









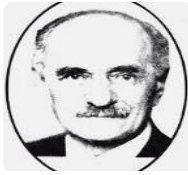

Toys



Timeline						
1605	1820 onwards	1902	1918	1945 onwards	1962	Now
The Gunpowder Plot.	Victoria era Toys at Christmas	First Teddy Bear was invented.	The First World War ends.	Plastic begins to be used in toys	Spirograph was invented	Present day toys.

Key Vocabulary	
The present	Now
The past	Something that has already happened.
Memory	Something that we remember
Compare	what is the same and different
Changes	How things are different over time.
Chronology	The order that things have happened
Invention	Something new that has been created
Materials	What something is made from
Mechanisms	A moving part
Artefacts	Examples of items from the past

Sticky Knowledge	
	<p><u>What is history? Whose idea was it to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605?</u> History is finding out about the past, yesterday, last week, last year, 100 years ago. The Gunpowder Plot was in 1605. The King was James I Guy Fawkes and his friends plotted to blow up the Houses of Parliament.</p>
	<p><u>Why do we wear a poppy in November?</u> Remembrance Day is on 11th November every year. Remembrance Day commemorates the World Wars and other conflicts.</p>
	<p><u>What is an invention?</u> An invention is something new that has been created. Spirograph</p>
	<p><u>How have toys changed over time?</u> Recognise similarities and differences between toys of the past and toys of present day.</p>
	<p><u>How have the materials of toys changed over time?</u> Look at the difference in materials e.g. toys in the past made from wood metal and introduction of plastic, use electricity.</p>
	<p><u>How toy mechanisms have developed over time?</u> Looking back to when toys moved using wind up, springs etc. to the modern day toys using electricity.</p>

Inventors

<p>Morris Michtom invented the teddy bear in the early 1900s. The name Teddy bear was named after President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt in 1902.</p>

<p>Local inventor Denys Fisher invented the spirograph in 1962. He created the toy company Denys Fisher toys.</p>



Headingley/India









Interesting Facts

England is the largest country in the UK.	67 million people live in the UK.	Most people in the UK live in a city.	Weetwood is a village just outside Leeds city centre.	Asia is the largest continent in the world.	The Taj Mahal is a famous building in India.	Mawsynram, in India, is the wettest place on earth.
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Key Vocabulary

Country	An area of land that is controlled by one government.
population	The number of people that live in a place.
City	A large area with a high population.
Town	Smaller than a city.
Village	A smaller area than a town with a small population.
Continent	A large area of land made up of lots of countries.
Physical features	Natural things like rivers, seas and mountains.
Human features.	Things that are man made.
Map	A picture of a place usually from above.
Flag	A piece of cloth with different colours that represents a country.


Sticky Knowledge

	What is the U.K? The four countries in the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.
	Where do people live in the UK? Some places have more people living there than other places. The population is the number of people living there.
	What is the difference between a city, town and village? A city is a large area with a high population. A town is smaller than a city. A village is a smaller area than a town with a small population.
	What is Weetwood? Weetwood is a village between Headingley and Meanwood. Weetwood is in the city of Leeds.
	What is India? India is a country in Asia. India is larger than England.
	What is it like living in the wettest place on earth? The wettest place on earth is in Mawsynram in India. It is in North Eastern Asia.

Flags



The flag of the United Kingdom (UK) is known as the Union Jack. It combines the flags of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.



The flag of India is known as Tiranga ('tricolour').
Orange represents courage. White represents peace, unity and truth. Green represents faith. The wheel in the middle is the 'Wheel of Law'








The Great Fire of London





Timeline						
Sunday 2 nd September (Early morning)	Sunday 2 nd September (Early morning)	Monday 3 rd September (Early morning)	Tuesday 4 th September (early morning)	Wednesday 5 th September (evening)	Thursday 6 th September (evening)	1700s
The Great Fire of London started in a bakery in Pudding Lane.	The fire spreads to London Bridge.	People begin to escape from London.	Houses are blown up to stop the fire spreading.	All fires are put out except one.	The fire is finally out.	Fire marks showed which houses were insured.

Key Vocabulary	
Spark	A small piece of the fire that flies out.
Spread	Move over a large area.
Thatched	A roof made out of straw.
Narrow	A small width, thin.
Death toll.	The number of deaths caused.
Engulfed	To surround or cover completely.
Ember	A tiny piece of burning wood.
Flames	The glowing part of a fire.
Raging	Continues with great force.
Inferno	A large fire that is out of control

Sticky Knowledge	
	<p><u>When was the Great Fire of London? Where did it start? Why did it start?</u> The fire started on 2nd September 1666 in a baker's in Pudding Lane. The baker left his oven on.</p>
	<p><u>Why did the fire spread so quickly?</u> The weather was hot. The wind was strong. The houses were made of wood and they were close together.</p>
	<p><u>How did they fight the fire?</u> The people used water squirters and leather buckets. They used fire hooks to pull houses down to make fire breaks. There was no fire service.</p>
	<p><u>How was new London built?</u> Houses were made of bricks and stone. The streets were wider. A fire service was introduced.</p>
	<p><u>How do we know about the fire?</u> An eyewitness is someone who was there at the time of an event and saw it happen. An eyewitness called Samuel Pepys wrote a diary about what the fire was like.</p>

Interesting facts.

Sadly, 6 people died in the fire. There were probably more deaths but they may have not been recorded.

Some people escaped in boats on the River Thames. Some people stayed in tents in fields around London.