



## Year 2



# Great Fire of London Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary	Key Events and Facts		
<p><b>Bakery</b> - a place that makes bread, cakes etc.</p> <p><b>Cathedral</b> - the principal church in which a bishop is associated.</p> <p><b>Diary</b> - a book that people write about their lives in.</p> <p><b>Embers</b> - a small piece of burning or glowing coal or wood in a dying fire.</p> <p><b>Eyewitness</b> - a person who has seen something and can give a description of it.</p> <p><b>Firebreak</b> - a gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.</p> <p><b>Fire hooks</b> - a giant hook used to pull down houses.</p> <p><b>Flammable</b> - when something burns easily.</p> <p><b>Leather bucket</b> - leather was used to make buckets before plastic was invented.</p> <p><b>Pudding Lane</b> - the street where the fire started.</p> <p><b>Water Squirts</b> - A pump used to suck up water and then squirt it at the fire.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Places.</u></p> <p><b>London</b> - the capital city of England and the United Kingdom.</p> <p><b>St. Paul's Cathedral</b> - A very large church in London which burnt down during the fire. A new St. Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.</p> <p><b>Tower of London</b> - where King Charles II lived in 1666. The fire was stopped just before it reached the palace.</p>	<p><u><b>When and where did the fire start?</b></u> The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. It lasted for 5 days.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p><u><b>Why did the fire spread so quickly?</b></u> The weather was hot and it hadn't rained for months. Houses in London were mainly built from wood and straw which is flammable, especially when it is very dry.</p> <p>The houses were very close together, so fire could easily spread. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.</p>	<p><u><b>How did people try to put the fire out?</b></u> There was no fire brigade so ordinary people used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out but these did not work.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.</p>
	<p><u><b>How and when was the fire put out?</b></u> By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down so people were able to put out the flames.</p>	<p><u><b>How many people died?</b></u> 6 people died as a result of the fire.</p>	<p><u><b>What happened after the fire?</b></u> 13,200 houses were destroyed by the fire and 70,000 people were left homeless. Many left London to live elsewhere and some slept in tents.</p> <p>An organised fire brigade was established and water engines were designed that gave a continuous stream of water when pumped.</p>
<b>Key People</b>			

**Samuel Pepys**

Samuel Pepys lived in London during the Great Fire of London and wrote about it in his diary.

**Thomas Farriner**

Thomas Farriner is the owner of the bakery on Pudding Lane where the fire started

**King Charles II**

King Charles II was the King of England in 1666. After the fire he said that houses must be built further apart and build from stone not wood.

