1941.



### Vocabulary

Declare	Openly state you are for or against (a party or position) in an argument.
Chronological	A record of events following the order in which they occurred.
Campaign	An organized course of action to achieve a goal.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Bias	Focus for or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair.
Ration	A fixed amount of a resource officially allowed to each person during a time of shortage, as in wartime.
Nazi	A member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.
RAF	Royal Air Force
Luftwaffe	German Air Force
WAAF	Women's Auxiliary Air Force
Auxiliary	Providing supplementary or additional help and support.
Air raid	An attack in which bombs are dropped from aircraft on to a ground target.
Anderson shelter	A small prefabricated air-raid shelter of a type built in the UK during the Second World War.
Gas mask	A protective mask used to cover a person's face as a defence against poison gas.
Blitz	The German air raids on Britain in 1940–1.
Evacuee	A person evacuated from a place of danger.

### Diary: What happened to Anne Frank?

### What did the W.A.A.F do?

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### Key skills/Timeline/Topic Questions

*D.K Eyewitness: WW2* (Y6)

*The Railway Children* by E. Nesbit – The classic tale of children whose father suddenly goes away. They move to the country, love the local railway and solve the mystery that will bring their father home. (Y6)

*When We Were Warriors* by Emma Carroll – Ordinary children living in the extraordinary times of the Second World War. (Y6)

*Goodnight, Mr Tom* by Michelle Magorian – A young evacuee leaves a terrible life and finds a loving home with a gruff, kindly man, but what will happen when he has to return home? (Y6)