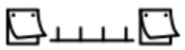
GREAT FIRE OF LONDON - AUTUMN (Y2)

	A **timeline** is a line that shows events in the order they happened, from the earliest to the most recent.
	To **compare** means to look at two or more things carefully to see how they are the same and how they are different.
	A **source** is where information comes from. It helps us learn about events, people, or places.
	**Flammable** means something can catch fire easily.
	An **eyewitness** is a person who sees something happen with their own eyes.



Fire Hooks were used to pull down houses and buildings to help create firebreaks. They were used by volunteer firefighters to help try and stop the fire.





Key Individual– Samuel Pepys 1633—1703

Samuel Pepys worked for the British government and navy. He wrote a famous diary that tells us key details about the Great Fire. He is also famous for burying cheese and wine to save it from the fire.



Key Knowledge

- To know that London was built out of wooden houses
- How the fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane. How
- To know the contributing factors that enabled the fire to spread were the wind being so strong and the summer
- To know why we know so much about the fire through
- To explore how London was rebuilt with brick and focused on being able to stop fires,

Timeline

2nd September 1666
1am the fire starts in pudding lane.

3rd September 1666
Houses pulled down to prevent the fire spreading

4th September 1666
St Paul's Cathedral catches fire

6th September 1666
The fire is put out

27th October 1666
Robert Hubert is hung for starting the fire, but is later found to be innocent.

LOCAL STUDY (AYLESBURY - SPRING)

	A **landmark** is a special or important place that is easy to recognise. It can help people know where they are or learn something about an area.
	**Evidence** is information or clues that help us prove something is true.

	**Modernisation** means making something more modern — updating it to make it newer, better, or more suitable for today.
	A **legacy** is something a person leaves behind after they are gone or after they have finished something important.
	The **economy** is the way a country uses its money, jobs, and resources to make and share the things people need and want.



Key Individual– Benjamin Disraeli

Benjamin Disraeli was and English politician who served as prime minister twice. In recognition for his good work, Queen Victoria made him with the Earl of Beaconsfield.



Key Individual– Ellen White

Ellen was born and raised in Aylesbury. She became a professional footballer, playing for England and becoming a top goal scorer for the national team.

Key Individual– Thomas Hickman

Thomas Hickman was born in 1637 and lived in Aylesbury. When he died he left his houses to people in need and the Thomas Hickman charity continues that tradition to this day.

Thomas Hickman
1637— 1698

Benjamin Disraeli
1804 — 1881

Ellen White
1989 —

NURTURING NURSES - SUMMER TERM



The **Crimean War** was a war that happened a long time ago, from 1853 to 1856. It took place mainly on a peninsula called Crimea, near the Black Sea.



Hygiene means keeping ourselves and the places around us clean to stay healthy and stop germs from spreading.



Equipment means the tools, objects, or items you need to do a job, activity, or task.



Significance means how important something is.



Practice means doing something again and again so you can get better at it.



Key Individual– Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) was one of the founders of modern nursing, helping to reduce death rates by improving hygiene and living standards.



Key Individual– Mary Seacole

Mary Seacole (1805—1881) was a British nurse and businesswoman. She was famous for her nursing work during the Crimean War.



Crimean War

The Crimean war was fought between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman empire/French/Great Britain. This lasted between 1853 and 1856

Timeline

- Mary Seacole 1805—1881
- Florence Nightingale 1820—1910
- Nightingale went to the Crimean War 1854
- Seacole went to the Crimean War 1855
- Nightingale created a nursing school 1860