

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser- What was the Great Fire of London?

In this topic, we will learn:

What led to the Great Fire of London and what happened next?	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. The fires in the ovens used for baking were not put out properly.
How can I find out what it was like to be in London during the fire?	A range of sources can be used to find out about the past, such as diaries, paintings and documents. We will also look at real artefacts from 1666 to develop our understanding.
Why did the fire spread so quickly and what did they learn from this?	In 1666, the houses in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. After the fire, houses were rebuilt from less flammable materials and they are further apart.
How can Samuel Pepys help me learn about the fire?	Samuel Pepys kept a diary about the fire. Diaries that people wrote are a way of finding out about the past.
What are the fire escape routes in school?	We have fire escape routes and assembly points in school to keep us safe if we ever had a fire.

Previous learning	You should already know:
Are these toys old or new?	- the 'past' means things that have already happened. - toys in the past are different to toys now.

My name is Betsy. I lived with my family on Pudding Lane when the great fire started



Timeline of events

				
The fire began at 1 am. Samuel Pepys began to write his diary at midday.	Fire-fighters tried to put out the fire but it spread too quickly.	Houses were pulled down to try and stop the fire spreading.	The fire started to burn more slowly.	The fire was finally put out.
Sunday 2 nd September 1666	Monday 3 rd September 1666	Tuesday 4 th September 1666	Wednesday 5 th September 1666	Thursday 6 th September 1666

Vocabulary Dozen

					
baker	bakery	burnt	dry	material	narrow
a person who makes bread, cakes, biscuits and pies	a place where bread, cakes, biscuits and pies are made and sold	damaged by fire or heat	opposite of wet	a substance used to make something, for example a pencil is made from wood	close together, opposite of wide
					
wooden	oven	thatched	London	River Thames	street
made from wood	used to cook or bake food	A roof made from dried straw tied tightly together	the capital city of England	a large river running through the middle of London	a road with lots of buildings on it



Useful Weblinks

1. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/37222884>
2. <http://www.fireoflondon.org.uk/game/>