

What should I already know?

- How Bonfire night is celebrated with a bonfire and fireworks.
- What a king or queen is and their role in society.

Why do we celebrate Bonfire Night?

Key Vocabulary

plot	A secret plan to do something illegal or wrong
treason	carrying out a crime against the country, <u>monarch</u> or government.
catholic	Christians who follow the Catholic Church
protestant	Christians who follow the Protestant Church
gunpowder	An explosive powder that was used in guns.
houses of Parliament	Buildings in London, where the Government meets.
monarch	A King or Queen
government	A group of people that can pass laws in the UK.

Sticky Knowledge

<b>What</b> was the Gunpowder Plot?	The Gunpowder Plot was a plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.
<b>Who</b> was involved in the plot?	Robert Catesby, Guy Fawkes, Thomas Percy, and others were involved.
<b>Why</b> were they plotting?	Under the rule of James I, Catholics were treated unfairly. The plotters were all Catholic and wanted King James removed from the throne.
<b>How</b> was the plot stopped?	A letter was sent to Lord Monteagle, who was due to go to the Houses of Parliament, warning him of the plot. He told the king, who sent guards to search the cellars. They found Guy Fawkes and gunpowder.
<b>Why</b> do we celebrate Bonfire Night?	King James I ordered that people should celebrate his survival on the <u>5th</u> November. To this day, people still light bonfires and burn 'guys' (puppets made of straw, named after Guy Fawkes) to celebrate.

The Plotters



Robert Catesby

Guy Fawkes



King James I



Houses of Parliament



History Skills

- I can sequence the events of The Gunpowder Plot
- I can select sources to use as evidence.



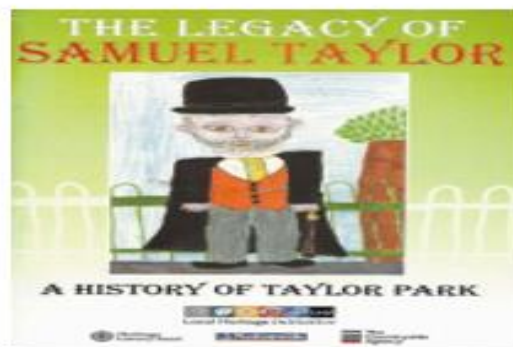
### What should I already know?

- Taylor Park is in Eccleston.
- Features of Taylor Park.
- What a green space is.



Taylor Park

## Why was Samuel Taylor important to Eccleston?



Taylor Park Quarry

### Sticky Knowledge

- Samuel Taylor lived in **Victorian times**.
- Samuel Taylor lived in Eccleston Hall in Eccleston, St Helens.
- Samuel Taylor was from a rich family who were **Cotton Traders**.
- Samuel Taylor paid for Christ Church to be built with **sandstone** from the **quarry**.
- Samuel Taylor gifted the St Helens **community** with part of his gardens to create a green space which they named **Taylor Park** after him.
- The name of 'The Magpie Inn' was changed to '**The Griffin Inn**' to say thank you to Samuel Taylor as there was a griffin on the Taylor Coat of Arms.

Vocabulary	
The past	Any time before now.
The present	Something that is happening now
Victorian times	The time when Queen Victoria ruled England from 1837 to 1901.
Cotton Trader	A person who buys and sells cotton
Quarry	A large deep pit, from which stone or other materials have been removed
Sandstone	A type of rock made of sand grains that can be red, yellow, or brown in colour.
Community	A group of people living in the same place.

### History Skills

I can **recognise** that Samuel Taylor is a significant person to Eccleston.  
I can **describe** why he is important.



### What should I already know?

- London is the capital city of England
- Queen Elizabeth II is the current Queen of England.

## Why did the Great Fire of London spread so quickly?

### Sticky Knowledge

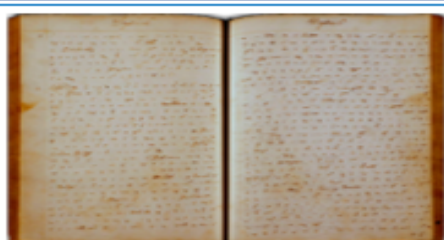
- Fire starts on Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September **1666** in **Thomas Farriner's Bakery on Pudding Lane.**
  - In 1666, buildings were made of **wood** and **straw**, and were **very close together**, making it easy for flames to spread.
  - It had been a **hot, dry summer** so the buildings were dry.
  - **Strong winds** were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.
  - People used **leather buckets** and **water squirts** to put the fire out, but these did not work.
  - Later in the week, King Charles II ordered **buildings to be pulled down** to create a **firebreak.**
- By Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> September, the wind had died **down** so people were able to put out the flames.

	Key Vocabulary
The past	Any time before now.
<u>Eye-witness</u>	A person who <u>see</u> something and can describe it.
London	The capital city of England
River Thames	The <u>River</u> in London
bakery	A place that makes bread and cakes.
diary	A book that <u>people</u> write about their lives.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London that was destroyed in the fire. A new St Paul's was built after the fire.
Firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.



Samuel Pepys

diary



King Charles II

#### Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

#### Tuesday 4th September 1666

**St Paul's Cathedral** is destroyed by the fire.

#### Timeline of Events

#### Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at 1 a.m.  
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

#### Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

#### Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.  
Thousands of people are left homeless.

### History Skills

I can **identify** the reasons why the fire spread so quickly.  
I can **sequence** the events of the fire on a timeline.



**Prior knowledge**

- What a nurse is.
- What hospitals are like now.

**Who are Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell and why do we remember them?**

**Sticky Knowledge**



Florence Nightingale

Born: Florence, Italy 1820

Became a nurse and went to 'Scutari Hospital' in Turkey to care for injured soldiers in the Crimean war.

Florence made the hospital a better place. She cleaned the hospital and got beds, medicines and fresh food.

Known as 'The lady of the lamp'



Mary Seacole

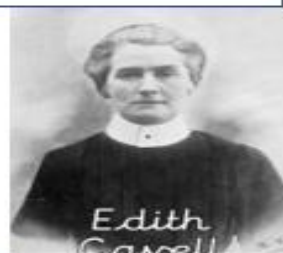
Born: Jamaica 1805

Mother was a healer who used herbal medicine.

Mary wanted to help soldiers in the Crimean war but was turned down so sailed there with her own money.

She set up a hospital in Crimea called 'The British Hospital'

Known as 'mother Seacole'



Edith Cavell

Born: 1865 Norfolk, England

Became a nurse and was in charge of training nurses in Belgium

Saved lives of WW1 soldiers from both sides.

Hid 200 soldiers and helped them escape Belgium.

1915 - Arrested by German soldiers and sentenced to death

1853 - Crimean War began

1914 - World War 1 began



	Key Vocabulary
Chronological order	A record of events in the order they happened
Significant	Something or someone important
nurse	a person trained to care for the sick, especially in a hospital
hospital	A place providing medical treatment for sick and injured
Crimean war	A war in the Crimean area between Russia and Turkey.
WW1	First World War
Soldier	A person who serves in an army
injured	Harmed or damaged
change	To make or become different
Healer	A person who seeks to heal or cure without conventional medicine
Herbal Medicine	Medicine made from plants

**History Skills**

I can **identify** and **describe** why the three nurses are significant.

I can **compare** the lives of the three nurses and **identify** similarities and differences between them.