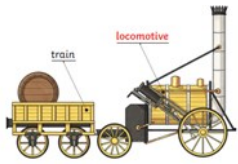
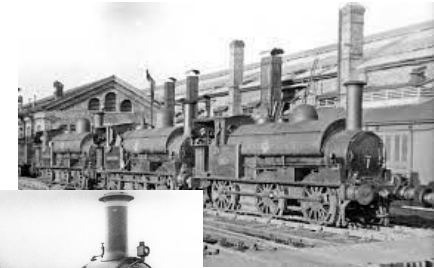


# HISTORY Year 2 ~ Autumn 1



## Railways

I can tell you about the impact in the local area of the railways.



The first **passenger**-carrying railway line was the Stockton to Darlington line built by George Stephenson in 1825. Locomotion No.1 was the first **locomotive** to run on this line.



### Key vocabulary

**locomotive** 'Moving engine'. A vehicle that moves using its own power.

**nationalised** Under the government's control and management.

**passenger** A person riding in a vehicle.

**privatised** Run by individual, private companies.

Wolverton Works	This was the World's first long distance intercity high speed railway.
1698	Thomas Savery invented and made one of the first steam engines.
1807	The first passenger railway opened in South Wales. Horses pulled carriages along tracks.
1923	Sir Nigel Gresley built The Flying Scotsman. The first steam locomotive to travel non-stop from London to Edinburgh.
1825	The first passenger-carrying railway line was the Stockton to Darlington line built by George Stephenson.
1829	George Stephenson built The Rocket
1938	The Mallard by Sir Nigel Gresley Broke the world record in 1938 for the fastest ever steam locomotive – 126mph.
1838	17th September 1838 - Wolverton Works opened
1842	Home to the Royal Train vehicles
by 1907	Wolverton Works was the largest railway building and repair works in Britain.
1914	The government took control of all British railways and continued to manage them until 1921
1914	Wolverton Works began building Ambulance Trains and manufacturing ammunition.
1923	All railways were grouped into four main companies: • Great Western Railway • London, Midland & Scottish Railway • London & North Eastern Railway • Southern Railway
1960	The Evening Star by RA Riddles. The last steam locomotive for British Railway.
1939	Wolverton Works began building gliders, repairing aircraft and converting lorries into mobile Army workshops.
1948	All railways were nationalised and the Big Four companies were merged to form British Rail.
1994-1997	British Rail was privatised over three years and has been run by separate companies ever since

Many people throughout history have had strong feelings, both good and bad, towards **locomotives** and railway lines.

Positives	Negatives
Allows people to visit different places in the country.	Spoils the beautiful countryside.
Features, such as railway stations and bridges, enhance the scenery.	Concerns over the safety of people travelling on trains.
Allows goods to be transported quicker to stores for the customer.	

Before: Transport since 1960

Now: Changes in the local area—Railways

Next: The Battle of Britain

# The Great Fire of London



**Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666**  
The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

**Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September 1666**  
**St Paul's Cathedral** is destroyed by the fire.

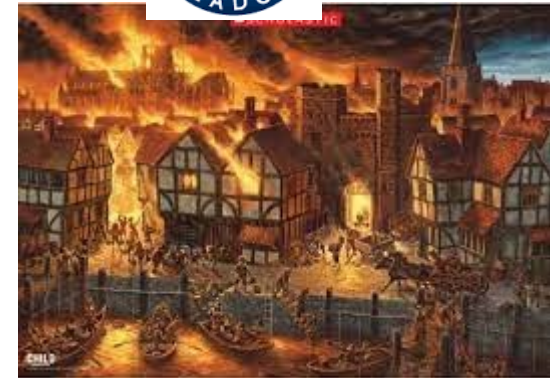
**Timeline of Events**

**Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666**  
The fire starts at around 1 a.m.  
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

**Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> September 1666**  
The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

**Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> September 1666**  
The fire is finally put out.  
Thousands of people are left homeless.

**Why did the fire spread so quickly?**  
In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.



**Spread of the Fire**

- Red: Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666
- Orange: Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666
- Yellow: Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5<sup>th</sup> September 1666

**How did people try to put the fire out?**  
People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.

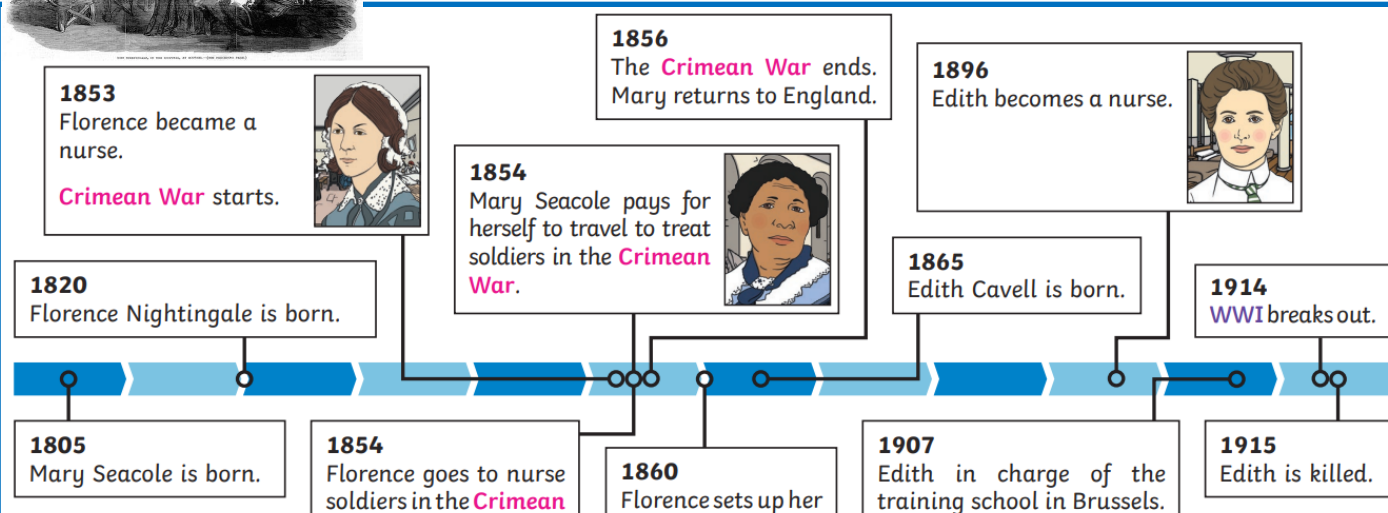


Key Vocabulary	
17 <sup>th</sup> Century	From the year 1601 to 1700. The Great Fire of London happened in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, in 1666.
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
rebuilt	Building something again after it's been broken or destroyed.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. St Paul's Cathedral was <b>rebuilt</b> after the fire.



# Lives of Significant People

I can tell you about the lives of significant people. Mary Seacole, Edith Cavell and Florence Nightingale.



**Crimean War** 1853-1856  
A war between Russia and the allies (Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia).

**WWI** 1914-1918  
The first World War. The allies were Britain, France, Russia and the USA.

**allies** Countries that join together to fight an enemy.

**treason** The crime of betraying your country by helping an enemy.

**Jamaica** In the continent of North America, Jamaica is a large island in the Caribbean Sea.

**nurse** A person trained to care for the sick or infirm, especially in a hospital.

Key Facts	
Who was Mary Seacole?	Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881.
What is Mary Seacole remembered for?	Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the <b>Crimean War</b> , but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.
Who was Florence Nightingale?	Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born 12 <sup>th</sup> May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was the daughter of an upper-class couple. She longed to be a nurse, but her father wouldn't allow it as it was not a job that a lady would have. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853.
What is Florence Nightingale remembered for?	Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. She treated soldiers during the <b>Crimean War</b> ; here she became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.
Who was Edith Cavell?	Edith Cavell was born 4 <sup>th</sup> December 1865 in Norfolk, England. She trained as a nurse in 1896. In 1907, she was asked to be in charge of a nursing training school in Brussels, Belgium.
What is Edith Cavell remembered for?	During <b>WWI</b> , Edith nursed and saved soldiers from both sides of the war. She also hid over 200 <b>allied</b> soldiers from the Germans. She was arrested for <b>treason</b> and sentenced to death.

