

Unit Overview:

We learn about castles and begin this topic with a visit to Clitheroe castle. We find out about the different types of castles and find out that Clitheroe Castle is a motte and bailey castle. We learn why castles were located where they were and why they needed to do this. We find out who lived in castles and what life was like inside a castle. We look at myths associated with castles including dragons! We find out who knights were and how they defended their castles.



PAST AND PRESENT



vocabulary

castle		Turret	
moat		Motte	
drawbridge		Bailey	
Dungeon		Arrow slit	
palisade		keep	

HISTORY YEAR 1 AUTUMN TERM: CASTLES



Invasion

Key knowledge

- Use sources to answer 'What does a castle look like?'
- Use chronology to answer 'How have castles changed over time?'
- Interpret the question 'Where were castles built?'
- Use sources to answer 'What are the parts of a castle called?'
- How can we use sources to learn about the past? (visit to Clitheroe Castle.
- Enquire about: 'How is our life different compared to those of people in the past?'

Timeline	
1	1066 the first castle was built
2	1070 William the conqueror began to build Windsor Castle
3	Henry VIII and Elizabeth I lived in Windsor Castle
4	Our Queen has lived in Windsor Castle since 1953

# The Great Fire of London

## Civilisation

### Key Events and Facts

#### When and where did the fire start?

The Fire started on Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.

#### Why did the fire start?

The fires used for baking were not put out properly.

#### Why did the fire spread so quickly?

In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.

#### How did people try to put the fire out?

People used leather buckets and water squirts to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the weeks, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.

#### How and when was the fire put out?

By Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.

### Key People, Places and Objects



Samuel Pepys



Thomas Farriner



King Charles II



leather water bucket



Tower of London



axe



St Paul's Cathedral



water squirt



fire hook

### Key Vocabulary

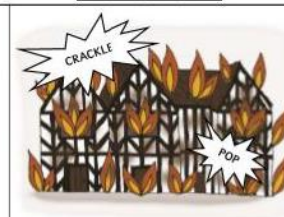
Bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes, etc.
St Pauls Cathedral	A very large church in London. A new St Pauls Cathedral was built after the fire.
Diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
Firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.
London	The capital city of England.
Monuments	A structure, like a building or statue, to remember an event.
Samuel Pepys	Wrote a diary about the Great Fire of London.

### Sequence of Events

Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666



A fire began at the bakery on Pudding Lane. Most buildings were made of wood and straw so the fire spread quickly.



The fire reached London Bridge, burning down about 300 houses on the way.

Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666



The people of London started to run away from the city. They escaped on boats across the River Thames.

Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September 1666



Baynard's Castle caught fire and King Charles himself helped to put it out by throwing water on the flames.



The fierce wind meant that the fire was spreading further. St Paul's Cathedral went up in flames too.

Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> September 1666



The wind calmed down and the fire was finally put out. Leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts were used.

# Year 1 Summer History Knowledge organiser: Beatrix Potter

## Key questions

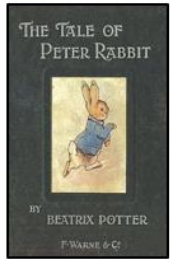
What did Potter write about and illustrate?



Was Potter popular during her life?



What are Potter's most famous stories?



What else do we know about Beatrix Potter?



## Overview

**Beatrix Potter (1866–1943)** was a British **children's writer, illustrator, natural scientist and conservationist.**

She is famous for her books involving animals, for example *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* and *The Tale of Gemima Puddleduck*.

Potter wrote about 30 books, the best known of which were her 23 children's tales.

She was also widely praised for her illustration and painting skills. She also had a respected understanding of the natural world (particularly plants and fungi).

Her books have sold millions of copies around the world, and have been translated into many languages. Many have been retold in song, film and ballet.

A photograph of Beatrix Potter from 1913



## Key vocabulary

Writer

Illustrator

Botany

mycology

Published

Victorian

Conservation

Hill Top farm

Lake District

Pneumonia

## Key learning

Beatrix was born on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1866

When Beatrix was a child she had a lot of small animals which influenced her drawing

She became very interested in fossils and collected them

She was a keen reader and one of her favourites as a child was Alice in Wonderland

She bought Hill Top farm and kept sheep

She left all of her property to the National Trust