

History Scheme of Work

Local History Y5 Mining in Yorkshire	
Links made with other subjects	Geography, English
The BIG Question	Why did the mining industry grow, then decline in West Yorkshire?
The BIG Outcome	Newspaper Report
History objectives (link to NC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How an aspect of national history is reflected and significant in the locality To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and local history Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information
Prior knowledge What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?	<p>Children already know:</p> <p>Y3 Growth of Bradford as a city during the Industrial Revolution (steam power in the mills)</p> <p>Y4 WW2 Bradford (Bevan Boys)</p>
Future learning Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts	<p>This unit gives prior knowledge to:</p> <p>Y6 democracy</p>
Historical strands	<p><u>Historical enquiry/ skills</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer question about the topic Use a range of sources to find out about the past Consider why and how different sources are useful Use artefacts, pictures, stories, visits, online sources, photographs, newspaper articles, written accounts, radio, television Question the reliability of sources Primary and secondary sources <p><u>Continuity, change, cause and effect</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the change Discuss why this caused further change Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance <p><u>Governance/ Rulership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how the government tried to improve conditions (1842 Royal Commission), 1842 Mines Act <p><u>Chronology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence important dates on a timeline using a dated scale, grouping events to different periods of time.
Vocabulary/ Glossary	Mines, mining, hurrier, hewer, thruster, trapper, getter, century, industrialisation, strike, political, global warming, trench
Knowledge (see italics for knowledge to remember)	1. The development of mining 15 th century outcrop mining, 16 th /17 th century bell pit and windlass, 18 th and early 19 th century horse and gin, late

History Scheme of Work

	<p>19th/early 20th century steam winding engine house, late 20th century headgear.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The mines became bigger as coal was used to fuel the industrial revolution (factories, mills, railways, ships).</i> <i>The jobs in the mine during the 1800s for men, women and children (hewer, getter, hurrier, thruster, trapper)</i> Working conditions in the mines. Health and safety. 11 hour days, no light, sore heads from thrusting, lung disease from coal dust, accidents when entering/leaving the mine, few opportunities to eat, explosions <i>The impact of the 1842 Royal Commission – Mines Act meant that women and children under the age of 10 could not work underground.</i> Much of World War One was fought from trenches. Miners used their skills and experience of underground work to build complex systems of tunnels, running from the trenches to positions underneath the enemy lines. They placed explosives to blow up the enemy. Miners made good soldiers as they were used to hard work, danger and strict regulations. Men who joined together from a workplace or area could serve in 'Pals Battalions'. Men who were friends worked well as a team. This sadly meant high casualties for mining communities who gave their lives to save others. With the outbreak of World War Two, demand for coal grew. In 1941 the Essential Work order was made to stop men leaving mining. The Order was resented by miners who wanted to enlist. In 1943, Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour and National Service, introduced compulsory recruitment of labour into the mines. These conscripts were called 'Bevin Boys'. The decline in the coal industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>coal is cheaper to import from abroad</i> <i>New Sources of Energy.</i> From the 1960s, the UK discovered cheaper sources of energy, such as North Sea gas and oil. Also nuclear power. With new energy sources, we became less dependent on coal. <i>With new energy sources, we became less dependent on coal.</i> British railways were run coal power. But, steam power soon vanished in place of diesel and electric. Households used to burn coal for central heating. But, after the Clean Air Act of the 1950s, this rapidly declined as people switched to more modern forms of central heating. <i>Political Issues.</i> The coal industry had the most powerful unions in the country e.g. <i>miners' strike 1984</i>. After being on strike for nearly a year, the miners reluctantly drifted back to work – defeated, their political and economic power never recovered. The unions were then powerless to prevent a steady stream of mine closures. <i>Global Warming</i> and the need to reduce CO2 emissions.
SEND expectations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The development of mining 15th century outcrop mining, 16th/17th century bell pit and windlass, 18th and early 19th century horse and gin, late 19th/early 20th century steam winding engine house, late 20th century headgear. <i>The mines became bigger as coal was used to fuel the industrial revolution (factories, mills, railways, ships).</i> <i>The jobs in the mine during the 1800s for men, women and children (hewer, getter, hurrier, thruster, trapper)</i>

History Scheme of Work

	<p>4. <i>The impact of the 1842 Royal Commission – Mines Act meant that women and children under the age of 10 could not work underground.</i></p> <p>5. The decline in the coal industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>coal is cheaper to import from abroad</i> ○ <i>New Sources of Energy</i> ○ <i>We became less dependent on coal.</i> ○ <i>Political Issues.</i> ○ <i>Global Warming</i>
--	---