

Queen Elizabeth II

Key events and sticky knowledge

Our current king is King Charles III who became our monarch on the 8th September 2022.

Queen Elizabeth II was the longest serving monarch in the history of The Commonwealth.

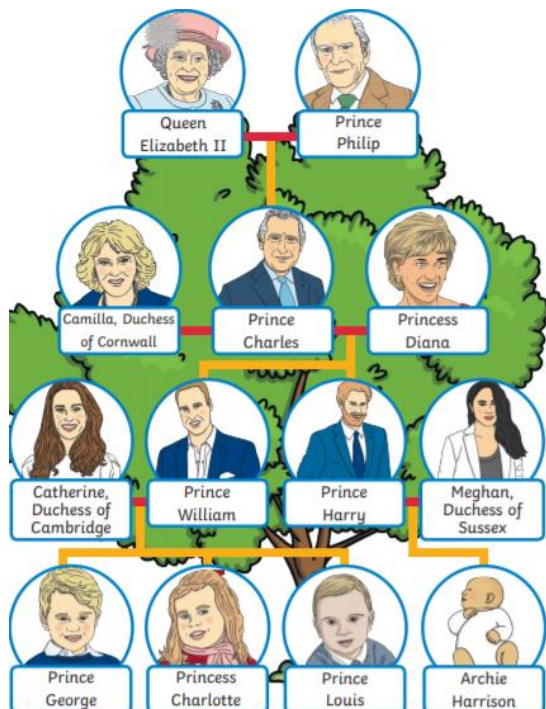
She opened and closed parliament, as well as met weekly with the Prime Minister approving new legislations.

The Queen was the leader of the Church of England. (Protestant)

Each year the Queen gave a speech on Christmas Day. This was shown on TV.

Born: 21st April 1926, she was 94 years old when she died on the 8th September 2022.

She became Queen when her father, King George VI died.



The Queen had her coronation day on the 2nd June 1952.

Vocabulary

Royal	A king or queen or a member of their family.
Monarch	A king, queen or emperor who rules a country.
Coronation	When a king or queen is crowned and starts their reign.
Houses of Parliament	Where the British parliament does its work.
Government	The people who are in charge of running the country.
Political	Beliefs or laws set out by a country.
Tradition	A repeated behaviour or event each year.
Commonwealth	An association of countries.
Nation	A community of people formed on the basis of where they live.
Prime Minister	The head of the government.
Decade	Every 10 years is a decade.

More in <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-23272491>

depth version here:

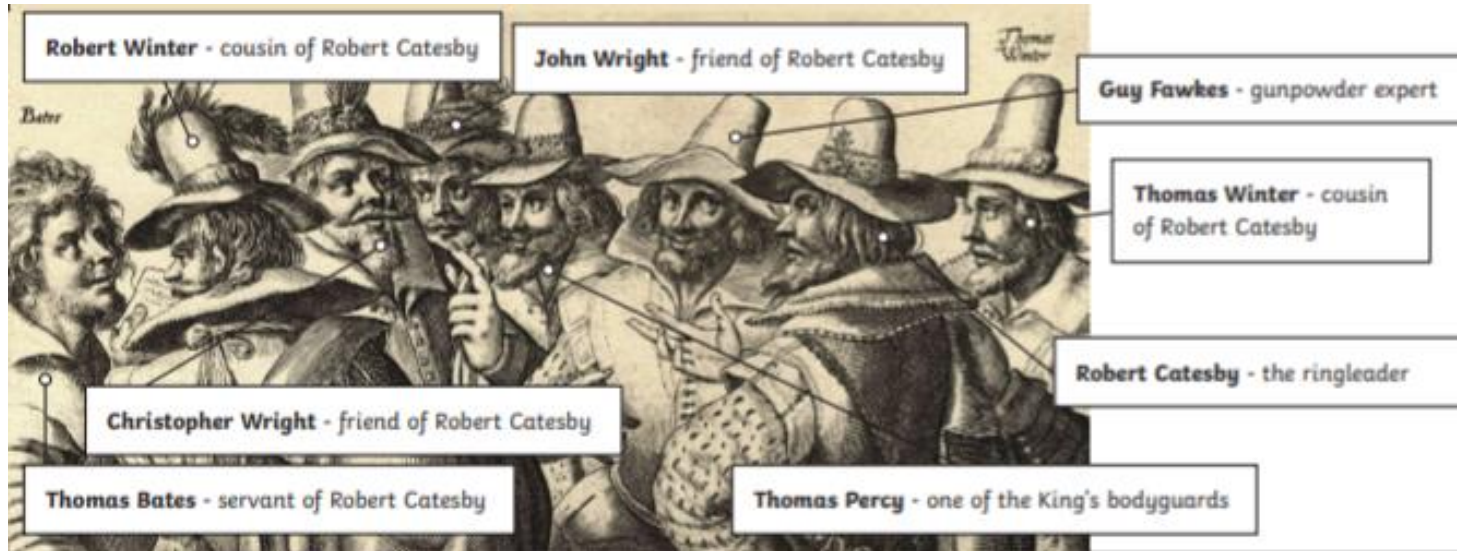
Gunpowder Plot

Sticky Knowledge/Key events

The Gunpowder plot was a plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.

Why? The Catholics were unhappy with the way they were being treated.

Who?



When?

Timeline	
1570	Guy Fawkes was born.
1603	King James I becomes king of England.
1604	The Gunpowder plot was made.
1604	Gunpowder is smuggled into Parliament.
1605	A letter of warning is sent to King James I.
1605	The King's guards search parliament and arrest Guy Fawkes.
1606	The plotters are found guilty of treason and executed.
5 th November	Bonfire Night is celebrated to mark the failed attempt to kill the King.

How was it stopped? A letter was sent to Lord Montague, who was due to go to the Houses of Parliament, warning him of the plot. He told the King, who sent guards to search the cellars. They found Guy Fawkes and gunpowder.

How do we remember? There are fireworks and bonfires on Bonfire Night, the 5th of November.

Vocabulary

Catholics	Members of the Catholic church.
Protestants	Christians who are not Catholic, also known as The Church of England. (King James I was a Protestant)
Houses of Parliament	The building where the government works.
Conspirators	A person who takes part in a conspiracy, a secret plan.
Persecuted	When people are treated badly due to their race or political beliefs.
Government	A group of people who make the laws of the land.
Law	Rules
Treason	To plot against the king or queen.
Centuries	Every 100 years is a century.

The Plague

During the hot summer of 1665, London was hit by a terrible disease known as the Great Plague.

Around 100,000 people died from the Plague in London. Almost a quarter of London's population.

The symptoms included headaches, fever, vomiting, swellings on the neck and armpits, blisters, bruises and coughing up blood!

There was no cure, they just had to stop it spreading.

Great Fire of London

Key Questions and Facts

When and where did the fire start?

The fire started in London in a bakery called Pudding Lane on the 2nd September 1666.

Why did the fire spread?

It hadn't rained for months so the city was very dry.
In 1666 houses were made from wood, which burnt easily.
Houses were built close together so the fire spread between them.
There was no organised fire brigade.

How did they fight the fire? How did it stop?

They used leather buckets and squirts filled with water, axes, fire hooks and gunpowder to make fire breaks.
The fire burned for 4 days. As the wind changed direction the fire came under control and was finally put out.

How many people died?

6 people.

What happened after the fire?

13,200 houses were destroyed and 70,000 people were left homeless. Many slept in tents. London was rebuilt.

Key People

Thomas Farriner

He owned the bakery, where the embers of his ovens ignited some firewood and caused the fire.

Samuel Pepys

One of the ways in which we know about this fire is because Samuel Pepys wrote about it in his own personal diary. He buried his cheese and wine in his garden because it was valuable.




King Charles II

Charles II was the King of England in 1666. After the fire, he made a decree that houses must be built further apart and built from stone, not timber.



Key Places and Vocabulary

Bakery	a place where bread or cakes are made and sold.	Fire-break	When buildings are destroyed to make a gap so the fire can't spread.
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.	Flammable	When something burns easily.
River Thames	The river that flows through London.	St Paul's Cathedral	A Christian building that was razed to the ground in the fire and rebuilt using designs by Sir Christopher Wren.
Diary	A personal record of life's events.	Fire-hooks	 Giant hooks used to pull down houses.
Eye-witness	A person who has seen something and can give a description of it.		
embers	Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire.		