

Autumn Term 1 Year 2 History Overview

Key facts

The Great Fire of London happened between 2-5 September in 1666. The fire began in a bakery in Pudding Lane. Before the fire began, there had been a drought in London that lasted for 10 months, so the city was very dry. In 1666, lots of people had houses made from wood and straw which burned easily. Houses were also built very close together. We know what happened during the fire because people back then wrote about it in letters and newspapers – for instance, Samuel Pepys wrote about it in his diary. Artists who were alive in 1666 painted pictures of the fire afterwards, so we know what it would have looked like if we'd been there too. To fight fires during this time, people would have used leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts. People whose homes had burned down lived in tents in the fields around London while buildings were rebuilt. When houses were rebuilt, a lot of them were made in bricks instead of wood, and they weren't built so close together. Sir Christopher Wren designed a monument to remember the Great Fire of London, which still stands today.

The Great Fire of London

Brief summary/ overview

In 1666, a huge fire that started in a tiny bakery burned down most of London. The fire was so big that it was called the Great Fire of London. The fire lasted four days, and burned down over 13,000 homes. There are a lot of reasons why the fire was so large, mostly to do with the way houses were built – a lot of them were made from wood, and were very close together.

Prior Knowledge

Communicate historically – using historical language, studying pictures, researching famous people from the past

Key Vocabulary

Fire, Smoke, London, Broken, Spread, Spark, Thatched roof, Crackling, Fire hose, Blaze, Pudding Lane, Destroyed, Flammable, Possessions, Fire squirt, Samuel Pepys

Resources

BBC clips

Samuel Pepys diary entries.

Worcestershire history box 'Pepys, pudding and Pox'.

Cross curricular links/visits

Science- Materials

Autumn Term 2 Year 2 History Overview

Key facts

The first men to walk on the moon. On 20th July 1969, NASA met President Kennedy's challenge, and Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first and second men to walk on the moon. Michael Collins waited for them in orbit around the moon, in the command module spacecraft that would take them all home. When they landed, the first words said on the moon were "the Eagle has landed", and as Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon's surface he said "that's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind. They explored the moon's surface for less than three hours, collecting 22 kilograms of rocks for study back on earth. When they returned to earth they were welcomed as celebrities, and international heroes!

Moon Landing

Brief summary/ overview

The Apollo 11 Saturn V lifted off from the Kennedy Space centre at 09:36 on 16 July 1969 carrying three astronauts, Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin. The journey to the Moon would last 4 days, 6 hours and 45 minutes, finally landing on 20 July 1969.

Prior Knowledge

Communicate historically – using historical language, studying pictures, researching famous people from the past

Key Vocabulary

Moon, Space, Astronaut, Fly, Rocket, Solar system, Neil Armstrong, Lunar Module, Spacesuit, Orbit, Moon buggy, Gravity, Crater

Resources

BBC clips
NASA website

Cross curricular links/visits

Geography – location of launch pads and space centres

Spring Term 1 Year 2 History Overview

Key facts

The Black Death was one of the most feared diseases in the 14th century. It was a type of plague that was spread via the bite of infected rat fleas. The name Black Death came from the swollen buboes (glands) in the victim's neck, armpits and inner thigh that turned black as they filled with blood. Victims often died within 12 hours of being bitten. This outbreak of the Black Death originally started in the 1200's in Central Asia, before sweeping Europe between 1348 and 1350. It killed half the population in some countries.

The Great Plague

Brief summary/ overview

During the Great Plague of London (1665-1666), the disease called the bubonic plague killed about 100,000 people in London, England. In seven months, almost one quarter of London's population (one out of every four Londoners) died from the plague. At its worst, in September of 1665, the plague killed 7,165 people in one week. After this, the number of people dying from the plague began to slow down.

The great fire of London also briefly discussed.

Prior Knowledge

Communicate historically – using historical language, studying pictures, researching famous people from the past

Key Vocabulary

Disease , Infection, Hygiene , Plague , Incurable, Contagious, Corpse , Constable Isolation

Resources

BBC clips

Samuel Pepys diary entries.

Worcestershire history box 'Pepys, pudding and Pox'.

Cross curricular links/visits

Science- Hygiene and staying healthy.

Spring Term 2 Year 2 History Overview

Key facts

She was born in Florence, Italy, which is how she got her name! At first her family didn't want her to become a nurse because they didn't think it was a very nice job to have but Florence was very determined and eventually got their consent. Florence helped to treat wounded soldiers during the Crimean War, and made sure the hospital was clean. During the Crimean War, she was nicknamed 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she would work all night to make sure the soldiers had what they needed, like water and warm blankets. In 1883 Florence met Queen Victoria, who awarded her the Royal Red Cross medal to thank her for all of her hard work as a military nurse. In 1860, she set up the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. International Nurses Day is celebrated every year on 12 May, Florence Nightingale's birthday. Thanks to Florence's work and achievements, people's view of nursing was transformed and it became a respectable profession for women. The International Red Cross (which was founded thanks to her work) awards the Florence Nightingale Medal to nurses who have given exceptional care to people who are sick and wounded, in war or peace.

Resources

Photographs and artefacts related to Florence Nightingale.

Newspaper articles

Florence
Nightingale.

Brief summary/ overview

Florence Nightingale is famous for her nursing work during the Crimean War (1854 - 56). She changed the face of nursing from a mostly untrained profession to a highly skilled and well-respected medical profession with very important responsibilities.

Prior Knowledge

Communicate historically – using historical language, studying pictures, researching famous people from the past

Key Vocabulary

Dirty, Kind, Helpful, Injured, Soldier, War, Famous, Filthy, Wounded Hero, Heroin, Heroic, Crimean

Cross curricular links/visits

Science- Hygiene and staying healthy.

Summer 1 Year 2 History Overview

Key facts

Ernest Shackleton is significant because he is widely regarded as one of the most inspirational explorers and leaders of the 20th Century. He was a polar explorer, travelling to Antarctica. In his early life, he was an avid reader with a healthy and active imagination. Although his father wanted him to follow in his footsteps and become a doctor, Shackleton had other ideas. At the age of just 16, he joined the Merchant Navy and, by the time he was 18, he was quickly promoted to First Mate. His first exploration of Antarctica was in 1901 alongside fellow explorer, Robert Scott. Although they came nearer to the South Pole than anyone else at that time, they were forced to halt the expedition due to terrible weather conditions and Shackleton's own poor health. In 1908, he led an expedition to the South Pole on a ship called Nimrod. Despite treacherous weather conditions, they reached within 97 nautical miles (180 km) of the South Pole in 1909. On his return, he was awarded a medal by the Royal Geographical Society along with a knighthood. He is now known as Sir Shackleton. A further exploration, in 1914, is often hailed as Shackleton's greatest success as his ship became trapped. The team had to abandon the ship and were stranded on the ice for several months.

Ernest
Shackleton

Brief summary/ overview

Display and **compare** photographs and artefacts.

Suggest reasons for and stories behind those items.

Investigate newspaper articles and online sources to answer key questions.

Explain who he was, where he was going and why.

Investigate his journey and present a timeline showing the information.

Organise findings from the visit from the polar explorer to demonstrate your knowledge of the Polar regions.

Demonstrate knowledge of Shackleton by creating a character profile.

Prior Knowledge

Communicate historically – using historical language, studying pictures, researching famous people from the past

Key Vocabulary

Explore, Explorer, Discover, Journey, Challenges, Success, Persevere, Danger, Destroyed, Exploration, Discovery, Expedition, Obstacles, Achievements, Trans-Antarctic, Endurance, Disaster, Disintegrated

Resources

Pictures to support enquiry

Artefacts from an exploration

Timeline for events

Cross curricular links/visits

Geography- Places that he visited.

Summer Term 2 Year 2 History Overview

Key facts

Shakespeare lived in the Elizabethan era (named after Queen Elizabeth I). It was known as a time of exploration and discovery. Theatre was a major social event and all types of people went to see plays. Companies of actors travelled around England, performing in outdoor spaces such as parks or town squares. As well as providing entertainment, Shakespeare's plays helped audiences to gain a sense of their changing world through their themes, characters and settings.

1564: Born 1570: Attended school in Stratford 1590: Wrote first play 1616: Died 1623: First Folio printed

William Shakespeare

Brief summary/ overview

William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet and actor. He is regarded as the greatest writer in the English language. His most famous plays include Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Dream. Though he mostly worked in London, he was born and attended school in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. His work has remained popular for so long because he wrote about many important human themes such as love, power, revenge, jealousy **and** conflict. His plays have been translated into many languages and are performed around the world more than those of any other playwright.

Prior Knowledge

Communicate historically – using historical language, studying pictures, researching famous people from the past

Key Vocabulary

playwright: a person who writes plays
theme: subject or idea
era: a long and distinct period of history
literature: written work, especially with artistic value
treasured: highly valued
renaissance: re-birth

Resources

Books, plays, DVDs- the Tempest, Romeo and Juliette

Tudor recounts, pictures of houses, Visit to Stratford

Cross curricular links/visits

English
Stratford visit