

**Berkswell CE Primary School**  
**Year 2 – History – Changes within living memory- Food**



**Vocabulary**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| decade     | A period of 10 years.  |
| century    | A period of 100 years.   |
| modern     | Something that is new and involves the latest ideas or equipment.      |
| recent     | Something which has happened only a short while ago.                   |
| past       | Something that has already happened.                                   |
| present    | Something that is happening at the moment.                             |
| future     | Something that is going to happen.                                     |
| homemade   | Made at home rather than in a shop or a factory.                       |
| home-grown | Grown in a garden or in a particular local area                        |
| imported   | Items brought in from another country.                                 |
| seasonal   | Something that takes place in a particular time or season of the year. |
| rationing  | Allow each person to have a fixed amount of food.                      |
| tradition  | A custom of belief that has existed over a long time.                  |

**Rationing**

In 1940, during the second World War, rationing was introduced.

Rationing meant that each person could only buy a fixed amount of food each week.



Bacon, butter and sugar were the first foods to be rationed, followed by others such as meat, eggs, cheese and milk.

Potatoes, fruit and fish were not rationed.

**Seasonal British Food**

British Food is made only from British ingredients.

In the past, certain food were only available in certain seasons.

Apples, pears and blackberries grow in Autumn.

Brussel sprouts, potatoes and cabbage grow in Winter.

Carrots, rhubarb and spring greens grow in Spring.

Strawberries, raspberries and tomatoes grow in Summer

Today foods can be imported from different countries so you can buy most foods all year round in the supermarket.



**Traditional British Foods**



Full English Breakfast



Fish and Chips



Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding



Pies



Bangers and Mash



Trifle



**Berkswell CE Primary School**  
**Year 2 – History – The Great Fire of London**



| Vocabulary     |   |
|----------------|---|
| Bakery         | A shop where bread and cakes are made.  |
| Oven           | Where food is cooked. Today we use gas or electricity to heat ovens but in 1666 they burnt wood to heat the oven. |
| Flammable      | When something burns easily.  |
| Eyewitness     | A person who saw an event with their own eyes and can therefore describe it.                                      |
| Leather bucket | Leather was the material buckets were made from before plastic was invented.                                      |
| Fire hooks     | Giant hooks used to pull houses down.   |
| Fire breaks    | When buildings are destroyed on purpose to make a gap (break) so fire can't spread to the next building.          |

**Famous People**

**Thomas Faryner** : owner of the bakery where the fire started.

**Samuel Pepys** : a famous man who wrote a diary about the fire.

**King Charles II** : the King of England in 1666.

**Christopher Wren** : the man who designed new buildings and a monument to the fire.



**Famous Places**

**Pudding Lane:** the street on which the bakery was, where the fire started.

**St Paul's Cathedral:** a famous church which burnt down during the fire. It was rebuilt and still exists today.

**Tower of London:** where the king lived in 1666. It did not catch fire because the fire was stopped just before it reached the palace.



**Key Events that took place**

The Fire of London started on 2nd September 1666 and lasted for 5 days. The weather in London was hot and it hadn't rained for 10 months. Houses in London were mainly built from wood and straw which is flammable, especially when it is dry. The houses were also very close together, so the fire could easily spread.

**2nd September 1666 - 1:30 am:** A fire starts in Thomas Faryner's bakery on Pudding Lane in the middle of the night. The fire probably came from the oven.

**2nd September 1666 - 7 am:** Samuel Pepys wakes up and finds out that the fire has already burnt down 300 houses!

**3rd September 1666** - The firemen try to put the fire out using leather buckets of water and then by pulling down houses with fire hooks. They hope this will make a fire break but the fire keeps on spreading.

**4th September 1666** - St Paul's Cathedral burns down.

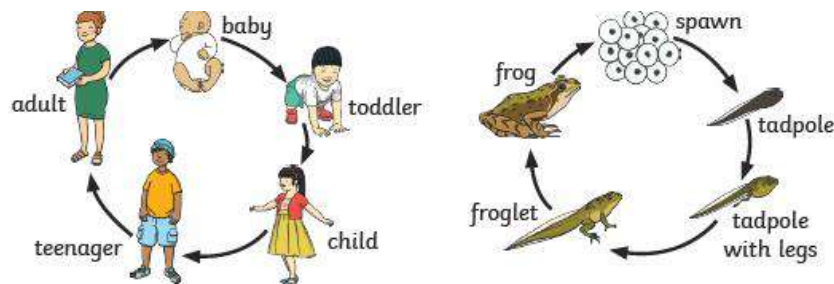
**6th September 1666** - The Fire of London finally stops but many people are left homeless because their houses burnt down.



| Vocabulary |   |
|------------|---|
| Offspring  | The young of an animal.   |
| Toddler    | A young child who is just beginning to walk.  |
| Teenager   | A teenager is a person who is 13 to 19 years old.   |
| Adult      | A fully grown up adult or plant.  |
| Lifecycle  | The change an animal goes through to become an adult.   |
| Mammal     | Animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby            |
| Amphibian  | Animals that live in water as babies and land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin. |
| Reptile    | All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.                                       |
| Diet       | The food and water that an animal needs.  |
| Germ       | Bugs that cause disease and illness.  |
| Hygiene    | How clean something is. To stay healthy and stop illness and disease spreading                  |

**Lifecycle of Animals**

All young animals change at different stages as they grow into adults.



**Basic Needs of All Animals**

To stay alive, all animals have 3 basic needs:



**Animals and how they grow**

Some animals give birth to **live young**. Their offspring normally look like them when they are born.



Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young. This **young** then develops into an **adult**.

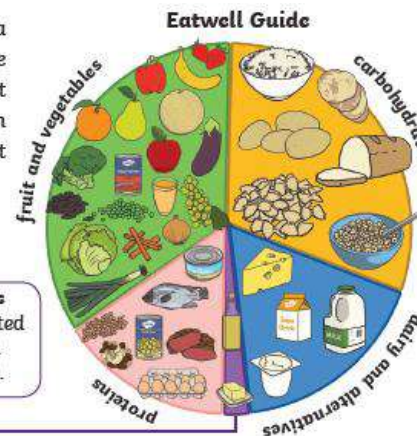
When these eggs hatch, some animals look like their adult, e.g. birds and reptiles.

Other animals have offspring which do not look like them, e.g. fish and amphibians.



**Healthy Living**

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



**oils and spreads**  
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.  
**6-8 a day**

Eat less often and in small amounts.



To stop illness and infections spreading, we must be hygienic and keep ourselves clean.

