



# Y1 The Great Fire of London



## Vocabulary



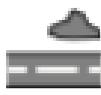
artefact,



cathedral,



diary,



tar,



plaque,



wood,



thatch,



warehouse,



squirt,



firehook,



bucket

## Sticky Knowledge

   
Before the Fire



1. The houses were very close together.



2. They were made of wood and their roofs were thatched.

3. The weather was hot and dry.



4. There was no National Fire Service!

   
During the Fire

The people of London tried to put the fire out by:

• pulling down houses with fire hooks



• blowing up buildings with gunpowder to create firebreaks

• using buckets and fire squirts to put water on the fire

   
After the Fire

London was completely  destroyed so they had to  build it again.

• Houses were made from  brick and  stone.

• Streets were made  wider.

• Buildings could get water more easily. |

• St. Paul's Cathedral was  rebuilt.



# Y1 The Great Fire of London



## Chronology



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 2<sup>nd</sup> - morning

Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> - afternoon

Monday 3<sup>rd</sup>

Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup>

Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup>

Thursday 6<sup>th</sup>

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.





# Y2 Helen Sharman



## Vocabulary

**artefact**– an object made by human beings

**archaeologists**- People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

**astronaut**– a person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.

**chronology/chronological**– arranging events in time order

**civilisation**– a large group of people that share certain advanced ways of living and working

**equality**- the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities

**gravity**– on the moon the astronauts feel as light as air so they walked in kangaroo hops as if bouncing on a trampoline

**legacy**– something left or handed down by a predecessor

**orbit**– going around an object

**satellite**– an object placed in space to help with sending information to earth

**society**– a group of people living together in a particular place with shared beliefs, values, customs and laws

## Sticky Knowledge

1. Humans have only been travelling to space since 1942 (less than 100 years ago).
2. The first country to travel to the moon was the USA. Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong were the first astronauts to land on the moon in 1969.
3. Helen Sharman, who comes from Sheffield, became the first British astronaut to travel into space in 1991.
4. Sharman was launched into space on May 18th, 1998 on board the Soyuz TM 12. She docked at the Soviet modular space station and the mission lasted 8 days.
5. Life in space is very different compared to life on earth: there is zero gravity which can make lots of simple, everyday tasks very difficult.

## Chronology

1942



The first rocket called the V2 is launched.

1957



Laika the dog is sent to space.

1961



Yuri Gagarin is the first man in space.

1963



Valentina Tereshkova is the first woman in space.

1969



Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin land on the moon.

1991



Helen Sharman becomes the first British astronaut in space.

2015



Tim Peake becomes the first British ESA Astronaut to visit the International Space Station.



# Y3 Ancient Greece



## Vocabulary

**archaeologists-** People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

**artefact** - An object made by human beings,

**Athens**— a powerful, Greek city-state

**chronology/chronological**— arranging events in time order

**civilisation**— a large group of people that share certain advanced ways of living and working

**city state**- A city that became powerful and formed its own state with its own government

**democracy**— rule by the people

**government**- the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state

**historical source**— a source of information that came from the time period being studied

**historical interpretation**— a source of information that was written/made after the time period being studied

**Oligarchy**— when a country is controlled by a small number of very powerful people.

**power**- if someone has **power**, they have a lot of control over people and activities.

**Sparta**— a powerful, Greek city-state

**society**— a group of people living together in a particular place with shared beliefs, values, customs and laws

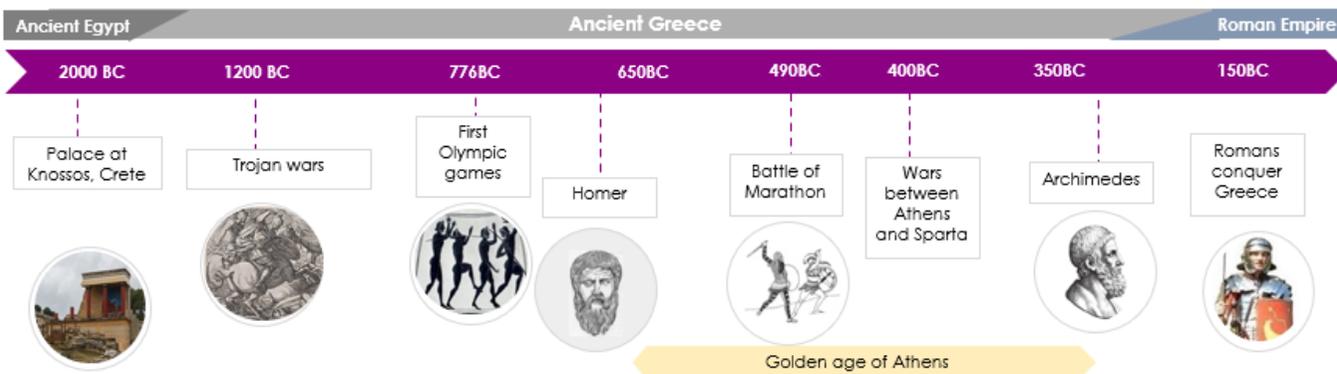
## Sticky Knowledge

1. Ancient Athens was ruled by democracy which was unique at the time. Sparta was ruled by a more traditional oligarchy.

2. In Ancient Greece in general women did not enjoy very much freedom: they did not leave the house unless absolutely necessary and were expected to perform most of the domestic duties. In contrast, there is evidence that Spartan women did enjoy more freedom as their domestic chores were completed by slaves called helots.

3. Athens was strong at the time of the Battle of Marathon for a number of reasons: its location, it was rich in natural resources such as silver, lead and marble, it was a coastal city and so in a great position to trade with other nations, democracy, many clever men lived there.

## Chronology





# Y4 Anglo Saxons



## Vocabulary

**archaeologists**- People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

**artefact** - An object made by human beings.

**civilisation**- a large group of people that share certain advanced ways of living and working

**chronology/chronological**- arranging events in time order

**concurrent**- existing or happening at the same time

**historical source**- a source of information that came from the time period being studied

**historical interpretation**- a source of information that was written/made after the time period being studied

**invasion/invaders**- an unwanted intrusion into another person's space or domain

**kingdom**- a country, region or territory ruled by a king or queen

**migration/migrant**- a long journey to a new home

**pagan**- person who believes in more than one god

**Picts**- a group of people that lived in what we now think of as Scotland

**Polytheistic**- to believe in more than one god

**settlement/settlers**- a place, typically uninhabited, where a community of people make a home

**society**- a group of people living together in a particular place with shared beliefs, values, customs and laws

**treaty**- a formal, legally binding, written agreement.

## Sticky Knowledge

1. The Anglo-saxons invaded for the following reasons:

- They were invited by the Romans to help fight the Picts and the Scots
- To find land to farm
- To make new homes

2. During this time, England became united, with Wessex as the leading kingdom.

3. England became a Christian country during this time.

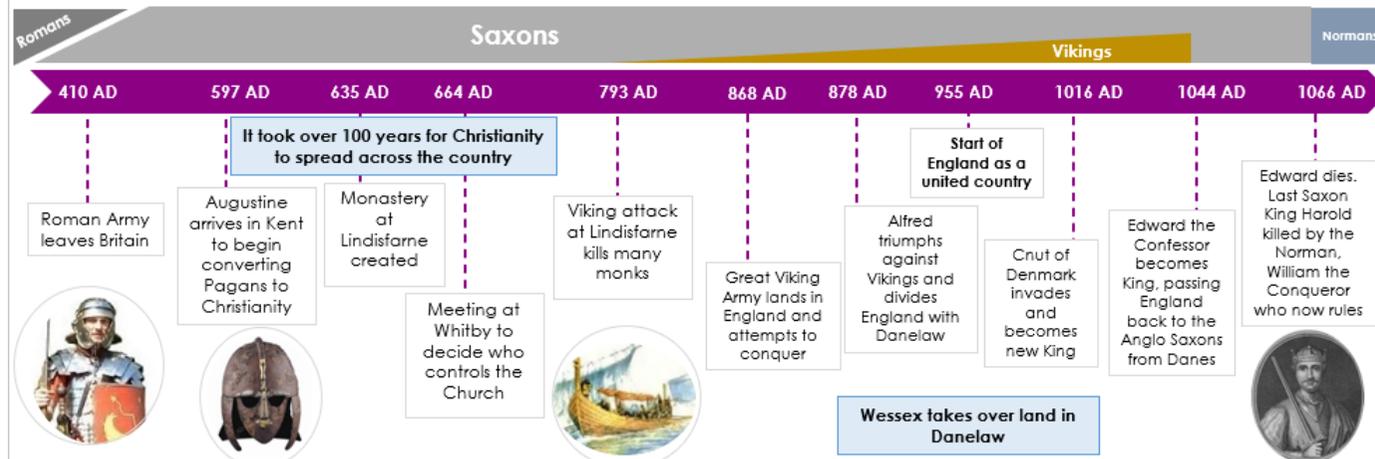
4. The Saxons were frequently under attack from the Vikings until Alfred defeated them and they settled in the

Danelaw area to

the north and east.



## Chronology





# Y5 Ancient Maya civilisation



## Vocabulary

**ancient**– the term to describe history before 500AD

**archaeologists**- People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

**artefact** - An object made by human beings,

**Cenote**- Sink hole formed by collapse of rock into which Maya threw offerings

**chronology/chronological**– arranging events in time order

**civilisation**– a large group of people that share certain advanced ways of living and working

**Codex/codices**- Collection of manuscript pages held together into early form of book

**concurrent**– existing or happening at the same time

**excavate**- To dig in the ground to discover old buildings or objects

**hieroglyphs**- System of writing used by ancient Mayas made up of symbols that stand for words or syllables

**historical source**– a source of information that came from the time period being studied

**historical interpretation**– a source of information that was written/made after the time period being studied

**jade**- Green stone used to make wonderful jewels

**quetzal**- Colourful tropical bird very important to the Maya

**polytheistic**– to believe in more than one god

**obsidian**- Black glassy rock formed when volcanic lava cools

**ritual**-Act that is always performed in same way as part of a religious ceremony

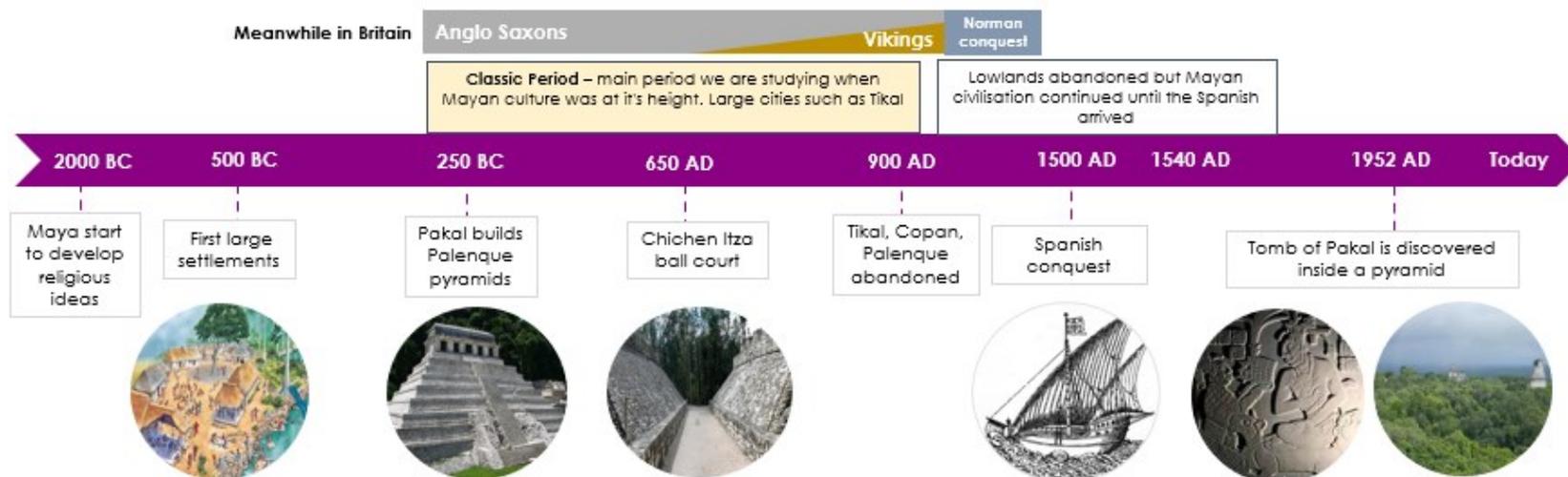
**slash and burn**- Way of clearing farmland by slashing away most vegetation then burning the rest

**society**– a group of people living together in a particular place with shared beliefs, values, customs and laws

Stelae- Upright stone slabs or pillars with inscriptions or design

**theocracy**- a system of government in which the ruler rules in the name of God or a god

## Chronology

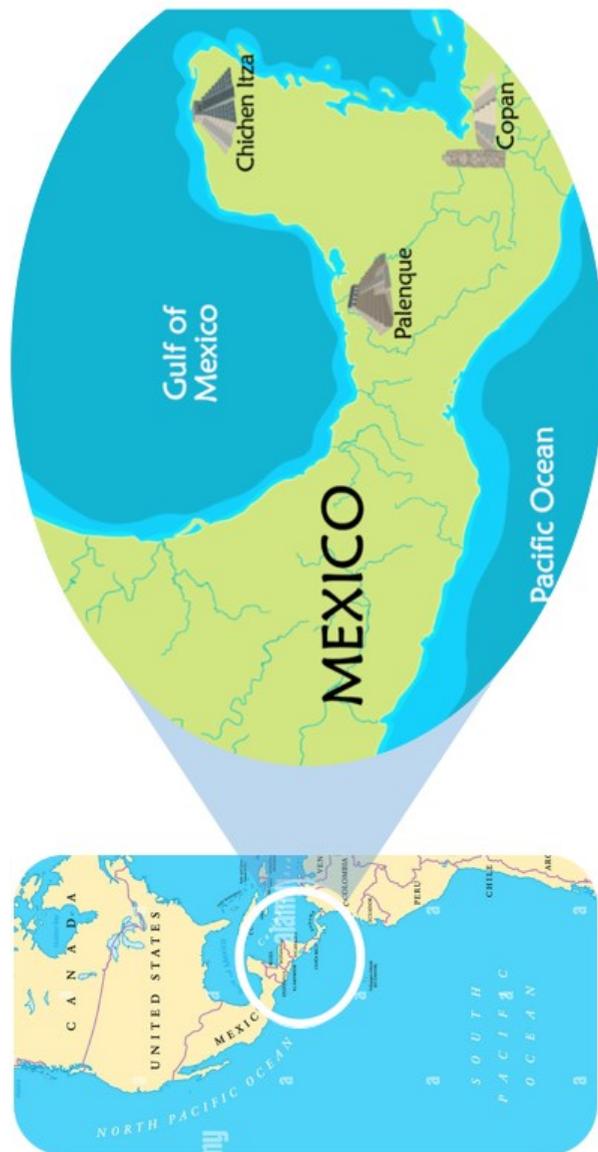




# Y5 Ancient Maya civilisation



## Where in the world?



## Sticky knowledge

1. In the year 1000 settlements like Chichen Itza were among the largest settlements anywhere in the world and Chichen Itza is probably the best preserved of any city in the world from this time.
2. After about the year AD830 very little new construction took place at Chichen Itza. The last glyph with a date on comes from AD910. The reasons why the Mayan declined at that time (they weren't entirely wiped out) was probably due to drought and overworking of the soil.
3. The Mayans farmed on land they terraced and made fertile. Their staple diet was maize and even worshiped maize as a god. They drank chocolate but not as we know it. It was unsweetened and spiced with chilli peppers.
4. They built pyramids with temples on top and even had an amazing astronomical observatory
5. The Maya worshipped many gods and believed they needed offerings of blood.
6. We know about the Maya from their writings in hieroglyphics, their advanced number system and the buildings such as the ball court that are still there today.





# Y6 Women's Suffrage



## Vocabulary

**archaeologists-** People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

**artefact** - An object made by human beings.

**chronology/chronological-** arranging events in time order

**concurrent-** existing or happening at the same time

**class-** A group of people sharing a similar social rank; often described as upper, middle and working(lower) class.

**equality-** the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities

**freedom-** the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants

**government-** the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state

**hierarchy-** a way of organising people in order of how much power they have

**historical source-** a source of information that came from the time period being studied

**historical interpretation-** a source of information that was written/made after the time period being studied

**legacy-** something left or handed down by a predecessor

**legislation-** the process of making or enacting laws

**oppression/oppressors-** prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority:

**power-** if someone has **power**, they have a lot of control over people and activities.

**society-** a group of people living together in a particular place with shared beliefs, values, customs and laws

## Sticky Knowledge

1. The National Union of Women's Suffrage, known as the Suffragist Movement, was founded by Millicent Fawcett. It used only peaceful means of protest.
2. The WSPU was led by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Christabel and Sylvia at the beginning of the twentieth century. They did not think the NUWSS were doing enough.
3. Women householders over the age of thirty finally gained the vote in 1918.
4. Many people, including many women, did not believe it was right for women to have the vote. They campaigned against the extension of suffrage.
5. The crucial role played by women during the First World War persuaded the Prime Minister David Lloyd George to grant female householders over thirty the vote in 1918.
6. It was not until 1928 that women gained the vote on the same terms as men

## Chronology

