



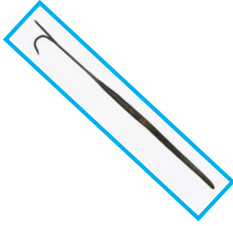





## History: Fire ... Good or Bad?

### What should I already know?

In EYFS, my understanding of History begins with myself. I can talk about significant past events in my own life and in the lives of family members. I used past forms accurately when talking about events that have happened and can use everyday language to talk about time. I could identify similarities and differences between myself and others, and among families, communities and traditions. At the end of EYFS, I developed a secure understanding of what is significant to me and my life. In year 1, I have looked at the current British monarchy and significant people in history (Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth I, Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole, The Wright Brothers and Amy Johnson).

Firemen	Black death	Leather buckets	Monument	Fire hooks	Eyewitness	Insurance	Thatched roof	Wattle and daub
Trained in firefighting, to extinguish fires that threaten life, property and the environment as well as to rescue people and animals. 	Known as the plague—an infectious disease caused by the bacteria. 	Leather is a material and was what buckets were made from before plastic was invented. 	A structure put up to remind us of a person or an event. 	Giant hooks used to pull houses down. 	A person who has seen something and can give a description of it	Protection from any loss. 	Dried straw tied tightly together and laid on the roof of a building. 	Animal waste, straw and mud used to make walls of buildings. 

### Charles II (29 May 1630 -6 February 1685)

He was king of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from 1649 to 1685. His father was Charles I of England, who was executed after losing a war with Parliament. He was in reign during the Great Fire of London.



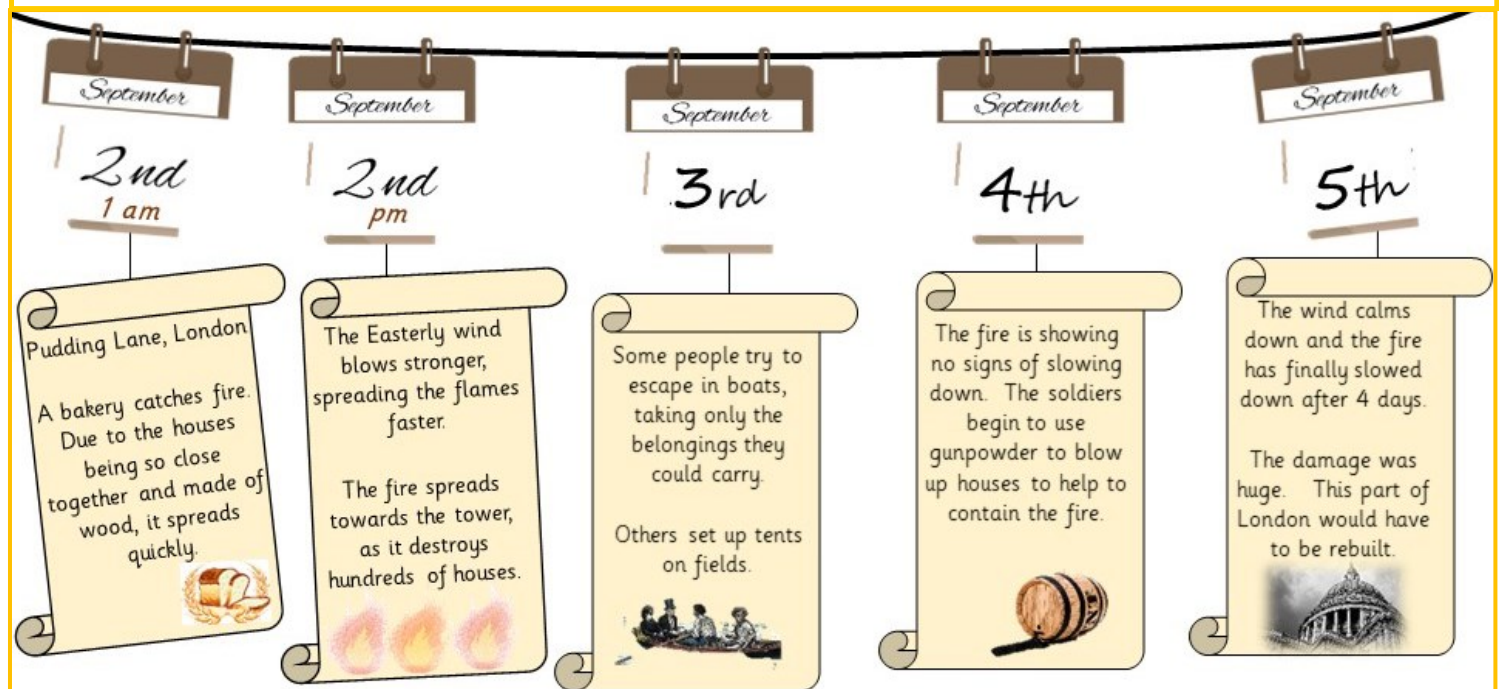
### Samuel Pepys

He started his diary in 1660, writing in it daily for almost 10 years. He wrote about his daily life as well as historic events such as the Great Fire of London, Charles II's coronation and the Plague. He also wrote about significant people during this time such as Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Isaac Newton. Pepys feared he may lose his eyesight and so he stopped writing the diary. He never actually went blind,



### Timeline of events

On 2 September 1666, a fire which started in a bakery burned down parts of London. The fire spread quickly because it was such a dry summer and the buildings were not only made of wood but they were very close to each other. The weather played a part too as an easterly wind was blowing flames onto surrounding



### Housing

Many rich people left money in their wills to provide for the poor.

Rich, grand houses were built in the West and working class houses in the East of London. Glass windows were a luxury, the poor had linen covered in linseed oil.

Economy: became gradually richer because of industries like glass, brick making, iron and coal mining, wool trading. Trade was really important.

### People

Stuart England. Noblemen and farmers owned their own land.

Most of the population were craftsmen, tenant farmers and labourers.

The average life expectancy was 35 years old. Out of all people born, approximately half died before the age of 16. However, if you survived your teens, you were likely to live to your 50s or 60s.

### Foods

By the end of 17th century, it was estimated that 50% could afford to eat meat every day. The poor could eat it twice a week.

People began eating with forks for the first time in 1600s. Rich people began eating: bananas and pineapples, drinking: chocolate, tea and coffee.

Coffee houses first appeared.

Poor people were eating bread, cheese, onions, pottage (boiling grain in water) - if they could afford it, they could add vegetables, meat or fish.