

Topic:	Year group	Term: Summer
Local history study	Year 2	6 sessions

Background knowledge

The history of Newcastle upon Tyne dates back almost 2,000 years, during which it has been controlled by the Romans, the Angles and the Norsemen amongst others. Originally known by its Roman name *Pons Aelius*, the name "Newcastle" has been used since the Norman conquest of England. Due to its prime location on the River Tyne, the town developed greatly during the Middle Ages and it was to play a major role in the Industrial Revolution, being granted city status in 1882. Today, the city is a major retail, commercial and cultural centre.

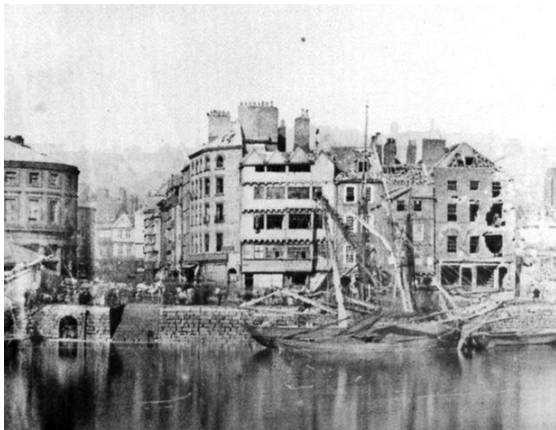
What should I already know?

Children may have spoken to relatives about the history of Newcastle and how their local area has changed over time.

National Curriculum Objectives / Key Skills	The Journey
Chronology: I understand and use common words related to the passing of time: 'in the past', 'the olden days', 'not nowadays', 'a long time ago' (eg: fairy tales). I understand that we use dates to describe events in time, e.g.: 1854 for the Great Flood of Newcastle. I understand that the world was different in the past. More able: I can describe relative lengths of time e.g. describe how the local area has changed over time. Enquiry: I can find an answer to a question by looking at a simple picture. I can consult and use information from two simple sources to find information.	1. What buildings/monuments are in our local area? (Walking tour of Westerhope) 2. How has Westerhope changed? 3. How can we see how Westerhope has changed through map work? 4. How have jobs changed in the local area? 5. How has Newcastle city centre changed? (see Mr.Wo for resources). 6. How did a fire in Gateshead change the face of the Quayside?

I can describe change over time using appropriate words and phrases to suggest the more distant past, e.g. in Victorian times. I can spot the differences between sources and come to a conclusion as to the most common view.	
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Outcomes
An overview of what children will know / can do Working towards: Children are still developing their responses to meet the KPIs. They have some substantive knowledge about the topic they are studying. Expected: Children will have demonstrated the KPIs in their work and in assessments. They have good substantive knowledge about the period they are studying. Exceeding: Children will have demonstrated the KPIs and other historical skills in their work and assessments. They have a secure and deep substantive knowledge about the topic they are studying.

Key Vocabulary	Timeline / Diagrams
Great Fire of Gateshead: The Great fire of Gateshead and Newcastle was a tragic and spectacular series of events starting on Friday 6 October 1854, in which a substantial amount of property in the two North East of England towns was destroyed in a series of fires and an explosion which killed 53 and injured hundreds. There is only one building still extant on the Newcastle Quayside which predated the fire. Great Flood of Newcastle: On November 16 and 17, 1771, the Great Flood hit the Rivers Tyne, Tees, Wear and Eden. Perhaps most catastrophic to many people was the collapse of the Tyne Bridge, a symbol of Newcastle as notable in the 1770s as it is today. The middle arch and two of the arches near the Gateshead side of the bank collapsed at around 3am on the morning on November 17 with the rapid swell of the water.	 Aftermath from the Great Fire of Gatehead

This was a time when there were houses and shops on the bridge.	
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Key people / places

Tyne Bridge: As the most iconic landmark of the region, it wouldn't be a history lesson on Newcastle and Gateshead without mentioning the birth of the Tyne Bridge. Built over three years between 1925 and 1928, it was opened by King George V and remains as a symbol of the Tyneside region, officially uniting Newcastle and Gateshead by road. The Tyne Bridge has become a key part of the North East skyline ever since. During the Great North Run, crowds gather on the Tyne Bridge to watch runners cross to the Gateshead side of the river, the Red Arrows fly overhead.

Quayside: The Quayside is one of Newcastle and Gateshead's most notable and most visited areas in the region with hotels, bars, restaurants, businesses and cultural landmarks, making it a popular destination for tourists and locals alike. Before work began to renovate the banks of the Tyne, it was home to Newcastle's industrial and ship-building estates. The Quayside underwent serious renovation in the early 1990s and is now home to a number of thriving businesses and landmarks including BAL TIC Centre For Contemporary Art, Sage Gateshead and the ever-popular Quayside Market as well as the world's first and only tilting bridge, Gateshead Millenium Bridge - not to mention a selection of pubs, bars and restaurants on the Quayside itself.

George and Robert Stephenson: Built the famous steam engine, the Rocket, at their Forth Road factory in 1829. When it won the Rainhill trials, Newcastle became the centre of a new industry - the railways.

William Armstrong: In 1847, William Armstrong set up a factory at Elswick making crane and pumps. Soon it was making guns and warships. By 1900 Armstrong was the largest employer in the North East. He was behind an amazing new Swing Bridge that swung open to allow ships upriver to his factories.

Joseph Swan: Invented the incandescent lamp in 1879 and the first electric lamp factory was opened in Benwell two years later.

John Dobson: He was a 19th-century English architect in the neoclassical tradition. He became the most noted architect in the North of England. Churches and houses by him dot the North East - Nunnykirk Hall, Meldon Park, Mitford Hall, Lilburn Tower, St John the Baptist Church in Otterburn, Northumberland, and Beaufront Castle among them. During his career he designed more than 50 churches and 100 private houses. However, he is best known for designing Newcastle railway station and for his work with Richard Grainger developing the centre of Newcastle in a neoclassical style.

Assessment questions / outcomes

- What interesting buildings/monuments did you see during our walk? Do you think they've always been there? Was there anything you hadn't noticed before
- What do the sources tell you about how Westerhope has changed? What do you think the biggest change is?
- Looking at the maps, what has changed about Westerhope and what has stayed the same?
- Do the same jobs exist in Westerhope exist now as they did in the past? If not, why not?
- In what ways has Newcastle city centre changed? How do you predict Newcastle city centre will change again in the future?
- How much did the fire in Gateshead change the face of it? How is it similar/different to the Great Fire of London?