



History Medium Term Plan

One event or person in history can lead to a lifelong change.

Year 2 History LTP	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Title	Great Fire of London What was the legacy of this devastating event?	Inspiring Individuals What can we learn from Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole?	Space Race Who were the pivotal pioneers behind this incredible event?
Values	Hope, justice, resilience	Humility, forgiveness and hope	Resilience, hope, humility
Concepts	Pivotal Pioneers Lasting legacies Life for everyday people	Pivotal Pioneers Invasion and power Lasting Legacies Life for everyday people	Pivotal Pioneers Lasting Legacies
Link to programme of study	Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally	The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods	The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods

What we need to know	Before the Great Fire of London, there had been a drought that had lasted for ten months. This meant that the city was very dry, and fire could spread easily. Houses were made of wood and straw, and built very close together. There was no fire service at this time, and so people would have used buckets and water squirts to put the fire out. We know about the fire from Samuel Pepys' diaries, artists' paintings and other primary sources. The fire started in Thomas Farriner's bakery in Pudding Lane. It was in 1666. Plot on a timeline and know what BC/AD means It lasted 5 days from 2nd September to 6th September. There was no fire service at the time.	What is a nurse? Who was Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole? Know how to place both nurses onto a timeline. Young Mary was born in Kingston on the Caribbean island of Jamaica 1805. Florence was born 12th May 1820. In those days there was a lot of racial discrimination. This meant people were treated differently because of the colour of their skin. During this period of time, there was a war taking place in Crimea where British soldiers were fighting. A nasty disease called cholera was spreading and making British soldiers very poorly. Not many people understood the importance of hygiene and keeping medical beds and equipment clean. Florence Nightingale recognised that hygiene was very important to stopping disease spreading. Mary Seacole learned her nursing skills from her mother, who used herbal remedies. Mary went to the War Office in London to ask to join Florence Nightingale and her team of nurses. Although she had good references, she was turned down because of the colour of her skin.	Travel has progressed from the Wright Brothers in 1903 who made the first powered flight. The Apollo 11 mission took place from July 16–24, 1969. Neil Armstrong landed on the moon on July 20th, 1969. How to plot the Apollo 11 missions with the other key events in 'The Space Race' The first animal to make an orbital spaceflight around the Earth was the dog Laika, aboard the Soviet spacecraft Sputnik 2 on 3 November 1957. Yuri Gagarin was the first person in space. On April 12, 1961, Vostok 1 lifted Yuri into space. Katherine, Dorothy, Mary and Christine were all crucial in 'The Space Race' due to their maths work. Segregation meant that these 4 women (among others) were at a disadvantage. Women's rights (lack of) meant that these 4 women were at a disadvantage.
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	The fire spread because of drought prior to it and that the houses were made out of wood and straw. The Rebuilding Act 1667 proposed that all new buildings had to be constructed of brick or stone.	Together with her friend Thomas Day, in 1855 she set off to the Crimea in a ship stocked with medical supplies, funded herself. She was brave and very determined. She went to a battlefield to help soldiers. She looked after them in her 'hotel' This wasn't like a hotel you would stay in on your holidays. It was just a hut made from metal called The British Hotel. Again, Mary had to fund this herself. People wrote that Mary would go right onto the battlefield to help the soldiers. She had two mules. One carried medicines and the other food and wine. The soldiers liked Mary so much that they called her 'Mother Seacole'. For about 100 years, the work of Mary Seacole was forgotten, but with the help of her memoirs, a group of nurses in Jamaica reminded everyone of her important work and overall significance.	
Building on what we know	How to locate/plot a historical period on a timeline using That houses, travel and lifestyles were different many years ago. Why some events and people are considered significant. Where London is (geography	Design a medal to reflect the work of Mary Seacole Write a letter to Mary/Florence Instructions on how to be hygienic	How to locate/plot a historical period on a timeline. How individuals have the power to leave a lasting legacy and give hope and aspiration to others. That we can learn from events in the past. That travel has changed significantly over the years from the Wright Brothers to flights in space.

Cross curricular opportunities	Diary entry, recount of events.	How to place an event on a time line. They will know life was different in the past and technology was not as advanced.	Simple biographies, letters or diary entries from perspective of individuals involved.
Vocabulary	cause, effect, fire, spread, Samuel Pepys, London, King Charles II, Tudor, fire service/brigade, building regulations, Thomas Farriner, Thomas Bludworth, St. Paul's Cathedral, innovation, legacy	Soldier, war, hospital, compare, old, new ,past, special, Crimea, Russia, British, transport, Jamaica, Statue, celebrate, remember, legacy	space, Solar System, planets, gravity, Neil Armstrong, segregation, women's rights, Yuri Gagarin, sputnik, Dorothy Vaughan, Mary Jackson, Katherine Johnson, Dr. Christine Darden
Quick fire 5	How long ago did the Great Fire of London happen? How long did the fire last for? What were houses like back then compared to now? Why did it spread so quickly? What was the legacy of this historical event? (The Rebuilding Act 1667 proposed that all new buildings had to be constructed of brick or stone.)	What is a nurse? Which war did Mary and Florence go to help? Why were so many soldiers poorly? Why was Mary turned down by the War Office to go and help? How did Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale make a difference?	What was '<i>The Space Race</i>'? Who was the first person in space? When did Neil Armstrong land on the moon? Why was Apollo 11 significant? How has transport changed over the years?
Disciplinary Knowledge	The importance of chronology. How to comprehend historical evidence. How to ask questions and respond to questions (enquiry).		