

LS Lowry

Historical Aims

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world;
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.

National Curriculum Objectives

The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods - LS Lowry.

Intended Knowledge

- Timeline
 - 1st November 1887 - LS Lowry is born in Stretford Manchester.
 - 1905 Lowry attends drawing and painting classes at the Municipal College of Art in Manchester
 - 1912 He begins sketching and painting the urban landscape and its inhabitants
 - 1915 Lowry attends life-drawing classes at Salford School of Art where he was taught by Bernard D. Taylor, who inspires his use of white backgrounds
 - 1919 Lowry's work is exhibited at Manchester Academy of Fine Arts
 - 1930 Lowry is commissioned by the Curator of Manchester City Art Gallery to draw the site of Manchester's Piccadilly Gardens.
 - 1934 Lowry joins the Manchester Academy. He is elected a member of the Royal Society of British Artists after showing with them in 1933
 - 1943 Lowry becomes an official war artist and contributes Punch and Judy to the School Prints Scheme.
 - 1945 VE Day on 8 May marks the end of the Second World War in Europe. Commissioned by the Artists International Association [AIA], Lowry paints a lively scene capturing the celebrations of thousands of people amid a backdrop of industrial buildings enlivened by flags and bunting. Soon afterwards it is unveiled in the exhibition This Extraordinary Year at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, London

- 1953 Becomes official artist for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
- 1958 A permanent Lowry Gallery is set up at Salford Art Gallery
- 1975 Lowry receives two honorary degrees from the University of Salford and University of Liverpool
- 23rd February 1976 - Lowry dies from pneumonia

- To understand the early life of Lowry and some of the challenges he faced;
- To understand the significance of his drawing of Manchester Piccadilly Gardens and how this changed Lowry's life;
- To understand how becoming a war artist became significant for Lowry and how he is linked to Punch and Judy;
- To know the importance of VE Day in history and how Lowry contributed to celebrations on this day;
- To understand what the coronation of the Queen is, who it affects and why Lowry was a significant figure at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II;
- To determine how significant Lowry is in the current day and understand how he died on 23rd February 1976.

Vocabulary

Concepts

Work
Brush

Vocabulary

Artist
Style

Drawing
Painting

The Great Fire of London

Historical Aims

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses

National Curriculum Objectives

- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]

Intended Knowledge

Timeline:

- **Sunday 2nd September 1666**
 - Early Sunday morning the fire starts at Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
 - Samuel Pepys starts recording events in his diary.
 - Sunday Evening houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading.
 - **Monday 3rd September 1666**
 - Early Monday morning people carry their possessions in boats on the River Thames
 - Late Monday morning carts are banned from going near the fire.
 - Monday evening the fire spreads very close to the Tower of London.
 - **Tuesday 4th September 1666**
 - St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.
 - **Wednesday 5th September 1666**
 - The fire starts to slow down as the wind dies down.
 - **Thursday 6th September 1666**
 - The fire is finally under control and is put out.
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- To know that the people at this time were called The Stuarts.
 - To be able to order different people from history; Tudors, Stuarts, Georgians and Victorians.
 - To know that the fire started 1666 in London and be able to find London on a map of the UK.
 - To explain the effects of the Great Fire of London.
 - To know what firefighting was like in 1666 and compare the two with a specific focus on firefighting equipment.
 - To look at how houses were built in 1666 and reasons why the fire spread so quickly.
 - To know the GFOL may have helped to end the plague by killing many of the rats and fleas that were spreading the plague.

- To know the following significant people and their roles within the GFOL; Samuel Pepys, Thomas Farriner, King Charles II and Sir Thomas Bludworth (Mayor - a member of parliament).

Vocabulary

Concepts

Blaze
Plague

Vocabulary

Samuel Pepys
Parliament

River Thames
The Tower of London