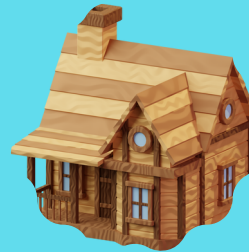


# London

## Year Two Knowledge



The fire started in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane in 1666 and lasted 5 days.



The fire spread because houses were very dry, close packed and made of wood and straw (thatch), and there was a strong wind.



The disaster made London a better and safer city.



The fire would be different if it happened today, we have firefighters who have protective equipment, fire engines and powerful hoses.



Samuel Pepys lived 300 years ago, he famously rescued his cheese from the fire by burying it in the ground.



Samuel Pepys kept a diary and wrote about the Great Fire of London.



St Paul's Cathedral was completely burned in the fire. A new cathedral was built on the site.



The Monument was built to remember the Great Fire of London. It is a 202ft column, you can still visit it today. There are 311 spiral steps to reach the viewing platform.

# Explorers

## Year Two Knowledge



On 20th July 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon.



Neil Alden Armstrong was an American astronaut and aeronautical engineer. He was also a naval aviator, test pilot, and university professor.



Christopher Columbus was an Italian navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.



While searching for a route to the Far East, Christopher Columbus discovered a sailing route to America.



Ibn Battuta was born in 1304. He was a lawyer from Morocco. He was a great explorer who spent nearly 30 years travelling. During his travels, the Black Death was killing thousands of people. However, he avoided it.



It is thought that Ibn Battuta travelled over 78,000 miles visiting the Middle East, North Africa, India and China. In 1354, he told a writer what happened on his journeys and these stories were written up in the Rihla



British polar explorer Felicity Aston MBE is an author, speaker and student research scientist. In 2012 she became the first woman to ski alone across Antarctica.



Felicity Aston took 59 days to ski across Antarctica, it was a journey of 1744km which gave her a place in the Guinness World Record Book.

# Victorian Holidays

## Year Two Knowledge



Victorians lived a long time ago, when Queen Victoria was Queen.



In 1843 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were looking for a seaside retreat for their growing family to escape the pressures of London and Windsor. They bought Osborne House on the Isle of Wight because it had a private beach where the Royal Family could go on holiday.



Seaside holidays during Victorian times were very different. Most Victorians would go to a British seaside, such as Blackpool or Bognor Regis because flying to another country wasn't an option..



Bathing machines were used to get into a bathing costume and be led by a horse into the water, from there they could lower themselves into the sea without being seen.



In Victorian times, the railway was invented. This had a big impact on people's lives. People who had never had holidays before started travelling to the seaside on the train.



Victorians believed that the seaside air was good for you. Sunbathing wasn't in fashion back then, so Victorians would go to the beach fully clothed.



In Victorian times, bucket and spades would be very heavy to carry. They were made from metal, tin and wood.



Donkey rides, entertainment and carousels on the pier have been popular since the Victorian era and are still popular today.

# Year Two

## Skills



A Place to Grow



When I talk or write about features, events, people and themes from the past, I can include some details.



I can place events, objects, themes and people from my history topic on a timeline.



I can use some "historical period" terms.



I can point out some similarities and differences between aspects of life at different times in the past.



I can describe some similarities and differences between people (e.g. rich and poor), events and beliefs in the period of history I am studying.



I can pick out some reasons for and results of people's actions and events.



I can point out which people were historically important.



I can compare different sources of evidence about a person, object, event or change in history and point out some similarities and differences.



I can say which sources (from a selection) are likely to be the most useful for a task.



I can present my findings about past using my speaking, writing, maths (data handling), ICT, drama and drawing skills.

