



Cononley Primary School -Key Knowledge

History Topic:	Holidays in the Past	KSI	Date
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Background understanding for teachers and parents

National Curriculum for History KS1:

Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

Pupils should be taught about:

changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life

More than 180 years ago	Before the Victorian Period: Only richer people went on holiday. Spa resorts such as Bath and Harrogate were popular; people 'took' the waters for their health. Visits to the seaside also gained in popularity for health reasons. Scarborough was a popular seaside and spa destination by the mid-18 th century.
150 – 180 Years ago	Victorian Period: Railways were invented. 1840s – Thomas Cook began arranging excursions by train. Seaside towns expanded to cater for greater numbers of visitors, building theatres for shows and music hall stars; elegant parks; 'winter' gardens for when the weather was bad; piers and promenades. Many ordinary working people could still not afford a holiday.
120 years ago	Victorian /Edwardian period: Many working people went to the seaside for day trips on Sundays or Bank Holidays, as they didn't usually have paid holidays. Mill and factory workers in Northern towns often had annual 'Wakes' weeks when the factories in a particular town would all close for a full week. Large numbers of workers would go on holiday to the same place, for example, mill workers from Bradford would head to Morecambe by train; workers from Blackburn would go to Blackpool. Workers were still not entitled to paid holidays, and saved all year to afford a day trip or short stay. Many workers could still not afford to go at all. Some people took working holidays, for example, workers from the East End of London went hop-picking in Kent.
75 years ago	Post World War II Billy Butlin opened his first holiday camp in Skegness in 1936. Holidays with Pay Act 1938 gave workers the right to 1 week's paid holiday each year. This meant that many more families could afford to go to the seaside for a week. The 1950s and 1960s were the hey-day of British seaside resorts. People travelled by bus, train, and increasingly through the 1960s, by car.
1970s onwards	Cheaper air travel and package holidays meant the people started to holiday abroad and traditional British seaside holidays began to decline.
Today	Booking holidays on-line has resulted in a number of major travel companies ceasing to exist, including the oldest company, Thomas Cook. There is a vast range of holiday choices and experiences available to people.

Curriculum Intent: Lines of Enquiry

Key Line of Enquiry 1	Key Line of Enquiry 2	Key Line of Enquiry 3
<p>Why do we enjoy going on holiday and where do we go to? Pupils will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The different reasons why children in their class / family / friends enjoy going on holiday. • The different places in the UK and abroad where children have been on holiday. • The different methods of transport used to travel to the destination. 	<p>What was going to the seaside like in 1900 (120 years ago)? Pupils will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify similarities and differences between holidays today and in the past • About the different things which people did on holiday 120 years ago 	<p>How did we know what holidays were like 120 years ago (transport, entertainment, destination)? Pupils will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to use primary sources (photographs, old cine film, words from contemporary songs – ‘I do like to be beside the seaside’) to make inferences and deductions about holidays in the past
Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary
Seaside, sun hat, flip flops Swimming, bucket and spade, sunglasses Sand castles, luggage, souvenirs, sandals Rock-pools, swimming costume, trunks Swimming pool Inflatables Donkeys Centre Parks Water Park Theme Park Skiing Disney Land Caravan Camping	Past A long time ago Century Decade Pier Punch and Judy Show Bathing Machine Donkeys Rock Ice cream Amusement arcade	Steam train Steam boat Rowing boats Promenade Black and White photographs Winter Gardens Helter-skelter Parks

Curriculum Intent: Lines of Enquiry

Key Line of Enquiry 4	Key Line of Enquiry 5	Key Line of Enquiry 6
<p>Do we go to the seaside for the same reasons people went 120 years ago in 1900?</p> <p>Pupils will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify, compare and contrast the reasons why people went on holiday in 1900 with 2020. • To identify what has changed and what has stayed the same 	<p>How have holidays changed since 1900?</p> <p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply knowledge gained so far by sorting and ordering pictures of holidays from today, 50 years ago, (extension:75 years ago) 120 years ago on a timeline. • Extend by naming periods of time: Victorian, Edwardian, before WWII, after WWII. • Write questions to find out about holidays when their grandparents / great grandparents were little. Include questions about transport, destination, entertainment. 	<p>Which holidays do children prefer? Holidays today or holidays in the past?</p> <p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply what they know about holidays now and in the past to answer questions • Discuss advantages and disadvantages
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Rest break relax adventure excitement family friends entertainment fun sight seeing health day trip caravan camping Centre Parks</p>	<p>Timeline Older, oldest, Victorian period, Edwardian period, before WWII, after WWII</p>	<p>Queue Journey Traffic jam Pollution Sunburn</p>

Resources	Key Concepts covered in this topic:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Stage History • Find further information and teaching ideas at www.imagesofengland.org.uk/education; choose 'image albums' from the menu and click on 'Seaside'albums' from the menu and click on 'Seaside'. • English Heritage also has the following publications available via www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications Teacher's Photopack Seaside Holidays in the Past, Seaside Holidays in the Past, Andrew Sargent, Seaside Holidays in the Past [post card book], English Seaside and Its Architecture, Peter Williams 	Causation Continuity and Change Enquiry Chronology Knowledge Use of Sources Interpretation
	Links to other subjects / topics
	History: What was it like to live in Cononley and Skipton in Victorian Times? (KS1) History: The Industrial Revolution (KS2) Science: Materials Geography: Why do we like being beside the Seaside?

UK Seaside resorts

The map shows the following seaside resorts and their locations:

- Blackpool**: Located on the northwest coast of England, near the North Sea.
- Scarborough**: Located on the northeast coast of England, near the North Sea.
- Southwold**: Located on the east coast of England, near the North Sea.
- Brighton**: Located on the south coast of England, near the English Channel.
- St. Ives**: Located on the southwest coast of England, near the English Channel.
- Tenby**: Located on the southwest coast of Wales, near the Irish Sea.
- Llandudno**: Located on the northwest coast of Wales, near the Irish Sea.

Surrounding photographs include:

- Blackpool Tower and promenade.
- A busy beach with people and umbrellas.
- A harbor filled with colorful boats.
- A pier extending into the sea.
- A coastal town with a lighthouse.
- A beach with a lifeguard stand.