

VOCABULARY

- **bakery** A place where bread or cakes are made and sold
- **London** The capital city of England
- **River Thames** Many people got a boat on the River Thames to escape the fire
- **diary** A book that people write about their lives in
- **witness** A person who has seen something and can give a description of it
- **embers** Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire
- **fire-hooks** Giant hooks used to pull down houses
- **fire-break** When buildings are destroyed to make a gap so the fire can't spread
- **flammable** When something burns easily
- **St Paul's Cathedral** A large church rebuilt after the fire by Sir Christopher Wren



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT - YEAR 2

Great Fire of London

IMPORTANT FIGURES

Samuel Pepys (1633-1703)

Samuel Pepys is famous for keeping a diary where he wrote a lot about the Great Fire in 1666. He also played an important part in helping to fight the fire by warning King Charles II that more needed to be done on the day the fire broke out



Samuel Pepys



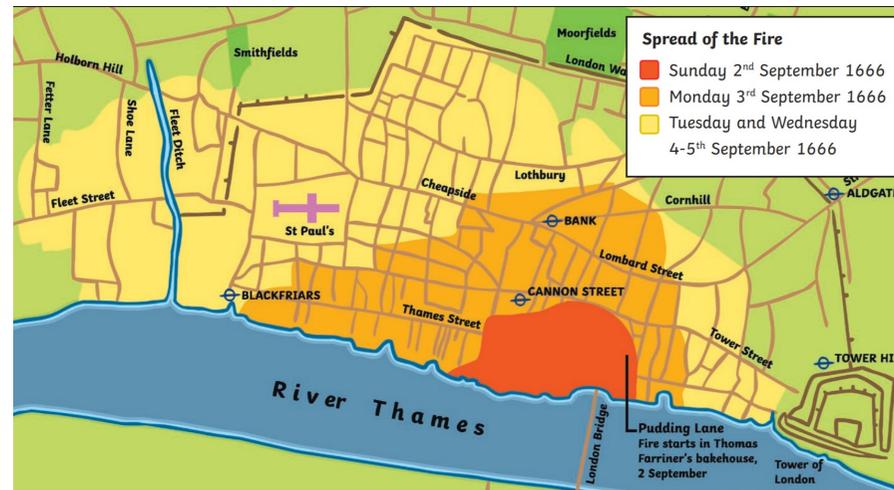
Thomas Farriner



King Charles II

King Charles II (1630-1685)

King Charles II ruled from 1660-1685 and was king during the Great Fire of London. He helped the fire fighters, gave rewards to people who tried to stop



KEY LEARNING

When and where did the fire start?

The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in **Thomas Farriner's** bakery on Pudding Lane.

Why did the fire start?

The fires used for baking were not put out properly.

Why did the fire spread so quickly?

In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.

How did people try to put the fire out?

People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.

How and when was the fire put out?

By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.

13,200 houses were destroyed by the fire and 70,000 people were left homeless. Many left London to live elsewhere.

Timeline

2 nd Sept. 1666	6 th Sept. 1666	10 th Oct. 1666	27 th Oct. 1666	22 nd Jan. 1667	1668	1677	1680
Fire breaks out on Pudding Lane, London at midnight	Last fire extinguished by a team led by Samuel Pepys	A day of fasting and money collections for those who lost homes	Robert Hubert is convicted and hanged for starting the fire	Commons Committee decide the fire started accidentally	Fire prevention regulations approved by parliament	Monument to the Great Fire of London complete	The first fire insurance company is set up

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 1 - Local Geography of Camden

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 3— Local Study- London through time

VOCABULARY

- **Infection** – an illness caused by spreading germs.
- **Crimean War** (1854 - 56)– the war that Seacole & Nightingale served in.
- **Patient** – A person that is ill in hospital.
- **Red Cross** – An award badge
- **Injured** – somebody who is hurt.
- **Medicine**—something given to a patient to stop them feeling pain
- **Nurse** – somebody who works in a hospital treating patients.
- **treason** The crime of betraying your country by helping the enemy
- **ward** A place in the hospital for a particular group of patients. wounded Suffering an injury.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 1– Family History

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 3— Key Events in British History



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT - YEAR 2

Significant Individuals

soldiers patients

ill sick injured wounded disease

uniform

The lady with a lamp

Scutari Hospital wards

wash clean

nurse doctor

medicine

treatment care comfort

bandage

KEY LEARNING

Who was Mary Seacole? Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881.

What is Mary Seacole remembered for? Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the Crimean War, but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.

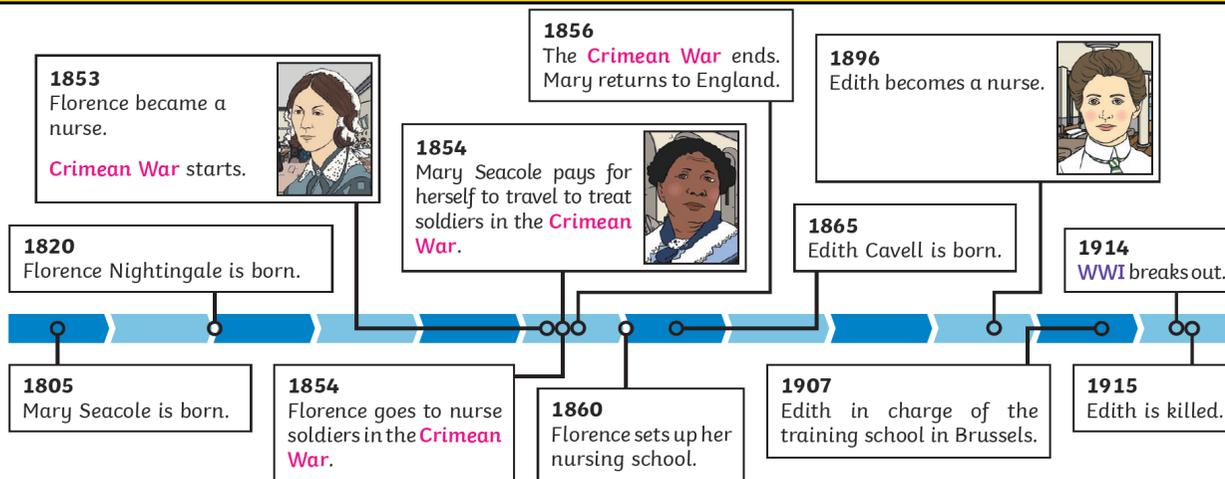
Who was Florence Nightingale? Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was the daughter of an upper-class couple. She longed to be a nurse, but her father wouldn't allow it as it was not a job that a lady would have. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853.

What is Florence Nightingale remembered for? Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. She treated soldiers during the Crimean War; here she became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.

Who was Edith Cavell? Edith Cavell was born 4th December 1865 in Norfolk, England. She trained as a nurse in 1896. In 1907, she was asked to be in charge of a nursing training school in Brussels, Belgium.

What is Edith Cavell remembered for? During WWI, Edith nursed and saved soldiers from both sides of the war. She also hid over 200 allied soldiers from the Germans. She was arrested for treason and sentenced to death. She was killed by a German firing squad on 12th October 1915

Timeline



VOCABULARY

Racism—where someone thinks you're not as good because of your colour, ethnicity, nationality or race. This can result in them treating you differently or unfairly, this is called racial **discrimination**

Activist—a person who believes strongly in political or social change and takes part in activities such as public protests to try to make this happen

civil rights—basic rights every person has regardless of gender, skin color, religion, nationality, age, disability, or religion

African-American—a black American whose family originally came from Africa

Refuse—not doing something e.g. saying no, even when you are asked to

segregation separating people or things apart from others. Segregation happens when a country or a society views one race as better than another.

equality - being equal or treated the same



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT - YEAR 2

Civil Rights Movement



ROSA PARK QUOTES

“You must never be fearful about what you are doing when it is right.”

“The only tired I was, was tired of giving in.”

“Each person must live their life as a model for others.”

“All I was trying to do was get home from work.”

“I would like to be remembered as a person who wanted to be free... so other people would be also free.”

“I knew someone had to take the first step and I made my mind up not to move.”

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER?

The Aftermath

Not everybody in society accepted the government's decision after the bus segregation laws changed.

There was still a lot of violence after the laws changed. Some white people bombed black churches and homes.

Eventually things calmed down and the violence abated. However, there was still a long, long way to go to change the attitudes of some people within society.



KEY LEARNING

Rosa Parks was born in 1913 and lived in the United States.

What Was Life like for Rosa?

Rosa lived at a time when life was very different for black and white people in the United States. Black people were treated very unfairly. People were separated because of the colour of their skin and made to go to different schools, churches and even public toilets.

Why Was Rosa Arrested?

Black and white people also had to sit in different seats on the bus. The white people got on the bus first and could sit at the front while black people had to sit in the seats towards the back of the bus. On the 1st December 1955, the bus driver told Rosa to move from her seat for a white person. She refused to move and so was arrested by the police. When Rosa was released, she helped to arrange a protest. Thousands of black people stopped using the buses to travel. The protest lasted for 381 days until it was agreed by the government that all people were allowed to sit in any seat on the city buses.

When Is Rosa Parks Day?

Each year, Rosa Parks Day is celebrated in some American states for her stand to help the rights of black people. Some states celebrate the day on her birthday. Some other states remember the date she was arrested.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 1—My Family