

History Topic:

Toys in the past

Year 1

Autumn 2

Background information for teachers and parents



We will work on:

placing objects in chronological order; using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time; identifying differences between children's own lives and the ways of life of their family or others in the past; finding out about the past from a range of sources; asking and answering questions about the past; communicating knowledge in a variety of ways

Learning will feature:

Introducing children to the concepts of 'old' and 'new'; enable children to use a range of adjectives to describe old and new toys; helping children to identify similarities and differences between toys; introducing children to the old toys in the collections in the Museum of Childhood; developing children's IT skills through the use of online resources.

Key questions:

- Can you recognise that some objects belonged to the past?
- Can you ask and answer questions about old and new objects?
- Can you give examples of things that were different when your grandparents were children?
- Can you describe how something works?

Key facts:

Can you recognise that some objects belonged to the past?



Rocking horse

Some toys and games are thousands of years old. In museums you can see ancient Egyptian toys, such as balls, toy animals, dolls and spinning tops. Some toys have hardly changed in hundreds of years. Marbles, spinning tops, toys on wheels, hoops and balls are just some of these toys.

Toys are made of many different materials. The materials toys are made from helps us to know how old the toy is

Can you ask and answer questions about old and new objects?



Old bear

Teddy bears were invented over 100 years ago. They are named after the US President Theodore Roosevelt. He saved a bear cub from hunters and newspapers printed the story. Soon toy makers made 'teddy bears'. Children loved them and still do.

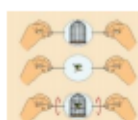
Can you give examples of things that were different when your grandparents were children



Jacks

When your parents and grandparents were young, children played outside a lot of the time. They made up games climbed trees, played sport and ran about. There are lots of similarities between the toys you play with now and toys from the past.

Can you describe how something works?



Thaumatrope

There are many 'magic' toys that fool your eyes. These illusionary and optical toys include, spinning tops, zoetropes and thaumatropes.

A **thaumatrope** is an optical toy that was popular in the 19th century. A disk with a picture on each side is attached to two pieces of string. When the strings are twirled quickly between the fingers the two pictures appear to blend into one due to the persistence of vision.

Did you know?

-Dolls are one the earliest forms of toy to exist. Since prehistoric times, people have crafted 'characters' using bone, clay, fur and wood. The most famous and successful doll in the world is the Barbie doll. It was invented in 1959.

- The battery, followed by the computer micro-chip have revolutionised children's toys. From the early battery operated train sets to the modern day consoles and tablet apps, technology now dominates children's playtime.

-One of the oldest table-top games comes from China. 'Mah Jongg' dates back to the Tang Dynasty, about 4000 years ago. It is a game that is played with wooden or plastic cards, in which players have to get a winning hand of symbols before their opponents.

Key Vocabulary

Can you use words and phrases like:

- old and new
- before and after
- past and present
- then and now
- a long time ago

KEY CONCEPTS

chronology	The order of events in time
monarchy/rule	A nation or government ruled by or in the name of a king or queen Monarchy is from two ancient Greek words that mean “to rule” and “alone”.
technology	Using research into science and industry to help solve problems.
religion	Religion usually involves worship of a god or gods, and the belief in certain ideas about right and wrong behaviour.
education	The act or work of learning or training.
industry/ economics/trade	The activity of process of turning raw materials into finished products, or a particular business that does this. Trade is buying or selling goods.
empire	A group of nations or peoples under one ruler or government.
civilisation	An advanced state of development of a society as judged by such things as having a system of government and laws, using a written language, and keeping written records.
political/government	Politics is the work or study of governments. A government has the power to make laws and important decisions that control or affect all people living in a community, state, or nation
culture/art	The language, customs, ideas, and art of a particular group of people.
social	Living in groups or communities instead of alone. Social comes from <i>socialis</i> , a Latin word that means “united” or “living with others”.

How to use this knowledge organiser

Set out in this organiser is what your child will be learning about this term.

Each lesson will either use this knowledge- or build upon it. It is important for your child to regularly read this organiser so that when they meet the learning in class, they already have some prior knowledge; this will enable your child to build a good knowledge base and then use this knowledge in different ways.

You could help your child to build this knowledge by reading the organiser yourself and asking your child some questions about it, for example you could ask your child what specific terms mean (including the key concepts above) or you could quiz them about the different facts presented on the organiser.

Children will be reading these in class too, and will regularly complete short quizzes about what is on them.

Thank you for your continued support.

