

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid	
Subject: History	Year: KS1 Year 2
NC/PoS: Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. • Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally • The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods • Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality 	
Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the concepts of old and new. • Know/awareness of change over time. • Know that they live in Warrington in the UK. • Know and identify special people in their lives. 	
End Points (What pupils MUST know and remember) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what the word significant means. • Know how our local area has changed over time. • Know the reasons why places have significance to our local area. • Know that people are significant based on their achievements. • Know the historic meaning behind significant events. <p>Warrington Person: Roy Chadwick, Lewis Carroll Place: Burtonwood Airbase, Golden Gates Event: The Battle of Warrington Bridge, Warrington Walking Day</p>	
Key Vocabulary Significant, engineer, culture, airbase, war, statue, monument, remembrance, parade, monarch, battle	
Enquiry question: <u>How was Warrington played a part in national history?</u>	
Session 1: <u>Who was Roy Chadwick?</u> Show children images of significant/famous people from prior topic (Queen Elizabeth II, Walter Tull, Edith Cavell, Isambard Kingdom Brunel). Recap the meaning of the word 'significant' and the achievements of these individuals – why are they significant? Show images of Roy Chadwick in front of the Avro Aldershot in 1921 and with the model aeroplanes. Discuss what we can deduce from the images. Prompt children to think deeper with questions such as: Who do you think he is? Where do you think he lived? When do you think he lived; in living memory or beyond living memory? Why do you think he is a significant person? Locate Widnes on a map and explain Chadwick's connection. Explore the timeline of Chadwick's life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30th April 1893 – Born in Widnes (birth certificate available online) • 1907 –1911 - Attended the Manchester College of Technology • 1913 - Helped design The Avro 504k during WWI 	

- 1921 - Married Mary Gomersall ([Wedding photo, marriage certificate available online](#))
- 1941 - Designed the Lancaster bomber.
- 1947 - Died in a crash whilst testing a prototype plane.

Show children photos of the plaques in Widnes and the bust of Chadwick in the IBCC.

- Discuss why statues and monuments are built and how people are remembered.

Place Chadwick on the timeline developed throughout the last topic. Continue to build up this timeline over the coming lessons to show the events in chronological order.

Discuss why Roy Chadwick is a significant person to Warrington, nationally and globally.

- He designed many aeroplanes and is considered Britain's greatest aircraft designer.
- He designed the Lancaster bomber.
- Many people believe the Lancaster helped the Allies win WWII.

Suggested Activity: Children to order events chronologically.

Suggested websites

<https://roychadwick.com/>

<https://www.key.aero/article/what-made-avros-roy-chadwick-such-design-genius>

Key Vocabulary: engineer, statue, monument, remembrance

Session 2: **Who was Lewis Carroll?**

Show the children an image of Lewis Carroll and discuss what we can deduce about him.

Show illustrations from Alice in Wonderland and the statue of the tea party found in Warrington. Do any of the children recognise these images? How might these link to the man in the photographs?

Explore Lewis Carroll's life and his national and global significance.

- He was born as Charles Lutwidge Dodgson in 1832. Place on timeline.
- He was born in Warrington. Lewis entertained his 7 sisters and 3 brothers by making up stories and poems which helped spark his love of writing.
- His teachers commented on his passion and cleverness in maths and writing.
- He studied at Oxford University and became a skilled mathematician. He became a teacher at the university.
- In 1865 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' was published, with 'Through the Looking-Glass' following in 1871.
- His work is loved all over the world, has been adapted into films and plays and has been translated into 175 languages. Alice in Wonderland Day is celebrated on the 4th July.

Session 3: **Why was Burtonwood Airbase significant?**

Show children images of Burtonwood Airbase from the past and present. What changes can they see between the images?

Locate the airbase on a map and discuss its locality to school.

Investigate how the airbase has changed throughout history, including what is there now. Discuss why the airbase is significant to Warrington and significant nationally and globally.

- Burtonwood was the largest airfield in Europe during the war.
- The site was originally selected for use by the British Royal Air Force in 1938 and RAF Burtonwood opened in April 1940 in time to supply Spitfires for the Battle of Britain.
- By 1942, the base was taken over by the United States Army Air Corps (USAAF) and became the Base Air Depot for the 8th Air Force.
- Burtonwood grew to become the largest USAAF base in Europe, housing over 18,000 US personnel and processing over 11,500 aircraft.
- The roar of the engines could be heard for miles around, especially at night.
- Several Nazi air raids were made on the facility.
- In 1948, once the Berlin Airlift began, Burtonwood housed and maintained the C-54 Skymaster aircraft which carried coal, flour and everything needed to keep the city of Berlin going.
- After World War II, the base reverted to RAF control, but was later returned to the US Air Force during the Cold War. Burtonwood was used by the USAF to store aircraft and equipment in Europe.
- The main warehouse was described as the largest building under a single roof in Europe. The idea was that in the event of a war in Europe, U.S. troops in the USA that would fly over and pick up their kit from Burtonwood before going on to the battle front.
- Burtonwood airbase was used to store equipment during the cold war and Gulf War.
- With the end of the Cold War, it was decided to close the airbase down in 1993.
- Since then, the runway and most of the associated buildings have been demolished. RAF Burtonwood Heritage Centre was opened.

Key Vocabulary: airbase, war, Europe

Session 4: **Why are the Golden Gates significant to Warrington?**

Show children photographs of the Warrington Golden Gates. Do any children recognise the gates? Do they know where they are located? What do they think they are for?

Use a map to show their proximity to school.

Tell the story of the Golden Gates and how they came to be in Warrington. Discuss why the gates are significant to Warrington.

- The gates were made for the International Exhibition of 1862 and then intended for Queen Victoria's Sandringham home in Norfolk.
- They were bought and brought to Warrington to stand in front of the town hall.
- The iconic golden gates are now Grade II* Listed to preserve them for future generations.

Suggested Websites

<https://www.warrington.gov.uk/history-golden-gates>

Key Vocabulary: significant

Session 5: **Why do children walk on Warrington Walking Day?**

Show children photos of Warrington Walking Day taken last year. What might this event be? What do you think is happening in the photo?

Show photos of Warrington Walking Day throughout the last few decades. Discuss any similarities and differences between the images. What clues are there that show this event has been happening for a long time?

Investigate the history of Walking Day and discuss why Walking Day is a significant event in Warrington.

– Link to prior lesson on Warrington Golden Gates.

- Walking Day dates back to the early 1880s as an alternative to the last horse racing meeting.
- The event is a walk or procession by most of the churches in Warrington to express their Christian faith.
- In 1873, Walking Day was chosen to celebrate the official opening of Warrington Town Hall.
- Nowadays, it helps unite all the various churches.

Suggested Websites

<https://www.warrington.gov.uk/walking-day>

Key Vocabulary: parade

Session 6: **What role did Warrington have in the English Civil War?**

Recap prior learning - What is a monarch? Who is our current monarch?

Show the children images of Oliver Cromwell and Charles I. What can we deduce from these images? Who do you think these people are? When do you think they lived; in living memory or beyond living memory? Why do you think they are significant?

Place on the chronological timeline that has been built up over the prior lessons.

Discuss how most wars are fought between two or more countries (Recap Walter Tull and Edith Cavell).

Discuss how a civil war means groups of people within a country are at war with each other. Introduce the English Civil War – Who do you think this war was between?

Explore how the English Civil war was between two groups, one in favour of the King and one who didn't want a king. Show children a photo of Cromwell's statue in Warrington. Explain this man had a role in the war – What do you think he did to be remembered this way? Why do you think the statue is in Warrington?

Explore how Warrington played a part in the English Civil War.

- When war broke out, the Royalists established a local military headquarters in Church Street and fortified the town. Warrington became a Royalist stronghold.
- The inhabitants of Warrington found themselves on the front line.
- On 3rd April 1643, Royalists drove back the parliamentary army and remained under siege for over a month.
- Parliamentary forces stormed and took Warrington for Parliament. The Royalists tried to recapture the area several times, but their attempts met with failure.
- King Charles I fled to Scotland. In January 1647 Scotland handed the king over to Parliament in return for £400,000 – the equivalent of around £50 million pounds today. Charles I escaped to the Isle of Wight.
- In 1648, Cromwell stayed in Warrington and declared he had won the Battles of Preston, Warrington and Winwick. These victories demonstrated how powerful Cromwell's army was.

- King Charles I was beheaded and England temporarily became a republic. Cromwell became the head of state.
- In 1651, King Charles II arrived in Warrington with the Royalist Scottish army, hoping to overthrow Cromwell. The battle of Warrington Bridge occurred when the Parliamentary army tried to hold back the invading Royalists.

Place the events on the wider timeline.

Suggested Websites

<https://wmag.culturewarrington.org/2021/08/30/a-history-of-warrington-in-10-1-2-objects-winwick-cannonball/>

Key Vocabulary: monarch, battle, beyond living memory

Future learning this content supports:

- Local history unit UKS2
- Conflicts through time UKS2