

## Knowledge Organiser

**Year: 2      Subject: History      Unit: What caused the Great Fire of London and what was the consequence?**

### Overview:

During this sequence of learning, pupils will look at the events of the Great Fire of London and understand why it was such a devastating fire. They will look at changes that have occurred since this time and changes that occurred as a result of the fire.

### What should I already know?

- How to order basic events using a timeline.
- We can use photos and paintings to find out about things that happened in the past.
- Things in the past were different to how they are today e.g. toys were made of different materials in the past.
- There have been changes to ways of living in recent times and beyond living memory.

### Historical Skills:

- Observe or handle evidence to find answers about the past.
- Sequence events that are close together in time.
- Recount episodes from significant events in history.
- Use historical vocabulary to retell stories about the past.




### What will I know by the end of the unit?

- The Great Fire of London started on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666.
- King Charles II was the King at the time of the fire.
- It started in a small bakery in Pudding Lane.
- The fire lasted for 5 days and destroyed over 13,000 houses and buildings.
- It is thought that only six people died in the fire, including the maid from the bakery where it started.
- The buildings in London, at the time of the fire were very different to how they are today.
- Houses were made from wood and straw and were built very close together. This meant that once the fire started, it spread very quickly.
- The weather at the time of the fire also didn't help. The summer had been incredibly hot and dry, meaning the wood and straw from the buildings was also very dry.
- There was no fire service at the time, so they tried to put the fire out using leather buckets filled with water from the River Thames.



### Vocabulary:

London	The capital city of England.
bakery	A place where bread and cakes are made and sold.
River Thames	The longest river in England where many people got on boats to try and escape the fire.
diary	A personal record of life events.
eye-witness	A person who sees something that has happened and can give a description of it.
embers	Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a fire that is burning out.
flammable	When something burns easily.
St Paul's Cathedral	A Christian building burned to the ground that was rebuilt using designs by Christopher Wren.
fire break	When houses or buildings are destroyed to stop a fire from spreading to the next building.
Tower of London	Where the king lived in 1666. This did not catch fire as it was stopped just before it reached it.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the end, they had to blow up some of the houses in the fire's path to stop the fire spreading even further.</li> <li>London had to be rebuilt including some famous buildings such as St Paul's Cathedral - an architect called Christopher Wren designed what the new building would be like.</li> <li>After the fire, there were new rules put in place about the buildings. They started using materials such as brick and stone which wouldn't burn as easily and buildings were not allowed to be built as high.</li> </ul>	valuable	Something that is worth a lot of money.
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nearly 200 years after the fire, the fire service was introduced. The first fire engines looked very different to today's however, and were pulled along by horses. Today fire personnel are called fire-fighters and include all genders.</li> <li>We know so much about the fire due to a diary that was found explaining the events. This was written by a man called Samuel Pepys who is still remembered today. He is thought to have hid the diary underground with his valuable possessions including his cheese and wine.</li> </ul>	timeline	A list of events in the order that they happened, starting with the earliest.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paintings from the time, give us an idea of what the fire was like as there was no way of taking photographs due to cameras not being invented. Paintings and the diary are known as sources of evidence.</li> </ul> 	monarch	

Timeline of events				
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666</b> The fire starts in a bakery in Pudding Lane. People begin to run to escape it.	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666</b> People try to put the fire out but it spreads quickly. People escape on boats on the River Thames.	<b>4<sup>th</sup> September 1666</b> Houses have to be pulled down to stop the fire spreading. St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.	<b>5<sup>th</sup> September 1666</b> The fire starts to slow down as the wind dies down.	<b>6<sup>th</sup> September 1666</b> Finally, the fire is put out. Thousands of people are left homeless.