

Local History: Kirkham

Key Questions

- Where do I live?
- Where is our local area and what is in it?
- Which are natural features and what has been built by people?
- What did our local area look like in the past at different times?
- What can we find out about our local area by examining a selection of three or four maps?
- How can these maps be put into date order?
- What similarities, differences and developments can we find across the maps?
- Can we suggest possible reasons for this?



Key Vocabulary

Village: a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

Rural: countryside rather than the town.

Town: a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

County: a split of specific areas in a country.

Local: a particular area or neighbourhood.

Natural/physical: existing in or derived from nature; not made or caused by humankind.

Man-made/human: made or caused by human beings (as opposed to occurring or being made naturally).

Source: place, person, or thing from which something comes from.

Chronological order: (of a record of events) following the order in which they occurred.

Modern: relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past.



Key Knowledge

- Making some links between and across periods, such as the differences between clothes, food, buildings or transport.
- Identifying where some periods studied fit into a chronological framework by noting connections, trends and contrasts over time by placing selected maps into chronological order.
- Understanding some significant aspects of history - expansion and changes in the local area.
- Understand some of the methods of historical enquiry, and how evidence is used from sources to make detailed observations, finding answers to questions about the past.
- Use some sources to start devising historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
- Understand some of the methods of historical enquiry, how evidence is used to make historical claims.
- Use sources as a basis for research from which they will begin to use information as evidence to test hypotheses.
- Identify some of the different ways in which the past can be represented, and that different versions of the past such as an event may exist (artist's pictures, museum displays, written sources).
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of different sources and that different versions of past events may exist, giving some possible reasons for this.

