

The Great Fire of London – timeline September 1666



2. The fire spread quickly and by 7 o'clock in the morning more than 300 houses had been destroyed



4. The King was told of the fire and he ordered the Mayor to knock down any houses to stop it spreading



6. The fire got worse; many more buildings were destroyed including St. Paul's Cathedral.



8. By night the fire was close to the Tower of London

9. The wind died down and the fire stopped spreading so quickly

Sunday 2nd - morning

Sunday 2nd - afternoon

Monday 3rd

Tuesday 4th

Wednesday 5th Thursday 6th

1. The fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane owned by Thomas Farriner.

3. Some people tried to stop the fire spreading

5. People realized they couldn't stay any longer and escaped on foot and on river barges.

7. They even tried blowing up houses with gunpowder to stop the fire spreading even further

10. By evening all the fires had been put out.



The Great Fire of London

Why is this event important?

The Great Fire of 1666 is an event that most people know about today not least because it changed the face of London as we know it today. It provides a marvellous opportunity to explore ideas of causes and consequences, as well as change, and encourages children to get a feel for what life must have been like at the time, using a rich array of evidence.



Key vocabulary



Cathedral Very large church



Diary Book in which people write about things that happen in their life



Evidence Clues used to prove that something happened



Pitch/Tar Thick black sticky liquid that easily catches fire



Plaque Writing to remember where something happened in the past



Squirts Old-fashioned water carrier when you push the handle water shoots out



Thatch Straw used to cover the roofs which easily catches alight



Warehouse Large storehouse

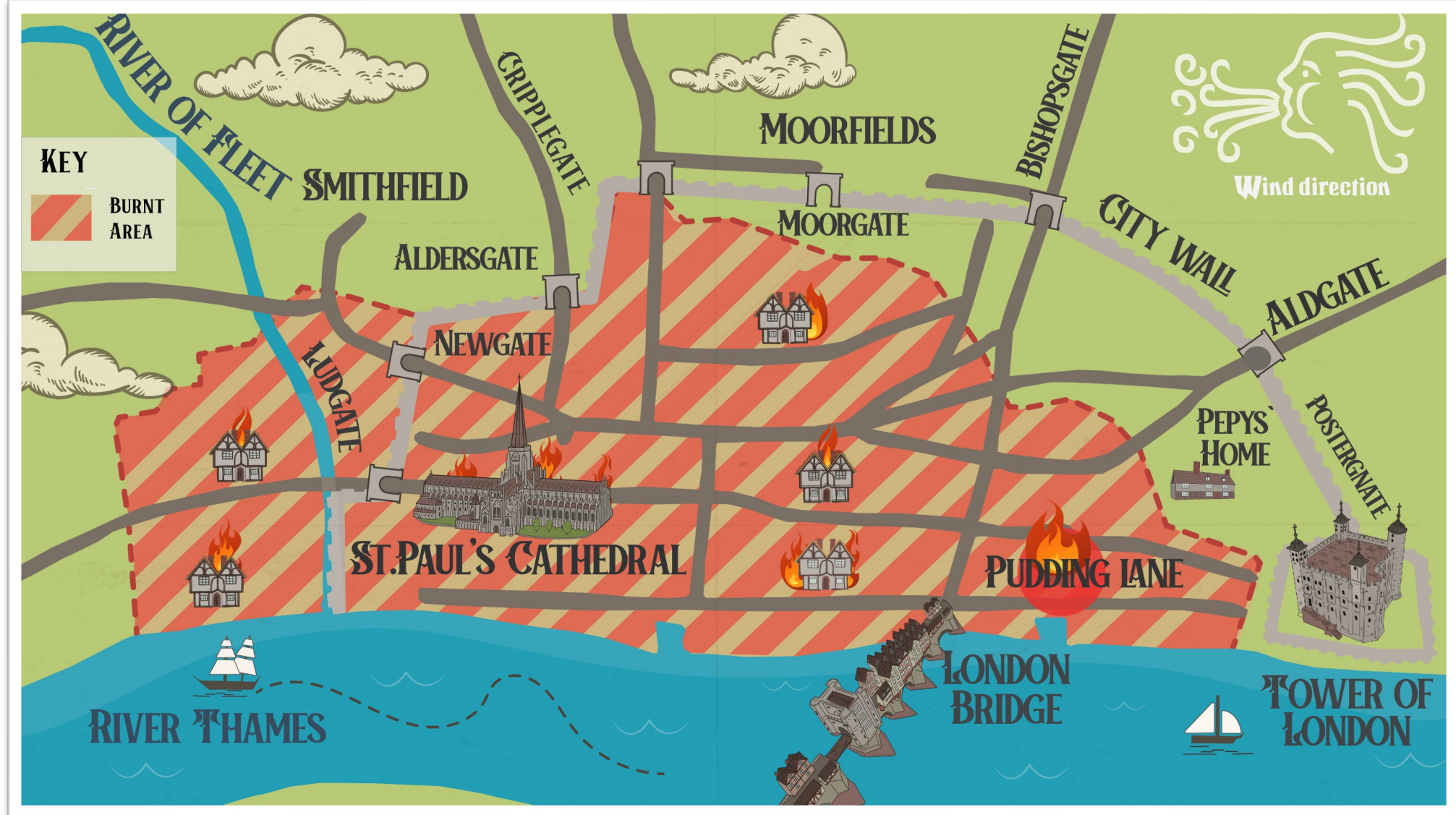
Who is who?

Duke of York	The brother of the King who helped give orders to stop the fire spreading
King Charles II	The King at the time.
Samuel Pepys	Famous man who kept a diary of everything that happened
Thomas Bludworth/Bloodworth	He was the mayor of London who did not take warnings about the fire seriously enough at the start.
Thomas Farriner/Farynor	The baker who lived in Pudding lane. A spark from his ovens started the Fire.

Top takeaways

1. Children understand how a small event, with a careless baker in a short narrow lane, can lead to a major rebuilding of vast areas of the capital.
2. They are able to explain that there were a variety of reasons for the fire and can suggest the most important ones.
3. They are able to describe the desperate measures taken to control the fire and can explain how Londoners felt at the time.
4. They can explain how the appearance of London changed after the Fire both the houses and the street layout and that the fire led to better fire service.

Map of Fire of London



When Three Queens ruled

Why this period is important

In this topic you are going to find out about three of the most famous queens that each ruled this country for a very long time. One lived nearly 500 years ago and one died very recently, so you will see how life has changed a lot over the centuries. The first of our queens, Elizabeth I, who never married or had children, was the most powerful and since then control over the country passed much more to parliament. Each queen had a very different personality but they were all popular and did their best for their people. Queen Elizabeth I fought off an invasion, Queen Victoria saw Britain become the most powerful country in the world and Queen Elizabeth II managed to hold the country together at a time of major change in which Britain became less important in the world.

1500

Queen Elizabeth I



1800

Queen Victoria



2000

Queen Elizabeth II





Key vocabulary

Century	A hundred years
Monarch say monark	Person who ruled a country
Parliament	People chosen to help run the country
Queen	A female ruler of an independent state who inherits the position
Reign sounds like rain)	Time when king or queen ruled.
Tudor	Kings and queen who ruled mainly in 1500s. Elizabeth was the last Tudor.
Victorian	Long period mainly in 1800s named after the Queen

Top takeaways

After learning about this topic ,you will be able to;

1. Know why the three queens have been remembered
2. Know the order in which they reigned and roughly how many years ago
3. Know at least one main change that took place during each of their reigns
4. Understand that the power of the ruler was much greater when Elizabeth I was queen.
5. Know 3 main differences between the world of Elizabeth I and II
6. To select at least one key adjective to describe the personality of each monarch

Interesting facts

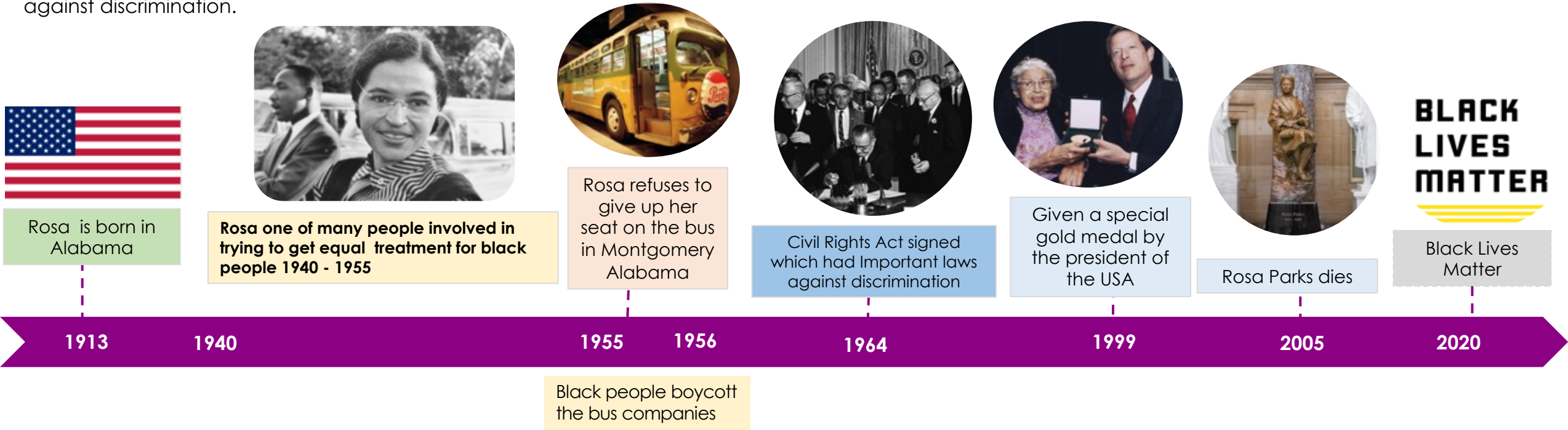
Queen Victoria unexpectedly became queen at the age of just 18. She spoke German until she was three. She was just 5 feet tall. After her much-loved husband, Albert, died when she was just 42, she wore black clothes for the rest of her life. Queen Victoria had over 40 grandchildren. A lot of birthdays and Christmas present to remember!! Christmas trees came to Britain during her reign

Queen Elizabeth I had a seriously sweet tooth which caused her teeth to go black so she had to have wooden false teeth. Elizabeth I spoke 5 different languages by the age of 7. She also survived a deadly disease called smallpox

Queen Elizabeth II is Britain's longest ruling monarch. Unlike Victoria, who never left Britain, Elizabeth visited over 100 countries across the whole globe.

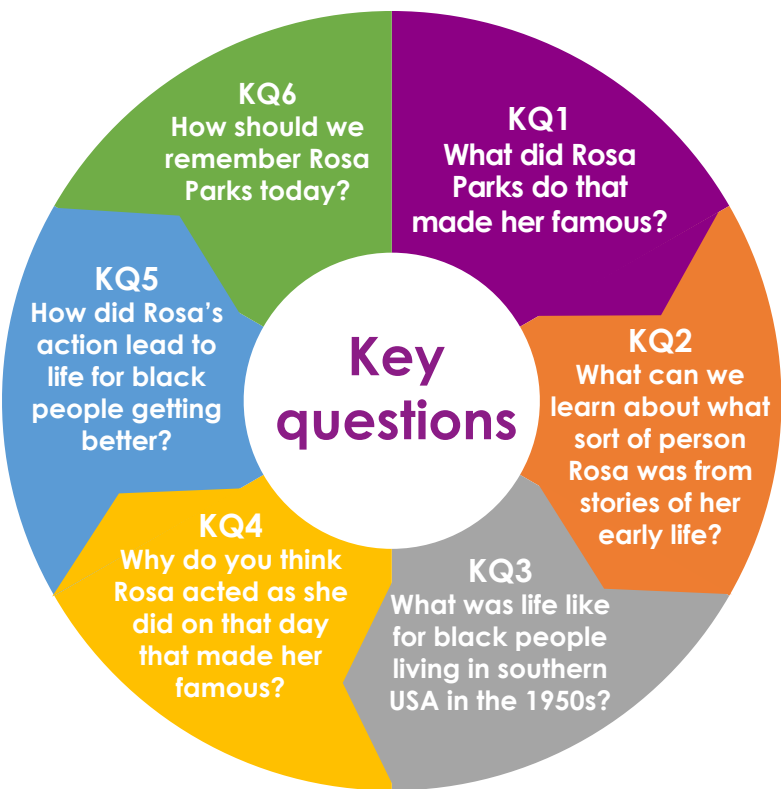
Why we are learning about Rosa Parks

You are learning about Rosa Parks because she was an important black woman who wasn't afraid to stand up for herself when she was treated unfairly. Her willingness to be arrested for not giving up her seat to a white person on a bus sparked off a much larger protest which is still going on today. She was not the only person to feel as she did of course but her actions hit the headlines, bringing the unfairness to people's attention and getting more people involved. She didn't shout or make a fuss when the driver said he would have her arrested. She just stayed sitting. That took courage as well as determination to protest against discrimination.



Level of discrimination - Black people treated separately to white people in parts of the United States improved but has not been totally eradicated over the years

Rosa Parks



Key vocabulary

Activist	A person who works hard to make things fairer or better for people by speaking out and helping others.
Black Lives Matter	A movement to show that Black people deserve fairness, respect, and safety, just like everyone else.
Boycott	When people stop using or buying something to show they want change or fairness.
Civil Rights	Basic freedoms and fairness everyone deserves, like being treated equally and respected no matter who they are.
Discrimination	Treating someone unfairly because of who they are, like their skin colour, religion, or where they're from.
Prejudice	Thinking bad things about someone without knowing them, just because of their looks or background.
Protest	When people gather to show they don't agree with something and want it to change.
Racial	Things that relate to someone's skin colour, culture, or where their family comes from.
Seamstress	A person who sews clothes or fabric items, often making beautiful or useful things with needles and thread.
Segregation	Keeping groups of people apart unfairly, like not letting some children go to the same school because of their skin colour.

Top takeaways

In this topic you will learn:

1. Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat on a bus in 1955 was a major event in the battle to get black people treated equally.
2. News of her brave action in being arrested quickly brought the unfairness to people's attention.
3. At that time there was a lot of racial prejudice and black people were treated differently in many parts of the USA.
4. Rosa had been working for equal rights for some time before the episode on the bus.
5. Rosa Parks was one of many working for fairness for black people at that time. The most important was Martin Luther King.