



History – Year 2

The Great Fire of London Spring

Monday 3rd September 1666 –
The fire begins to get close to the Tower of London.

Thursday 6th September 1666 –
The fire is finally put out, 1000s are left homeless.

Sunday 2nd September 1666 –
The fire starts on Pudding Lane, London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666 – st
Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Wednesday 5th September 1666
– The wind drops and the fire slows.

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Fire	Bakery	Rebuilt
Past	Diary	Escaped
Summer	Smoke	Century
Homes	King	17 th Century
City	Pudding Lane	
London	Wooden	

Useful Resources

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks1-the-great-fire-of-london-home/zph4g7h>
- <https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/schools/learning-resources/great-fire-london>
- <https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/the-great-fire-of-london-7a50>



Above: 17th Century
Fire Engine
Left: The Great Fire of
London Monument
Below: an artists
depiction of the fire.



Key Questions/Facts

When was the Great Fire of London?

- The Great Fire of London started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 and ended on Thursday 6th September 1666.

Where did the fire start?

- The fire started in a bakery owned by Thomas Farynor, on Pudding Lane.

Why did the fire spread so quickly?

- In 1666, the buildings in London were very close together and many were made of wood and had straw roofs. It was also somewhat windy, which helped fan the fire from one house to the next.

What happened after the fire?

- After the fire, many buildings were rebuilt. King Charles II ordered that buildings were built further apart and made of stone to make sure the fire could not happen again so easily. This included St Paul's Cathedral, which was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.

How was the fire stopped?

- As the wind stopped blowing, the fire was able to be brought under control through the use of fire engines (carts used to transport small amounts of water) and buckets of water from the Thames.



History – Year 2

Famous Women: Rosa Parks and Florence Nightingale Spring

Florence Nightingale 1820 - 1910

Children in Year 2 Born

Rosa Parks 1913 - 2005

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Past	Race	Civil Rights
Year		Segregation
Decade		Arrested
Different		The Lady of the Lamp
Same		Heroine
Famous		Reform

Useful Resources

- [https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/florence-nightingale/#:~:text=Florence%20Nightingale%20\(1820%2D1910\),the%20city%20of%20her%20birth.](https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/florence-nightingale/#:~:text=Florence%20Nightingale%20(1820%2D1910),the%20city%20of%20her%20birth.)

Date	Event
1820	Florence Nightingale is born on the 12 th May
1837	Florence feels God to call her to serve him. She campaigns for better care in hospitals.
1853	Florence is made superintendent at the medical centre for women in London.
1854	Florence moves to Turkey to care for wounded soldiers from the Crimean War.
1856	Florence is nicknamed 'The Lady of the Lamp'.
1856	The Crimean War ends, and Florence returns home as a heroine.
1860	The Nightingale Training School opens.
1883	Queen Victoria awards Florence the Royal Red Cross.
1910	Florence Nightingale dies on the 13 th August.



Date	Event
1913	Rosa McCauley is born on the 4 th February in Tuskegee, Alabama.
1932	Rosa marries Raymond Parks.
1943	Rosa is forced off a segregated bus for not giving up her seat.
1946	The Race Riots occur in Alabama and Pennsylvania.
1954	Racial Segregation in Schools ends
1955	Rosa Parks is arrested for not giving up her seat on a bus in Montgomery.
1979	Rosa receives an award by the NAACP.
1992	Rosa writes her first autobiography.
1999	Rosa is awarded the congressional Gold Medal for her work on Civil Rights.
2005	Rosa Parks dies on October 24 th .



Key Questions/Facts

Who was Florence Nightingale and why is she remembered?

- Florence Nightingale was born in Florence in Italy, in 1820.
- She is remembered as the founder of modern nursing. During the Crimean War she was a manager, and trainer of nurses. She was appalled at the conditions the soldiers were subjected to, and caused reform in medicine.
- Other women who nursed during the Crimean war are Mary Seacole and Elizabeth (Betsy) Davis. Both had approached Nightingale to work in her hospital at Scutari, but Seacole was turned down, and Davis was one of a party who were sent to Scutari but was not wanted by Nightingale.

Who was Rosa Parks, and why is she remembered?

- Rosa Parks was born in 1913 in Alabama.
- She is remembered for her activism in the civil rights movement in America in the 1950s. She is famous for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white person, a crime in 50s America.
- She became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation, and organised and collaborate with civil rights leaders including Martin Luther King Jr.



History – Year 2

The seaside in the past

Summer

Vocabulary		
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Seaside	coast	promenade
Beach	Railway	Pier
Sun	Amusement arcade	Victorian
Holiday	Circus	



Useful Resources

<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/teaching-activities/what-did-people-do-at-the-seaside-in-the-past/>

Victorians

1837-1901

Present

20th Century 1901-2000

Key Questions/Facts

What clothes did the Victorians wear to the beach?

Victorian people were very modest and remained fully clothed at all times. Even their bathing costumes kept most of their body covered as it wasn't deemed appropriate to show off bare skin in Victorian times. They would not get changed on the beach so they had bathing machines (huts on wheels) to change in. Horses would pull these out to sea so that people could get straight into the water without being seen in their bathing costume.



Hokey Pokey seller



Punch & Judy - now and then



Traditional Victorian clothes



Victorian bathing costume



Why did the Victorians visit the beach?

Victorians believed that if you were unwell, drinking sea water and breathing in fresh, sea air would make you feel better. Even King George III visited Weymouth to try and improve his health. There is a statue on the sea front to commemorate his visit. Also, once railways were built, people started to visit places to go on holiday or for day trips.

What could you do at the Victorian seaside?

Lots of things are the same as things that we would do now:

- Sea bathing/paddling (most Victorians didn't go to the beach often enough to know how to swim)
- Building sandcastles
- Walking along the pier
- Donkey rides
- Having an ice-cream (or a 'hokey pokey')
- Watching a Punch and Judy puppet show
- Eating fish and chips