Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 2 – History – Changes within living memory- Food

What I already know.
• I can use words and phrases correctly to relate to the passing of time. E.g. old, new and long ago.
• I can order objects and event chronologically.
• I can describe some of the different types of transport used in the past. E.g. long boat, horse and cart, penny farthing.
• I have found out key facts about Kenilworth Castle, our nearest local castle.

Vocabulary	
decade	A period of 10 years.
century	A period of 100 years.
modern	Something that is new and involves the latest ideas or equipment.
recent	Something which has happened only a short while ago.
past	Something that has already happened.
present	Something that is happening at the moment.
future	Something that is going to happen.
homemade	Made at home rather than in a shop or a factory.
home-grown	Grown in a garden or in a particular local area
imported	Items brought in from another country.
seasonal	Something that takes place in a particular time or season of the year.
rationing	Allow each person to have a fixed amount of food.
tradition	A custom of belief that has existed over a long time.

Traditional British Foods		
		
Full English Breakfast	Fish and Chips	Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding
		
Pies	Bangers and Mash	Trifle

Seasonal British Food

British Food is made only from British ingredients.

In the past, certain food were only available in certain seasons.

Apples, pears and blackberries grow in Autumn.

Brussel sprouts, potatoes and cabbage grow in Winter.

Carrots, rhubarb and spring greens grow in Spring.

Strawberries, raspberries and tomatoes grow in Summer

Today foods can be imported from different countries so you can buy most foods all year round in the supermarket.



Rationing

In 1940, during the second World War, rationing was introduced.

Rationing meant that each person could only buy a fixed amount of food each week.

Bacon, butter and sugar were the first foods to be rationed, followed by others such as meat, eggs, cheese and milk.

Potatoes, fruit and fish were not rationed.





Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 2 – History – The Great Fire of London

What I already know
I can use words and phrases correctly to relate to the passing of time. E.g. old, new and long ago. I can order objects and event chronologically. I can describe some of the different types of transport used in the past. E.g. long boat, horse and cart, penny farthing. I have found out key facts about Kenilworth Castle, our nearest local castle.

Vocabulary	
Bakery	A shop where bread and cakes are made.
Oven	Where food is cooked. Today we use gas or electricity to heat ovens but in 1666 they burnt wood to heat the oven.
Flammable	When something burns easily.
Eyewitness	A person who saw an event with their own eyes and can therefore describe it.
Leather bucket	Leather was the material buckets were made from before plastic was invented.
Fire hooks	Giant hooks used to pull houses down.
Fire breaks	When buildings are destroyed on purpose to make a gap (break) so fire can't spread to the next building.

Famous People



Thomas Faryner : owner of the bakery where the fire started.

Samuel Pepys : a famous man who wrote a diary about the fire.

King Charles II : the King of England in 1666.

Christopher Wren : the man who designed new buildings and a monument to the fire.

Famous Places



Pudding Lane: the street on which the bakery was, where the fire started.

St Paul's Cathedral: a famous church which burnt down during the fire. It was rebuilt and still exists today.

Tower of London: where the king lived in 1666. It did not catch fire because the fire was stopped just before it reached the palace.

Key Events that took place

The Fire of London started on 2nd September 1666 and lasted for 5 days.
The weather in London was hot and it hadn't rained for 10 months. Houses in London were mainly built from wood and straw which is flammable, especially when it is dry. The houses were also very close together, so the fire could easily spread.

2nd September 1666 - 1:30 am: A fire starts in Thomas Faryner's bakery on Pudding Lane in the middle of the night. The fire probably came from the oven.

2nd September 1666 - 7 am: Samuel Pepys wakes up and finds out that the fire has already burnt down 300 houses!

3rd September 1666 - The firemen try to put the fire out using leather buckets of water and then by pulling down houses with fire hooks. They hope this will make a fire break but the fire keeps on spreading.

4th September 1666 - St Paul's Cathedral burns down.

6th September 1666 - The Fire of |London finally stops but many people are left homeless because their houses burnt down.

Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 2 – Science – Animals and their needs

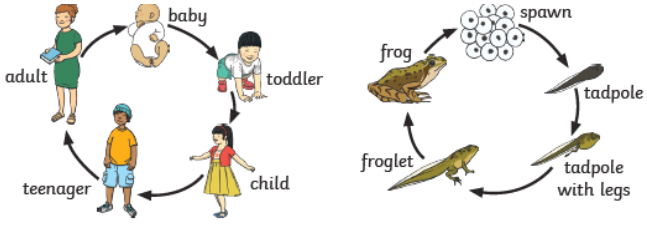
What I already know
I can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. I can Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Vocabulary	
Offspring	The young of an animal.
Toddler	A young child who is just beginning to walk.
Teenager	A teenager is a person who is 13 to 19 years old.
Adult	A fully grown up adult or plant.
Lifecycle	The change an animal goes through to become an adult.
Mammal	Animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby
Amphibian	Animals that live in water as babies and land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
Reptile	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
Diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
Germs	Bugs that cause disease and illness.
Hygiene	How clean something is. To stay healthy and stop illness and disease spreading

What will I know by the end of the unit

Lifecycles of animals

young animals change at different stages as they grow into adults.



Animals and how they grow

Some animals give birth to **live young**. Their offspring normally look like them when they are born.



Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. This **young** then develops into an **adult**.

When these eggs hatch, some animals look like their adult, e.g. birds and reptiles.



Other animals have offspring which do not look like them, e.g. fish and amphibians.



Healthy Living

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



To stop illness and infections spreading, we must be hygienic and keep ourselves clean.