



Year 2

Children in Mining - Local History



Key Vocabulary

Coal	A black/brown rock found in seams often underground or on the earth's surface.
Mining	Removing materials (coal) from the earth.
Miner	A person who removes the materials from the earth.
Mines Act 1842	A law set by the government preventing women and children under ten from working in the mines.
Power station	Where electricity is generated for us to use in our homes and in businesses.



Sticky Knowledge

- There used to be a coal mine (pit) in Grimethorpe (local area)
- The pit employed lots of men, women and children from Grimethorpe, to mine coal
- The coal was used to heat people's homes and for cooking
- Children had different jobs that they did in the pit
- Know what the conditions were like for children working in the pit, underground

Timeline

1842	1842 Mines Act. Preventing women and children under ten from working in the mines.
1896	Grimethorpe Colliery Pit opened
1993	Grimethorpe Colliery Pit closed



Year 2

The Great Fire of London - Beyond living memory



Key Vocabulary

Bakery	Where bread and cakes are made
Flammable	A material that can set on fire easily
Hay	Grass dried for animal food.
Straw	Dried stalks of grain, used for thatching and animal feed
Thatched	Made of straw
Drought	A shortage of water when it hasn't rained for a long time
Diary	A book that people write about their lives in, usually every day
Firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading

Sticky Knowledge

- To know where, when and how the Fire of London started
- To know why the fire spread so quickly
- To know how the fire eventually stopped
- To understand how we know so many details about the Fire of London
- To know how the Great Fire of London has influenced how towns look today

Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Timeline of Events

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at 1 a.m.

Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.

Samuel Pepys

Born on 23rd February 1633 in London. He worked his way through the Navy ranks to become the Chief Secretary. This meant that he knew first hand about the battles, decisions made and the people who made them. He later became famous for recording information about everyday events in his diary.

On 1st January 1660 Samuel started to write a diary. He wrote in the diary for ten years and the information he wrote tells us about what life was like then. He wrote about his wife, their household, political events, social problems and military power.





Year 2

Florence Nightingale - Lives of significant others



Key Vocabulary

Crimean War	Russia was at war with Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia
Diseases	Illnesses with lots of symptoms
Hygiene	Cleanliness, keeping our body clean
Nurses	A person trained to look after us when we are sick
Soldiers	A person who serves in the army
Scutari Hospital	Where Florence acted as a nurse when she went to the Crimean War

Sticky Knowledge

- To know who Florence Nightingale was and when she lived
- To know that Florence Nightingale went to the Crimean War to be a nurse
- To know that Florence Nightingale improved conditions at the Scutari Hospital
- To know why Florence was known as the 'lady with the lamp'
- To know that Florence Nightingale's work changed conditions in hospital and improved care for patients

Florence Nightingale Timeline

1820	Florence Nightingale was born.
1844	Florence enrolled as a student nurse.
1853	The Crimean War started.
1854	Florence went to Scutari to care for injured soldiers. She transformed the hospital and reduced the number of deaths.
1856	Florence came home and was awarded a brooch by Queen Victoria and money from the government.
1858	Florence developed 'Crimean Fever' resulting in her becoming bedbound.
1860	Florence used the money to build St Thomas' Hospital in London along with the Nightingale Training School for Nurses.
1910	Florence Nightingale died.

