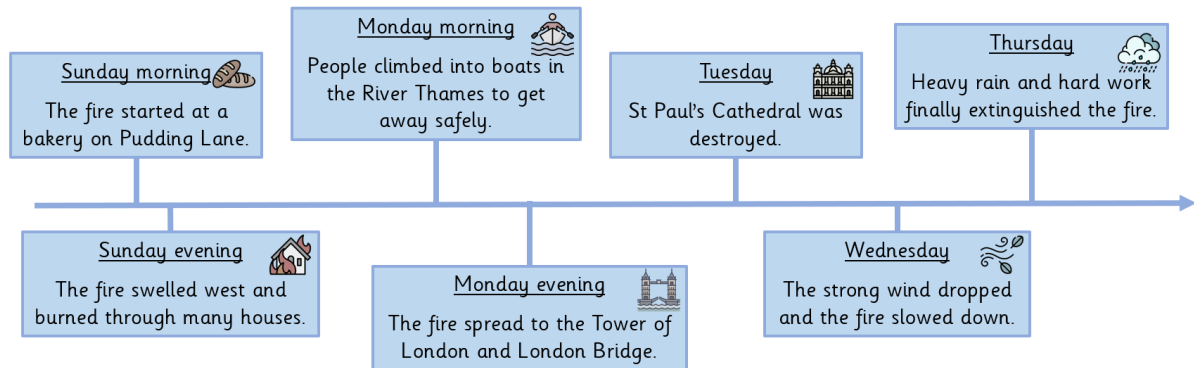


What has **changed** and what has stayed the **same**?

History Key Knowledge

1. The Great Fire of London started on 2nd September, 1666.



2. London is in the South East of England. The buildings have changed but the River Thames remains the same.



3. Asking questions about artefacts helps us find out specific information.



4. Primary sources are created at the time of the event but a secondary source is written after it happened.



5. Samuel Pepys saw the fire first hand and described it in his diary.



6. William Taswell saw the fire from afar and wrote about it.



7. The fire spread quickly through the wooden houses lasting for 4 days.



8. The poor lived in squalor with little help while the rich enjoyed large homes, better food and healthcare.



9. The Great Fire of London led to changes. The fire brigade was created to prevent and respond to fires.



History Key Vocabulary

account



A report or story of what happened.

cause



The reason why something happens.

chronology



The order events happen in, from first to last.

Fire Brigade



The organisation of firefighters who put out fires and keep people safe.

impact



The effect or change something has.

primary source



Written by someone who witnessed the event.

secondary source



Written by someone who did not witness the event.

significant



Something of great importance.

squalor



Very dirty and unpleasant living conditions.

What has **changed** and what has stayed the **same**?

Design and Technology Key Knowledge

10. Eating too much sugar can cause bad heart health and rotting teeth.



11. All bread has 4 key ingredients: flour, water, yeast and salt.



12. To prepare food hygienically the preparation area, utensils and hands must be clean.



Design and Technology Key Vocabulary

healthy



Being well and strong by eating good food and staying active.

hygiene



Keeping clean to stop illness and stay healthy.

ingredients



The foods you mix together to make a meal or recipe.

Art and Design Key



Knowledge

13. Colours can show emotions, like blue for sadness and red for anger.



14. Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour.



15. Primary colours mixed together create brown.



16. Different lines can show movement and moods.



17. Colours can be changed.

Tint - add white

Shade - add black

Tone - add grey



18. Styles of art can change how an object looks.



Art and Design Key Vocabulary

artist



A person who creates art, like drawings, paintings, or sculptures.

shade



A colour made darker by adding black.

style



The special way an artist makes or shows their work.

tertiary colours



Colours made by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour.

tint



A colour made lighter by adding white.

tone



A colour changed by adding grey to make it look different.