



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**HISTORY: RECENT HISTORY**

**Y1 AUTUMN TERM**

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
<b>1960s</b>	a decade that began on January 1, 1960, and ended on December 31, 1969
<b>20th century</b>	the period between January 1, 1901 and December 31, 2000, inclusive
<b>21st century</b>	the period between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2100, inclusive
<b>Century</b>	a period of one hundred years
<b>Childhood</b>	the early stage of life, before puberty
<b>Decade</b>	a period of ten years
<b>Grandparent</b>	the parents of your mother or father
<b>Growing up</b>	to grow in size, age and experience
<b>In the past</b>	the time before now
<b>Modern</b>	relating to the present time
<b>Now, nowadays</b>	in the present time
<b>Old</b>	advanced in years
<b>Older</b>	more advanced in years
<b>Timeline</b>	a linear representation of events to show the order in which they occurred
<b>Today</b>	the present day
<b>Vintage</b>	denoting something from the past of high quality
<b>Year</b>	a period of 365 days
<b>Younger</b>	less advanced in years.

KEY KNOWLEDGE:
<b>QUESTION 1: What was school like in the 1950's, 1960's, 1970's &amp; 1980's?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> In the 1950's and 60's there were no nurseries or pre-schools so children went to school for the first time at 5. For most children, this was their first time away from home and apart from family. Children were given a third of a pint of milk each day to supplement their diet, however this stopped in 1971 for over 7's. Children often listened to radio programmes and these supported music and P.E. Schools didn't have P.E kits so children did P.E in their underwear. Visits from the school dentist and nurse were regular to check for headlice, eyesight issues and hearing. Class sizes were often well over 30. There were no classroom assistants and discipline was very strict. In the 1970's and 80's infant and junior schools generally merged to become primary schools. From 1973 children had to stay at school until 16.
<b>QUESTION 2: What were homes like in the 1950's and 1960's?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> In the 1950's many local councils began to build housing estates with gardens. These were smaller than before WW2 so furniture was designed to be stackable or easy to move around. This led to the introduction of trolleys, sofa beds and ironing boards. Electricity became more common as it was cheaper and as a result people started to use simple washing machines, spun dryers and flat irons. Refrigerators kept food fresh meaning people could shop less often and tinned food became affordable. Many families had a hot water tap for the first time and most homes had their own bathrooms. In the 1960's most new homes were built as high rise flats by councils. These were quick and cheap to build. Children who lived in flats had nowhere to play people who lived alone were often lonely. Homes were often decorated and furnished with fun, colourful items and colours. These included beanbags and lava lamps.



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QUESTION 3: **What were toys like in the 1950's and 1960's?**

ANSWER

In the 1950's materials were still short of supply and imports reduced further after WW2. The demand for toys increased rapidly in the mid 50's as children were still playing with their parent's old toys like:

- Teddybears
- Guns
- Building kits
- Dolls houses
- Tea sets

In 1957 Scalextric sold their first sets for £6 ensuing much excitement. Airfix also produced model kits of ships and planes. The use of plastics at the end of the 50's made main product run of toys much simpler.

In the 1960's Toy of the Year award was launched and went to: Action Man; Spirograph; Cindy and Hot Wheels Cars. With the space-age underway in the 1960's, spacemen, aliens and spacecraft became very popular. This was added to by characters and crafts from popular TA programmes such as: Dr Who, Stingray and Thunderbirds. T.V and cinema meant that demand changed more quickly based on current programmes.