

KS1.CA.T1	<p>Area of study: Local Study -The Potteries</p> <p>Unit aims / outcome: For the children to understand why Stoke-on-Trent is known as the Potteries and what made it a suitable location for the pottery industry to be based.</p> <p>For the children to know and understand the changes to factory work during the 17-1800s and the impact of this on children</p>	
<p>Disciplinary Concepts:</p> <p><b>Significance</b> – understand the significance of the pottery industry on Stoke-on-Trent and why it is known as the Potteries. Explore the lives of famous potters and their impact on the locality today</p> <p><b>Similarities and differences</b> – Stoke-on-Trent - past and present.</p> <p><b>Cause and consequence</b> – know that clay and coal were essential natural resources and readily available in Stoke</p> <p><b>Continuity and change</b> – changes to factory work, cleaner air as well as the fact pottery is still made today and sometimes using traditional methods (Emma Bridgewater)</p>		
<p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <p><b>Interpretation and enquiry</b></p> <p>To observe the similarities and differences between the past and the present, interpreting why these are the case</p> <p>Compare sources, including stories, to find out about the past</p> <p>Ask questions to find out more and answer questions using learnt knowledge</p>	<p>Substantive Concepts:</p> <p><b>Chronology</b> – to know that the pottery industry was established around the 1700s and continued well into the 1800s</p> <p>To know that chronology means ‘time order’</p> <p>To sequence events based on pictures and dates in chronological order</p> <p><b>Industry</b> <b>Transport</b> <b>Rich and poor</b></p>	
Learning in Reception:	<p>Tier 2</p> <p><b><u>New</u></b></p> <p>Chronological Chronology</p> <p>Potteries Pottery</p> <p>Materials Transporting goods Trade Clay Coal</p> <p><b><u>Review - Reception</u></b></p> <p>River Canal Pots Factory</p>	<p>Tier 3</p> <p><b><u>New</u></b></p> <p>Saggars Bottle Kiln Fired Labour Engineer Industry</p> <p><b>Including etymology</b></p> <p><b><u>Review</u></b></p>

NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
Significant historical events, people and places in their locality	<p><u>Context of study:</u>  This local history study provides the children with the knowledge and understanding of their surrounding area; enabling them to recognise, appreciate and understand the significance of Stoke-on-Trent and Stone.  This unit of work provides foundational knowledge of many substantive concepts including: transport, trade, industry (factories), power (rich and poor) as well as introducing the children to significant individuals who have impacted our local area in a positive manner both nationally and internationally.  By understanding the historical development of canals and their increased efficiency of transporting goods lays the foundation for the children's knowledge around the movement of goods and trade which they will continue to delve into when studying the Industrial Revolution (H.LKS2.CA.T3).  Following immediately on from this unit of work the children will study the significance of Queen Victoria during her reign. (H.KS1.CA.T2). This unit looks at the changes in working conditions and new laws that aimed to protect children.  Natural resources are a significant part of the reasoning behind why Stoke-on-Trent became the pottery industry and this will be further explored in the Science unit when the children learn about the uses and suitability of materials and their properties (S.KS1.CA.T2). Again, this will be further built upon when looking at the distribution of natural resources around the world (G.LKS2.CB.T3). It is also important for the children to be able to recognise the historical landmarks (factories and bottle kilns) left behind by the pottery industry and so when learning about the human and physical features of our locality, these will be studied (G.KS1.CB.T1).</p> <p><u>Historical knowledge:</u>  To know that history is talking and learning about things that have happened in the past  To know the difference between past and present  To know that we can learn about the past using things that have been left behind, artefacts.</p> <p><u>Chronology:</u>  1730 – Josiah Wedgwood born  1759 – Wedgwood pottery founded  1777 – Trent and Mersey Canal built  1833 – Factory Act introduced to protect children  1888- Middleport Pottery built</p> <p><u>Crucial Knowledge:</u></p> <p><u>Location:</u></p>	

To know that we live in Stone, which is in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire  
To know that Stoke-on-Trent is also known as the **Potteries**  
To know that the **River Trent** runs through Stoke-on-Trent giving it its name.  
To know that The **Trent and Mersey** canal runs through Stoke and Stone.

#### Transport:

To know that an **engineer**, named James Brindley invented the **canals**  
To know that canals were invented to transport **materials**, like **clay, coal** and **pottery** more quickly and safely  
To understand that roads were not like today, they were tracks and the only way to transport materials were by horse and cart.  
To know that the Trent and Mersey is a Canal which goes through Stoke and Stone  
To know that pottery **factories** were built alongside the canals to make it easier and quicker for **transporting goods**.  
To understand that canal boats would be pulled by horses which would walk along the tow path

#### Pottery Industry

To know that industry is when raw materials are turned into other products  
To know that pottery relies on key **natural raw resources**: clay and coal  
Know that clay and coal come from under the ground and need to be mined  
To know that Stoke-on-Trent has lots of coal and clay in the surrounding areas  
To know that there are lots of **mines** and **opencast** mines in Stoke-on-Trent  
To know that potters used the clay to create their products including: pots, plates, mugs, teapots, vases  
To know that once the object was made it needed to be **'fired'**  
To know that **bottle kilns** were used to fire the pots  
To know a bottle kiln is a bottle shaped oven, heated using coal fires  
To know that 'to fire' means to bake, dry out the clay  
To know that bottle kilns can still be seen in Stoke-on-Trent today but they are no longer used to fire the pots  
To understand that coal fires were very bad for the **environment** and created smoke-filled cities  
To know that the pots were placed into **saggars**  
To know a saggarr is a container which protects the pots when they are fired  
To know that it can take up to three days to fire the pots

#### The workforce:

#### Famous Potters:

To know that children used to work in the factories  
To know that children were cheap **labour** and had to work long hours

To know that children had to fetch and carry the raw materials needed in the factory – raw materials were clay and coal.  
Working conditions during this time were harsh

#### Rich and poor

Factories to make the pottery- rich/poor (heir achy) given jobs to the poor to make pottery for the rich- transport via boats as breakable.

To know that Josiah Wedgwood was born in Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent in 1730

Know that Josiah Wedgwood was a pottery designer and creator

Know that Josiah Wedgwood was infected by smallpox which meant he had his right leg amputated (link to improvement in nursing and hospital cleanliness KS1.CB.T3 – Florence and Mary)

Know that one of Wedgwood's most famous types of pottery was Wedgwood Blue, also know as Jasperware.

Know that the Wedgwood factory is near Stone alongside the Trent and Mersey canal

#### Burgess and Leigh – Burleigh pottery

To know that William Leigh and Frederick formed a partnership to run the Middleport Pottery Factory

To know that Middleport Pottery Factory is alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal and it opened in 1889

To know that Burgess and Leigh pottery became known as Burleigh pottery

To know that the Middleport Pottery Factory is now a museum

To know a museum is a place of historical importance

#### Emma Bridgewater

To know that Emma Bridgewater was born in 1960, in Cambridge, England

To know that Emma Bridgewater is a potter today in Stoke-on-Trent

To know that Emma Bridgewater opened her factory in 1985, along the Caldon Canal

To know that Emma Bridgewater uses traditional; techniques to create her pots.

#### Disciplinary knowledge (interpretation / sources and evidence):

To know an artefact is something which has been left behind from the past

To know a bottle kiln is an artefact

To know that a source of information means where the information comes from

To visit a museum of pottery factory to observe bottle kiln and other related artefacts

Know that bottle kilns are not used anymore and understand that the clean air act led to the end of coal being used

Know that over time new inventions and technology mean that things change

Ask questions about the past and learn the answer from an expert

	<p>Use photographs and artistic drawings to interpret what life would have been like as well as recognising the similarities and differences between Stoke-on-Trent in the past and now</p> <p>Read stories related to the pottery industry</p> <p>Compare stories read with other recounts and information about this time.</p>
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