

## Knowledge about Great Fire of London

- ❑ London is the capital city of the UK. It is the place in the country where the government are.
- ❑ London is the centre of many businesses with global links and it has lots of transport, particularly for tourists.
- ❑ Buckingham Palace is in London where the Queen lives most of the time.
- ❑ Stafford is in the middle of England whereas London is in the South West.
- ❑ There are physical and human features that can be found in London both in 1666 and 2020 (houses, transport, River Thames, St Paul's Cathedral and transport).
- ❑ The Great Fire of London started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane. The baker was called Thomas Farriner.
- ❑ In 1666, most of London's buildings were made from wood. They were also packed tightly together in narrow rows.
- ❑ Wood is a flammable material. This means it sets on fire very easily. The buildings burnt easily and quickly.
- ❑ Fire services didn't exist so people had to try and put the fire out themselves. They used leather buckets filled with water and axes. They tried their best but were unable to battle against the mighty flames. People carried their belongings to safety. The wind was strong so it blew the flames.

## Memorable Moments

Design and build houses and fire engines to simulate the Great Fire of London. Burn buildings in a safe environment.



## Subject-Specific Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Aerial	A view from the sky.
Axe	Used for breaking down wooden houses to stop the fire spreading.
Cause	Reasons for the fire starting.
Diary	A book for keeping a record of experiences and thoughts.
Fire squirt	A piece of equipment which squirted litres of water at a fire.
Flammable	Capable of being easily set on fire.
Gunpowder	Explosive used to blow up the houses to stop the fire spreading.
Horse and cart	Mode of transport used to escape the city.
King Charles II	Monarch at the time.
Leather bucket	A fire-proof bucket used to tackle the fire.
London	Capital city of England.
Pudding Lane	Origin of where the fire started.
River Thames	Large river in England going through the capital city.
Samuel Pepys	Member of Parliament who witnessed the fire and wrote it in his diary.

## Knowledge about Great Fire of London

- ❑ The water that was used to put out the fire was from the River Thames. The fire lasted 4 days and burnt over 13,000 homes.
- ❑ Samuel Pepys kept a diary of the Great Fire as he watched it from across the River Thames. He saw the fire spread west and went to inform the King.

## Y2 Great Fire of London



## Knowledge about Great Fire of London

- ❑ On Wednesday, it was decided that the houses should be destroyed with gunpowder ahead of the fire to stop the fire from spreading even further. This plan worked, and by Thursday, the fire had been put out.
- ❑ The disaster made London a better and safer city. Streets were made wider and buildings were made stronger, more fireproof and out of brick instead of wood. This was designed by Christopher Wren.
- ❑ Houses in Stafford are built in rows with green space in-between. Houses in London are often more compact and have less green spaces.
- ❑ If a fire started now in Stafford, it is likely to be put out quicker because of housing material, spacing of houses and (better equipped) fire services.

## Links

- Year 2 - Autumn term, monarchy
- Year 3 – Houses and homes in Roman times
- Year 4 – Anglo-Saxon and Tudor homes
- Year 5 – Houses and homes

## Reading Texts

