



Cars, Trains and Aeroplanes (History – Year 2)



Key facts (What do we want them to know?)

- Early travel: Viking Longboats**

Vikings travelled by longboat.

- A history of cars**

Benz invented the first petrol engine car in 1885 in Germany.

- Trains**

George Stephenson was an engineer born in 1781. He built steam trains.

In 1994 the Eurostar train first travelled through a tunnel under the sea from the UK to France.

- A history of flight**

The Montgolfier brothers invented first hot air balloon in 1783.

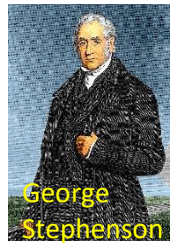
The Wright Brothers flew the first plane in 1903.

The first helicopter flight was in 1939.

The first airliner flight (carrying passengers) was in 1957.

The first space flight was in 1961.

Picture/diagram



Key vocabulary

transport a way of travelling from one place to another.

Travel move from one location to another.

aeroplane used to travel in the air.

Engine powers a locomotive.

Viking longboat a boat used to travel in Viking times.

penny farthing the first bike.

steam train a steam powered train.

sedan chair passenger transported on a chair carried by others.

horse and carriage a carriage pulled by horse power.

hot air balloon hot air makes the balloon float.

Sailboat a boat powered using a sail.

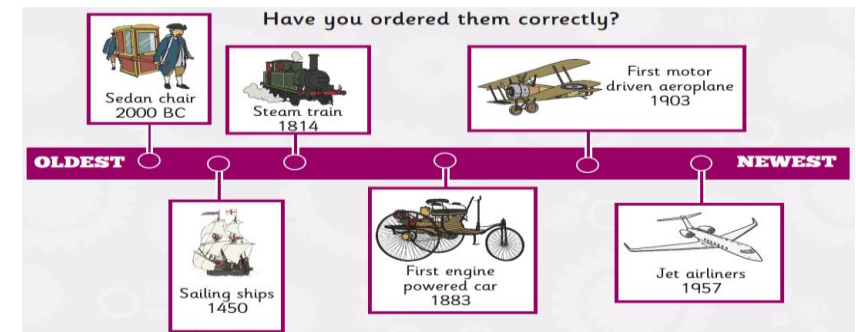
bullet train Japanese high speed train.

omnibus long motor vehicle for transporting passengers

space shuttle transports astronauts into space.

Timeline from whole of Maybury curriculum

In Year 1 you learnt about Space and Neil Armstrong.





Title of unit

History

Previous knowledge from other year groups

Similarities/comparisons

Key vocabulary	

Key facts (What do we want them to know?)

Pictures/Diagrams



The Great Fire of London (History – Year 2 Autumn 2)



Key facts (What do we want them to know?)

- Life in the 17th Century**

The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666.

- The events of the Great Fire**

The fire started in Pudding Lane and spread across London.

It started in a bakers and the baker was called Thomas Farriner.

The fire burned for 4 nights and days.

- How do we know about the Great Fire?**

Samuel Pepys wrote a diary about the fire

- What happened after the Great Fire?**

In October 1666, King Charles appointed architects including Sir Christopher Wren, to start rebuilding London.

All houses had to be constructed of brick, though some use of wood was allowed in practice. The grander houses sometimes had doorways and windows in stone.

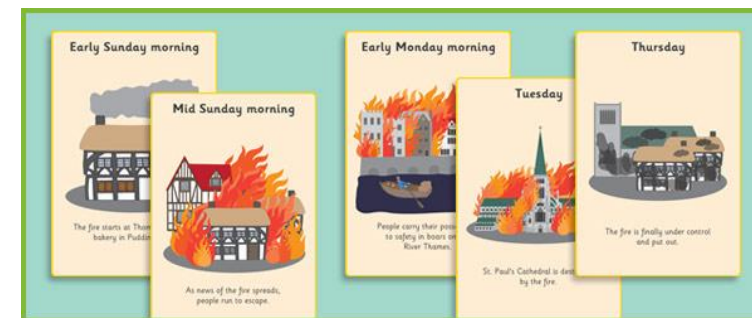
Picture/diagram



Key vocabulary

Samuel Pepys (wrote about fire)	source (a person, place or thing that gives information)
Pudding Lane (where the fire started)	evidence (something obtained from an eyewitness or object)
17th Century (when the fire happened)	eyewitness (someone who saw an event themselves)
Fire Fighter (someone who puts out fires)	River Thames (the river that goes through London)
monument (a statue to remember a big event)	King Charles II (the King at the time of the fire)
architect (someone who designs buildings)	Sir Christopher Wren (he designed the new buildings)
Tudor buildings (black and white buildings made from wood)	St Paul's Cathedral (a very large church in London)

Time period timeline 1666



Timeline from whole of Maybury curriculum

In Year 1 you learnt about Kings and Queens.





Title of unit

History

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Similarities/comparisons

Key vocabulary	

Key facts (What do we want them to know?)

Pictures/Diagrams