The History of Toys



Children from rich families played with train sets, tea sets, dolls and toy soldiers.

Children from poor families played with homemade toys such as ragdolls and wooden boats.

In Germany, Richard Steiff based one of his toy designs on a bear he saw at the zoo. In 1902, the Steiff Company started making teddy bears.



Binney and Smith made a set of 8 wax crayons in 1903. Binney's wife named them Crayola.

The name Meccano was oduced and the first Meccano factory opened in Liverpool.

Ole Kirk Christiansen called his toy company 'Lego' in 1939. The plastic blocks were made in 1949.

Pichard Tames invented the slinky in 1943. It performed tricks such as walking down the stairs.



Ruth Handler invented the Barbie The Etch a Sketch was invented doll in 1959. She named the doll after her daughter, Barbara. was introduced in the 1960s.

The first Game Boy was developed by Nintendo and was released in Japan in 1989.

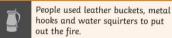
The Great Fire of London



The Great Fire of London happened between the 2nd and the 5th September in 1666.



Many houses were made from wood and straw.



The fire lasted four days, and burned down over13,000 homes.



People had to live in tents because their houses had been burnt down.



Sir Christopher Wren designed a monument to remember the Great Fire of London.



More than 70,000 people were made homeless.



When houses were rebuilt, a lot of them were made with bricks instead of wood.



It hadn't rained for 10 months so the city was very dry.



Puffin and Kingfisher Class Spring 2022

What story could your toy tell?



What happened during the Great fire of London?



Key People









Sunday 2nd September 1666 Monday 3rd September 1666 Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5th September 1666 River Thames

Key Vocabulary	
bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes, etc.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.

Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary	
object	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all objects.
material	Materials are what an object is made from.
hard	Not easily broken or bent.
soft	If something is soft, it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
stretchy	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
shiny	Reflects light easily.
dull	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny.
rough	If something is rough, it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

Key Vocabulary	
smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.
bendy	Bendy things can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
not bendy	If something is not bendy , it can't be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
waterproof	If something is waterproof, it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.
not waterproof	Not waterproof materials let water in.
absorbent	If something is absorbent, it soaks liquid up.
not absorbent	If something is not absorbent, it does not soak up liquid.
transparent	Transparent objects can be seen through.
opaque	Opaque objects can't be seen through.