

# Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – History

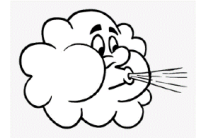


## Map of London - 1666

This map shows London in 1666. The red areas show how far the Great Fire of London spread. Hundreds of buildings and roads were destroyed. It was recorded that five people sadly died.



fire



## Key Vocabulary

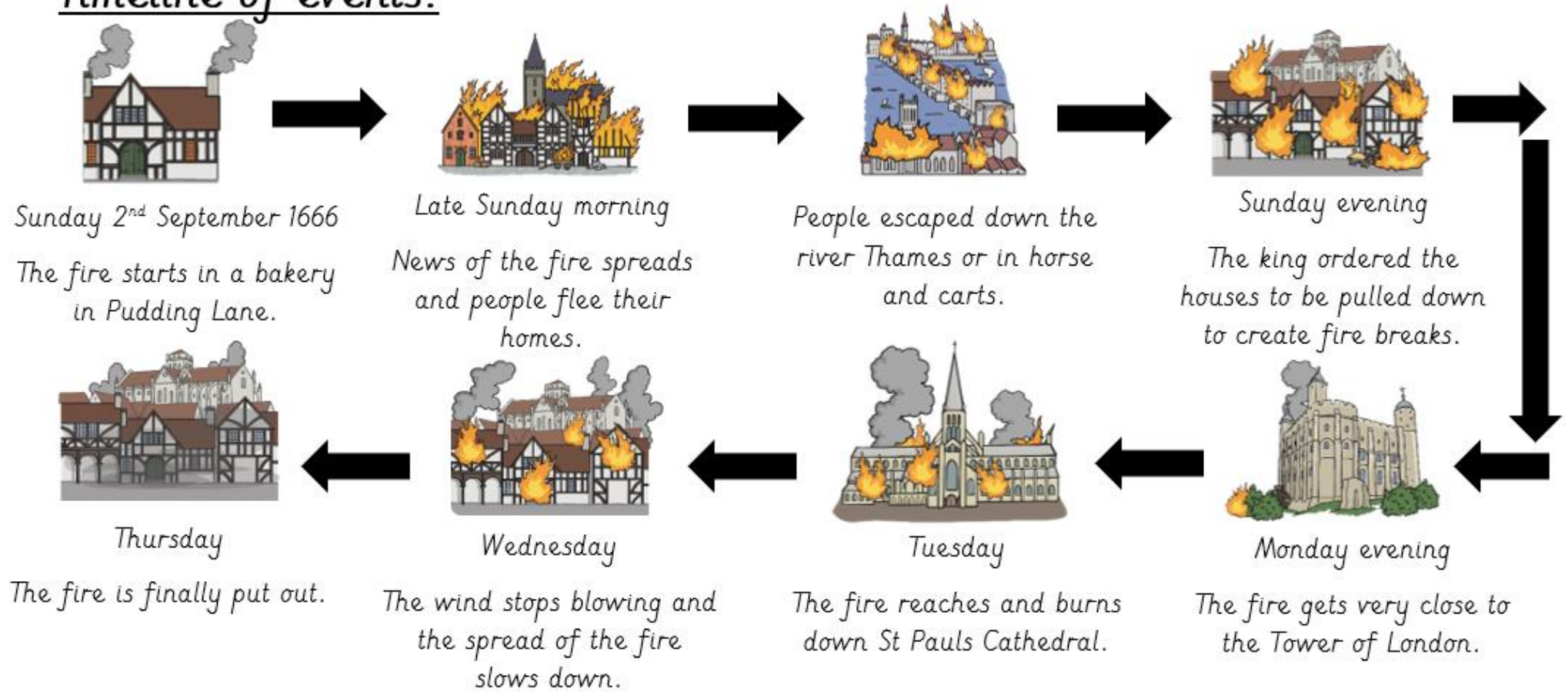
<i>Samuel Pepys</i>	<i>An important diary writer of the time.</i>
<i>historian</i>	<i>An expert or student of history.</i>
<i>plague</i>	<i>A disease that is easily spread.</i>
<i>burn</i>	<i>Flames and heat that damage a material.</i>
<i>spread</i>	<i>Extend over a large area.</i>
<i>bakery</i>	<i>A place where bread and cake are made and sold.</i>
<i>event</i>	<i>A thing that happens that is important.</i>
<i>sequence</i>	<i>The order in which things happen.</i>

rats



# Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – History

## Timeline of events:

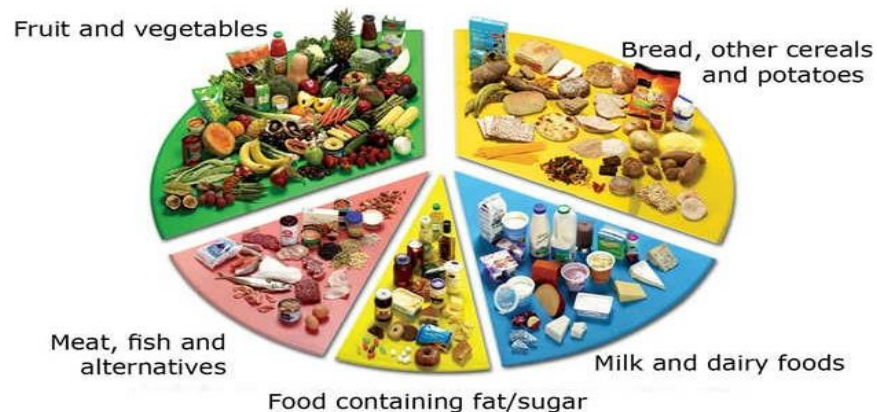


# Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – Science

## Hygiene

Germs can stick to our skin when we touch surfaces. If we then touch our mouths, eyes, nose or food with those germs on our hands, we could become poorly. To avoid this happening, we must do the following:

- Regularly wash our hands, especially before eating or after going to the toilet.
- Regularly wash our bodies in the bath or shower.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>carbohydrates</b>	A food that gives you energy e.g. pasta or bread.
<b>protein</b>	A food that helps to build healthy muscles and helps us to grow e.g. chicken or eggs.
<b>fats</b>	Give us lots of energy and can be stored as extra energy e.g. butter.
<b>portions</b>	A part of a whole amount that has been shared.
<b>food groups</b>	A group of foods that share nutritional properties.
<b>heart</b>	An organ in the body that pumps blood.

## Exercise

It is important to get at least 30 minutes of exercise each day. Exercise keeps our hearts, lungs and muscles healthy so that they can work properly. It also makes our minds happier.



# Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – Design and Technology



flour



eggs



bread





corn fields



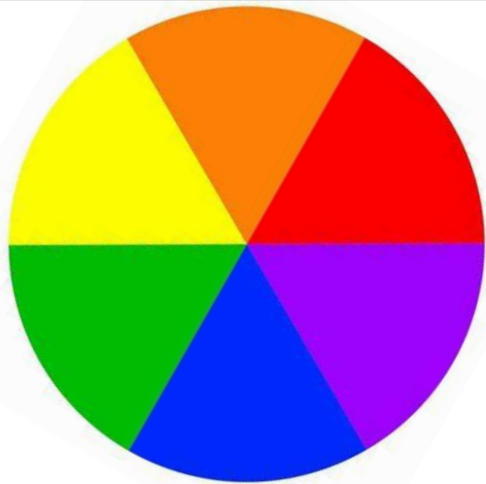
Making bread



<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		
<i>knead</i>	<i>To press and squeeze dough with your hands.</i>	
<i>roll (noun)</i>	<i>Bread that is shaped into a round or oblong shape and serves one person.</i>	
<i>roll (verb)</i>	<i>To flatten dough with a rolling pin.</i>	
<i>flatten</i>	<i>To make something flat.</i>	
<i>yeast</i>	<i>An ingredient that grows when it is warm and makes air bubbles in bread.</i>	
<i>rise</i>	<i>When dough gets bigger because of the air bubbles from the yeast.</i>	
<i>proof</i>	<i>The name given to the stage when the yeast is warming and growing.</i>	
<i>bake</i>	<i>To cook something in an oven.</i>	
<i>wheat</i>	<i>A plant that grows grains used for making flour.</i>	
<i>corn</i>	<i>A plant that grows grains used for making flour.</i>	
<i>mill (noun)</i>	<i>A place where grains are ground to make flour.</i>	
<i>mill (verb)</i>	<i>To grind grains to make flour.</i>	
<i>measure</i>	<i>Find out the size, amount or degree of something.</i>	

# Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – Art and Design

A colour wheel helps us to know which primary colours (red, yellow and blue) can mix together to make secondary colours (orange, purple and green).



WARM

COOL

## Key Vocabulary

tone	How light or dark a colour appears.
horizon	The line where the Earth and sky meet.
tint	Adding the colour white to create a lighter version of that colour.
shade	Adding the colour black to make the colour darker.
chalk	A powdery material used for writing or drawing.
silhouette	A dark shape and outline of something or someone against a brighter background.
outline	Lines that mark the outside of an object.
colour chart	A chart that helps us to know which colours mix together.
warm colours	Red, orange or yellow.
adapt	Modify or change for a new use or purpose.



The horizon is where the land or sea meets the sky.



Chalk can be used to draw on a range of surfaces.



You can create a silhouette using strong colours. This shows the outline of shapes clearly.

# Fire, Fire - RE

## Christianity

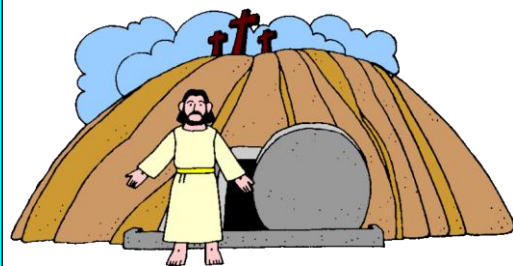
### Focus:

What does Jesus' resurrection mean for Christians?



The Easter story tells of the events in the lead up to Jesus' death. On Good Friday, Christians remember the story of when Jesus died on a cross.

At the end of the Easter story, Jesus comes back to life and Christians celebrate this on Easter Sunday.



Most Christians believe that Jesus came back to life and that this proves that Jesus is the Christ (Messiah) and the Son of God. They also believe that this means Jesus is still guiding them every day.

## Key Vocabulary

Christianity	The name of a major world religion.
Christian	The name of a follower of Christianity.
Jesus	The main person at the heart of Christianity.
Easter	The most important and oldest festival of the Christian Church, celebrating when Christ came back to life.
Good Friday	The Friday before Easter Sunday, when Christians remember the death of Jesus.
Easter Sunday	The day when the festival of Easter is celebrated.
forgiveness	Allowing someone to say sorry and accepting it.
celebration	The action of celebrating an important event.