

Year 2 History – Summer - History of Hallaton

National Curriculum	Features and Artefacts	Cause and effect	Vocabulary
<p>Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.</p> <p>Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework</p> <p>Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.</p> <p>Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.</p> <p>Understand ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <p>people and places in their own locality e.g. related to the History of the School.</p>		<p>What is Hallaton Bottle Kicking?</p> <p>Why did Hallaton have a motte and bailey castle?</p> <p>How can we tell that Hallaton is a very old village?</p> <p>What is the Hallaton Hoard and why was it buried?</p>	<p>Bottle Kicking- a Hallaton tradition</p> <p>Local legends – stories told by people who live in the local area</p> <p>Tradition- something that happened for a long time.</p> <p>Hoard – a collection of treasure</p> <p>Motte and Bailey – a type of castle with a hill and an enclosure.</p> <p>Romans- ancient invaders from Italy who came to Britain and stayed for over 300 years.</p> <p>Thatch – a hand crafted roof made from straw or rushes.</p> <p>Iron age – a period of time hundreds of years before Jesus when people began to make tools from iron and steel. It came after the Stone Age and the Bronze age.</p> <p>Wall anchors -These metal plates are often seen on the outside of old bricks homes and are used to help prevent walls from bowing outwards and collapsing.</p> <p>BC – used to represent the years before Jesus.</p> <p>AD – used to represent the years after Jesus was born.</p>

Key learning - Finding out about the history of people and places in our own locality - Hallaton

- 1** **What is bottle Kicking?** Bottle kicking is an old Leicestershire custom that takes place in the village of Hallaton each Easter Monday. It is an outdoor sport played across a mile-long playing area, in which two teams attempt to move a wooden barrel (known as a "bottle") across the opposing team's stream at the far end of the area. Bottle kicking tradition began when two ladies of Hallaton were saved from a raging bull by a startled hare, distracting the bull from its charge. They showed their gratitude to God for sending the hare by a gift of Land to the church on the understanding that every Easter Monday, the vicar would provide a Hare pie, twelve penny loaves, and two barrels of ale for the poor of the village.
- 2** **What is a motte and bailey castle and why did Hallaton have one?** Motte and bailey castles were made up of two main parts:
A motte otherwise known as a 'mound' is a raised hill, this was where the keep was built to house the lord of the manor and his family. The keep is the castle or tower that sits on top of the motte. The bailey was a courtyard which surrounded the motte and had a defensive wall to keep out unwanted visitors. The yard typically contained kitchens, stables, a chapel, barracks and workshops. This is where the soldiers, servants and animals lived.
Hallaton's motte and bailey castle was probably only occupied for around a hundred years and was more of a symbol of the status of Hallaton as a very important place, rather than a defensive castle.
- 3** **What is the Hallaton Hoard?** The Hallaton Hoard is the largest hoard of British Iron Age coins that was discovered in 2000 near Hallaton in southeast Leicestershire. The initial find was made by Ken Wallace on 19 November 2000, when he found about 130 coins with a metal detector. Along with the coins were other mysterious offerings and a beautiful and unique 1st century Roman cavalry helmet. These artefacts are now on display in the Market Harborough Museum. It is thought that pilgrims came to Hallaton and buried the precious items as offerings to their gods.
- 4** **What are the signs that show that Hallaton is a very old village? What clues did we see as we walked around the village?**
There are some very old houses and cottages in Hallaton, we could see from the different bricks, that some cottages were a single floor, with an upper level added. We could see that some were very worn stones and some bricks were irregular shapes made before factories and machines. We saw thatched roofs, leaded windows, some exposed beams and some houses with wall anchors. We also saw some buildings with windows blocked up from when there was a window tax. We saw some very ancient graves in the churchyard and some buildings with old dates on them. We saw cobbled paths, pumps, a war memorial and the Buttercross where people used to sell butter.
- 5** Some houses had names that suggested they had been other buildings in the past such as The Old Forge, or the Old Butcher's Shop. We saw Hog Lane which is where people used to go to buy and sell pigs and sheep during market times.
- 6** **Can we organize some of the artefacts found in or around Hallaton onto a timeline?**
The earliest artefacts we saw from Hallaton are the iron age coins, from around 1200BC. The Roman Helmet was slightly later, about 49AD
The Motte and bailey castle was built around the late 1000s, and then the church tower and the font are from around the 1200s. The Buttercross and the Conduit house were medieval and from the 1600s when there were probably markets in Hallaton. The school is from 1864 and the houses built along North End were only built in 2022.