



Y2 History – Flight

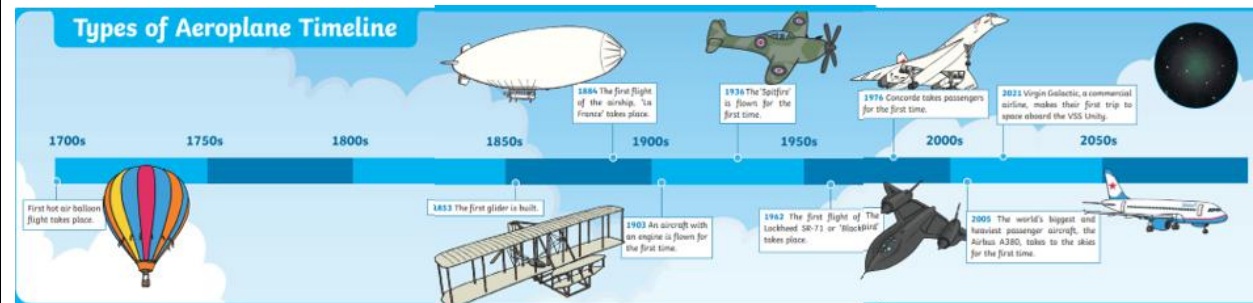
Key Concepts – Power, Community and Knowledge

Essential Knowledge
In what different ways have humans attempted to fly? (Chronology) Humans have tried to fly by making wings like birds, building hot air balloons, flying airplanes and using rockets to go to space.
What is the oldest successful way of flying? (Similarity and difference) The oldest successful way of flying is the hot air balloon because people used it to fly a long time ago.
Who invented the aeroplane? (Significance) The Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, invented the aeroplane and made it fly for the first time.
What were early planes like? (Historical enquiry) Early planes were made of wood and fabric and were very slow. They had big wings, open seats and were hard to fly.
How has air transport changed? (Change and continuity) Air transport has changed because planes are now bigger, faster and safer.
How has air travel changed modern life? (Cause and consequence) Air travel is cheaper; more people can travel anywhere in the world. Planes are safer and more comfortable. Now, people can even travel to space in rockets.

Aspirational Knowledge
The first real flying machine was a hot air balloon and it flew in 1783. The Wright brothers made the first airplane that could fly in 1903. The first people to go to space flew in a rocket in 1961! Air transport has changed modern life by making travel much faster. Now, people can fly to different countries in hours instead of days. It also helps bring food and things from faraway places and lets people visit family and friends who live far away.



Key Vocabulary		
propeller		spinning blades that help a boat or plane move forward
biplane		aircraft with two pairs of wings placed one on top of the other
triplane		aircraft with three pairs of wings
failure		lack of success
destination		place to which someone or something is going
long haul		long distance travel





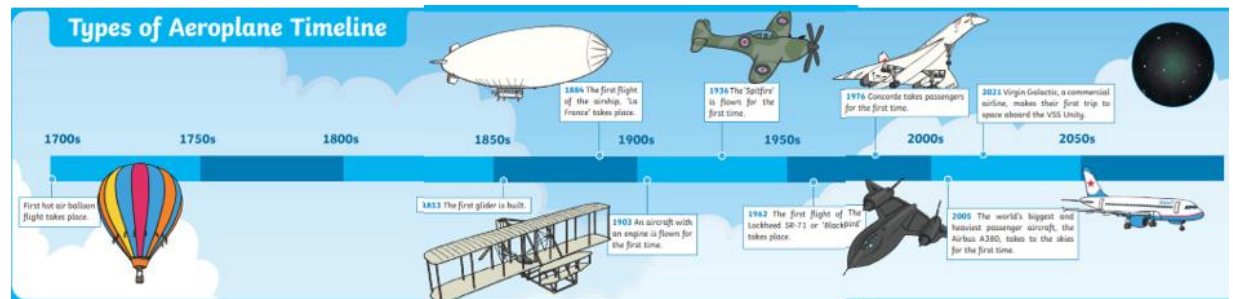
Y2 History – Flight

Key Concepts – Power, Community and Knowledge



Key Knowledge
How have humans tried to fly? Humans have tried to fly by making wings like birds, building hot air balloons, flying airplanes, and using rockets to go to space.
What is the oldest successful way of flying? The oldest successful way of flying is the hot air balloon.
Who invented the aeroplane? The Wright brothers invented the aeroplane.
What were early planes like? Early planes were made of wood and fabric and flew slowly.
How has air transport changed? Air transport has changed because planes are now bigger, faster, and safer.
How has air travel changed life today? Air travel today is quicker, cheaper, and people can go on more holidays.

Key Vocabulary		
flight		the action of flying through the air
plane		a flying machine that takes people and things through the sky to different places
propeller		spinning blades that help a boat or plane move forward
failure		when we try to do something but it doesn't work





Y2 History – Peterborough in the Past

Key Concepts – Community, Knowledge and Power



<u>Essential Knowledge</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
What is Peterborough like today? (Similarity and difference) Peterborough is a busy city with homes, schools and shops. People live and work there. Many people visit to see the cathedral.		monastery	 a place where monks live and dedicate their lives to religious practice
What happened to Peterborough Cathedral a long time ago? (Chronology) A long time ago, Peterborough Cathedral was a monastery where monks lived and prayed. It was later turned into a cathedral. It has been damaged and rebuilt over the years but still stands today.		cathedral	 a large and important church
Who was Katharine of Aragon? (Significance) Katharine of Aragon was a Queen of England. She was the first wife of King Henry VIII and came from Spain.		monarch	 a king or queen
Why is Katharine of Aragon buried in Peterborough Cathedral? (Historical enquiry) Katherine of Aragon was buried at Peterborough Cathedral because it was a big, beautiful church nearby, and it was a good place to show respect to someone as important as a queen.		industry	 when people make things or do jobs to produce goods (working in a factory or building things)
What other important events have happened in Peterborough? (Change and continuity) The railways came to Peterborough, which helped people travel and brought new jobs. New houses were built, so more people came to live there.		buried	 placed or hidden underground
How has Peterborough changed over time ? (Cause and consequence) Peterborough has changed from a small place with farms and a cathedral to a bigger city. Today, it has many homes, schools, shops and roads, and more people live there.		significant	 something that is important or special
 		<u>Aspirational Knowledge</u> Huge amounts of Fletton Clay was found in Peterborough which helped Peterborough become one of the most important brick-making cities in Britain.	

Y2 History – Peterborough in the Past

Key Concepts – Community, Knowledge and Power

<u>Key Knowledge</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
What is Peterborough like today? Peterborough is a busy city with a cathedral.		cathedral 	a big and important church
What happened to Peterborough Cathedral a long time ago? Peterborough Cathedral was a monastery where monks lived and prayed.		monarch 	a king or queen
Who was Katharine of Aragon? She was a Queen of England. She was King Henry VIII wife.		significant 	important or special
Why is Queen Katharine buried in Peterborough Cathedral? It was a good place to show respect for a queen.		buried 	hidden underground
What else has happened in Peterborough? New houses were built so more people came to live there.		 	
How has Peterborough changed over time? It has changed from a small place with farms and a cathedral to a bigger city.			



Y2 History – The Great Fire of London

Key Concepts – Power, Community and Knowledge

Essential Knowledge

Where is London? When was the Great Fire of London? (Change and continuity)

London is the capital city of England in the United Kingdom. The Great Fire of London started on 2nd September 1666 in a bakery and burned for four days.

How did the fire start? Why did the fire spread so quickly? (Cause and consequence)

The fire started because the oven was not fully put out and a spark escaped and set the building alight. It spread quickly because houses were made of wood, built very close together and there was a strong wind.

Where did the fire spread to? (Evidence)

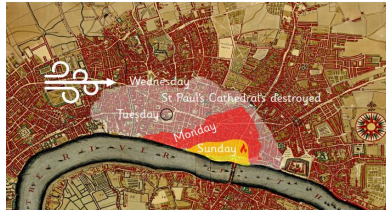
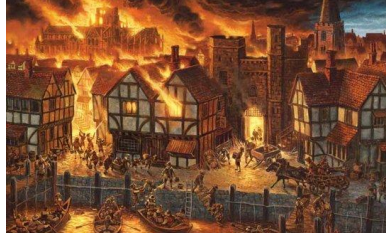
The fire spread across London, burning many houses, shops and churches. It even reached important buildings like St Paul's Cathedral.

How do we know about the Great Fire of London? (Evidence)

We know about the Great Fire of London from diaries and drawings made by people who were there. A man called Samuel Pepys wrote about the fire in his diary, which helps us learn what happened.

What effect did the fire have on London? (Significance)

The fire destroyed many homes, shops and churches, leaving people homeless. After the fire, London was rebuilt with wider streets and buildings made of brick or stone to make it safer.



Key Vocabulary

flammable		something that is easy to set fire to
devoured		to destroy something completely
ineffective		not doing what it is meant to do
doused		to wet thoroughly by pouring liquid over it
engulfed		to surround and cover completely
extinguished		to put an end to
raged		spreading with great force

Aspirational Knowledge

The Mayor of London refused to help stop the fire and fled the city. King Charles II ordered help to be given and put the Duke of York in charge. There were no modern fire engines, only buckets of water and fire hooks. People pulled down buildings to create firebreaks and used gunpowder to blow up houses to stop the flames spreading.

Y2 History – The Great Fire of London

Key Concepts – Power, Community and Knowledge

<u>Key Knowledge</u>
When was the fire? A fire started 2 nd September 1666.
How did the fire start? The fire started in a bakery from an oven.
Where did the fire spread to? The fire spread across London.
How do we know about the fire? We know about the fire because people wrote diaries and made drawings.
How did London change after the fire? After the fire, people rebuilt London again with wider streets and safer buildings made from brick or stone.

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		
fire		light, heat, and flame from something burning
baker		a person who makes bread, cakes and pastries
spread		to stretch out
fire hook		a pole with a hook to pull down walls and ceilings

