

The Great Fire of London:

How did the homes in 1066 effect the spread of the Great Fire of London?

History

Knowledge organiser

Teaching focus: significant historical events, beyond living memory that have had an impact on daily life.

Learning Lens: Artefacts

Class: Year 2

Previous Knowledge

Houses: How is my house different to 100 year ago?

How has life changed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II?

Project Hook or 'Wow' memory

Fire fighter visit and Great Fire of King's Stanley in Countryside Skills Area.

Key skills pupils will use in this topic:

Recount the main events from a significant time in history.

Carefully explore pictures, eye-witness accounts or objects to find information about the past.

Use a range of sources to describe differences between then and now.

Key Vocabulary

Learning Steps

Key Knowledge(answers)

What was London like in the 1660's?

Buildings were made of timber – covered in flammable substance called pitch, roofed with thatch and tightly packed together. About 350,000 people lived in London. It was one of the largest cities in Europe. Homes arched out over the street below, almost touching. Lots of animals lived in London so the city was full of sheds/yards packed high with hay and straw.

What was the Great Fire of London?

In 1666 fire in London started in Pudding Lane at the King's bakery. It was the biggest fire in London's history and destroyed most of London.

How did the Great Fire of London start?

Spark from a Baker's Oven in a bakery

How did the Great Fire of London spread?

The Great Fire of London spread over 5 days between 2nd and 7th September 1666. It was spread between houses and buildings which were built close together and also made from wood.

Why did the Great Fire of London spread so quickly?

The fire spread quickly due to a variety of reasons, some include between timber framed buildings, the dry, hot summer of 1666, wind blowing, stores of Gunpowder, no fire service, homes built close together, hay stored in stables, open fireplaces in people's homes, the mayor refusing to pull down houses to make fire breaks

Oven

An open fire where baker's cooked their bread

Leather bucket

A tool used to gather water from the river

17th Century

The Year from 1601 to 1700.

Pudding Lane

The lane where the fire began

River Thames

River in London where people got water to calm the fire

Timber framed

Buildings made from timber, wattle and daub.

Lit ember

A small lit piece of an old fire that can start a new fire.

Samuel Pepys

A man who kept a diary about the Great Fire of London.

Final written outcome

An information text about why the Great Fire of London spread so quickly.

A picture of the Fire annotated with the key information about why the fire spread so quickly.

