

Year group: 2 Term: 3 Topic Title: The Great Wall of China

Lesson Number	Lesson question	Pupil Knowledge
1	Who built the Great Wall of China and why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chronology of the building of the Wall.• Comparable events in history that were taking place at the beginning and end of it being built – started 700 Years before Christians believe Jesus was born- completed at the same time as the English Civil War.
2	Who built the Great Wall of China and why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The names of some of the key figures involved in the building of the wall.• Why the wall was built? To keep out invaders.• Why the wall is such an amazing achievement.
3	What did they make the wall from and how?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What materials were used? From where and why. The materials used were stones, wood, metal and earth. It was a mixture of materials because building methods changed over the 2000 years and it was built in different geographical areas. The fertile areas of southern China and the cold north provided different raw materials.• The technology and science used to build the wall. To start with they quarried stone and by the end they used bricks which were made in local factories. They were able to build gates from metal from the 1400s.• What was life like for a person working to build the GWC. – Who were they? They were labourers and soldier. Millions of people worked on the wall in poor conditions.
4	Who ruled China during the building of the wall?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What a ruler is. What definition you would like the children to know. A ruler is a monarch or dictator that rules or governs.• The difference between an emperor and a king. An emperor is higher in rank and honour than a king. A king rules a country, while an emperor rules a group of countries. An emperor rules an empire, while a king rules a kingdom.• The daily life of an emperor.

5.	What was everyday life like in ancient China?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How life differed for rich and poor people. Rich people wore jewellery made from gold and jade, they had more leisure time and ate better food. Poor people lived in smaller houses, ate poorer quality food (rice/fish). • What they ate, how they were educated and socialised. There were 4 social classes. Nobles/farmers/artisans and merchants. Farmers as the lowest class had little time for socialising. Formal education was for the merchants and the nobles. • What the people believed in. Confucius
6	Inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famous Chinese scientists. • E.g. Tu YouYou. (saved millions of lives as she discovered artemisinin used to treat malaria). Yuan Longping- (developed the first hybrid rice). • What they invented • What impact has it had on the world.
7	Why build a terracotta army?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the army? To protect the Emperor Qin Shi Huang in the afterlife. • How they were made and by whom. From terracotta, they were made in parts and assembled to a life sized form. They were each individual in their expression and outfits. They were made artisans. • What they tell us about ancient China. The importance placed on life after death.

Year group: 2 Term: 4 Topic Title: The Great Fire of London

Lesson Number	Lesson question	Pupil Knowledge
1	What was life like in the 17 th century?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population divided between villages/farms/cities • King Charles II was the Stuart king – no army and a small government. • Naval battles with the Dutch. • Rich people had servants. Employment opportunities including work in service, trades, merchants, working on the land for rich landowners.
2	How did London begin?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans sailed to Britain 2,000 years ago built a city called Londinium protected by a wall with a ditch to help avoid invasion. Also built roads, markets, canals and government buildings. • Anglo Saxon recapture of London from the Vikings by King Alfred in 886AD. He introduced trading for money and created laws and armies and repaired the wall around London. • William the Conqueror created the Tower of London after his successful invasion in 1066
3	What was London like at the time of the fire?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busy city with dwellings and animal sheds built from wood/straw closely packed together. One of the largest cities in Europe at this time due to population – estimated 350,000 people • People travelled to London to find work • Roman wall still surrounded the city • River Thames used for washing clothes and bodies so an easy way to get sick by catching viruses in the water
4	How did the Great Fire of London start?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire started after midnight May 2 1666 in a bakery on Pudding Lane near London Bridge. • The fire spread rapidly due to the flammable building materials used at the time – timber, straw. • The fire spread quickly due to the architecture of the time – dwellings built in very close proximity.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rain for weeks and a very hot summer which ensured wooden buildings were incredibly dry and so would burn quickly. • Some people travelled to safety across the Thames at a price. • Robert Hubert a watchmaker confessed to starting the fire so was executed when in actual fact he was innocent.
5	How was the Great Fire of London put out?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor Thomas Bloodworth initially did not think the fire would be serious so went back to bed when informed. • He would not agree to houses being pulled down due to the expense of rebuilding. • Later , with an order from King Charles II houses were pulled down in order to stop the spread of the fire.
6	What was the impact of the Great Fire of London?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 1/5th of London remained after the fire. • Sir Christopher Wren and John Evelyn were involved in the rebuilding of London. St Paul's Cathedral construction began in 1675 • By 1671 9,000 houses had been built
7	What changes were made as a result of the Great Fire of London?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1667 Nicholas Barbon introduce the " Fire Office" – companies could pay to have their properties extinguished if on fire. • The virus known as " The Plague" was killed off by the fire destroying the rats and fleas carrying the virus. Estimated 70,000 Londoners died from this. • Whilst the damage to London's buildings has been estimated as 4/5 were destroyed very few people died – estimated at a mere 6 people. However it is suggested that many more would have perished from living in tents in the winter following the fire.
8	How do we know about the Great Fire of London?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what an "eye witness" is • Read extracts from Samuel Pepys' diary and understand the importance of this as a form of evidence. Also however to understand that this was his version of the events.