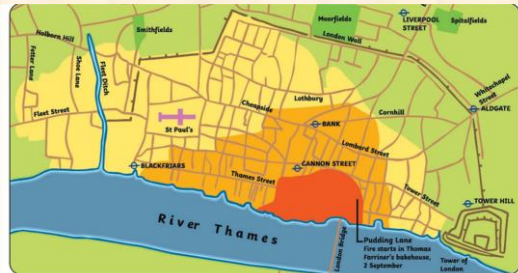


History: The Great Fire of London

Key knowledge:

- The Great Fire of London started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 and ended on Thursday 6th September 1666.
- The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane.
- In 1666, the buildings in London were very close together and many were made of wood and had straw roofs
- After the fire, many buildings were rebuilt. King Charles II ordered that buildings were built further apart and made of stone to make sure the fire could not happen again so easily.



Where will my trainers take me? Knowledge Organiser Autumn 2023

Key Vocabulary

bakery	A shop where bread is made and sold.
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
fire engine	A vehicle that carries things used to put out fires.
firefighter	People who put out fires as their job.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren after the fire.
rebuilt	Building something again after it has been broken or destroyed.
river Thames	The river that runs through the middle of London.
17th century	From the year 1601 to 1700. The Great Fire of London happened in the 17th century , in 1666.

R.E.

- How and why do we celebrate significant times?
- What makes some places sacred to believers?
- What can we learn from sacred books and stories?

Christian Festivals	Jewish Festivals	Islamic Festivals
Christmas This festival celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ.	Rosh Hashanah The Jewish new year festival.	Eid Al-Fitr A joyful festival celebrating the end of a month of fasting.
Easter This festival celebrates Jesus dying on a cross and rising from the dead three days later.	Shavuot A festival celebrating God giving the words of the Torah to Moses.	Laylat Al-Qadr A festival remembering Allah delivering the words of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Why Are Places of Worship Important?

Communities often come together in these special places to spend time together or hold events. Many people mark important occasions in their lives at places of worship, e.g. weddings, baptisms, coming of age ceremonies and invitations into the faith.



Key Religious Text

The Bible



The Torah






The Qur'an



Geography

Where is Kenya?

- Located in east Africa.
- Population of around 44 million.
- The capital city is Nairobi.
- Mombasa, situated on the coast, is one of Kenya's largest cities.
- The Tana river is the longest river in Kenya.
- Mount Kenya is the highest mountain (5200m).
- Kenya's coastline is on the Indian Ocean.
- Swahili and English are the official languages.

Most children in Kenya go to school, but not all of them.

Some children, especially in rural areas, are too busy helping their families by working on the farm, cooking or fetching water.

At school, some children may be different ages but in the same year group.

Design Technology

- Children will learn how to plan, make and evaluate their own dip and dipper.
- Children will learn what a healthy and varied diet contains.
- Children will evaluate existing products to inform their own design.
- Children will cut, peel or grate ingredients safely and hygienically.
- Measure or weigh using measuring cups or electronic scales

Science- Animal including Humans

Amphibian	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
Birds	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings
Fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
Mammals	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
Reptile	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin
Carnivore	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores
Herbivores	Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
Omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores



- Megan is a modern artist who is famous for recycling paper into beautiful collages. Megan calls her style 'painting with paper'.
- She cuts out tiny pieces of paper from magazines and sticks them to a large paper sheet so they look like brushstrokes. The effect is so clever that people who view her artworks often initially think that they are actually paintings.
- Once she has completed a collage, Megan covers the surface with varnish to protect the paper underneath.

