


<p>Year Group: 2 Term: Autumn</p> <p>Enquiry: What did we learn from the Great Fire of London?</p>	<p>Unit Title: Living in London: Now and In the Past</p> <p>Driver Subject/s: History, Geography and Science</p>	
<p><u>UK Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between a village, town and city. Bristol is the closest city to where I live. It has a harbour, a train station and an airport. London is the capital city of England. It is in the South East of England. <p>Human Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has many houses, shops, offices, apartments and roads. It has skyscrapers. It has five airports and over 200 train stations. Famous buildings include: Big Ben, the London Eye, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and Tower Bridge. This means that there are lots of tourists. <p>Physical geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Thames runs through London. 	<p><u>Great Fire of London</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare what London was like in 1666 and how it is today. Describe similarities and differences between London today and in 1666. Find out how the Great Fire of London started and spread. Explore how we know about the Great Fire of London – focus on Samuel Pepys – an eye witness who recorded what he saw in a diary. Look at different sources of evidence and discuss reliability and usefulness. Find out how the Great Fire of London was stopped. Find out how London changed following on from the fire. <p><u>Science – light touch</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing buildings in Thornbury to London – difference in materials used. Why did more houses burn in 1666 than they would have today? What materials did they use to make houses compared to modern day? Why would this make a difference? What are the properties of the different materials used? Also link to DT and choosing suitable materials to make their fire engine models based on the properties of those materials. 	
<p>Key Vocabulary: Geography</p> <p>airport – a place where aeroplanes take off and land</p> <p>capital city – the city where the government sits</p> <p>city – a large town</p> <p>human features – features of land that have been impacted by human activity</p> <p>physical features – natural features of land</p> <p>skyscrapers – a very tall building with many floors</p> <p>town – a large group of houses, shops and buildings</p> <p>train station – a place of a railway line where trains stop for people to get on and off trains</p> <p>village – a small group of houses with a few shops</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: History</p> <p>diary – a book in which you keep a daily record of events or experiences</p> <p>evidence – facts and information which are available to study</p> <p>eye witness - a person who has seen something happen and can tell what they have seen</p> <p>reliable – able to be trusted</p> <p>source - a place, person or thing where something came from</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Science: Materials</p> <p>material – what certain objects are made from.</p> <p>flammable- easily sets on fire</p> <p>properties – words to describe the material</p> <p>suitable - something that is suitable for a particular purpose or occasion is right or acceptable for it</p> <p>synthetic materials - things are created by people</p> <p>unsuitable - someone or something that is unsuitable for a particular purpose or situation does not have the right properties for it</p>	