

History KS1 Knowledge Organiser - Year 2

The Great Fire of London

What I should already know?

- Be able to identify different ways that the past is represented.
- Be able to look at books, photographs, videos, pictures and artefacts to find out about the past..
- Be able to use timelines to order events.
- Recall some facts about events beyond living memory.

What I will learn next?

- Understand that a timeline can be divided into AD and BC.
- Be able to use a timeline to place historical events in chronological order.

Key Historical Figures

- **Thomas Farriner**— An ember from one of his bakeries ignited some nearby firewood. The fire quickly spread around the room and to the nearest buildings.
- **Samuel Pepys**—One of the main reasons we know about this event is because he wrote about it in his diary. A key historical source.
- **Charles II**—He was the King of England in 1666, after the fire he made a decree that houses must be build further apart and of stone.

What I will learn?

Key Skill Focus: Chronological Understanding: Use a timeline to place important events

- Be able to place the key events of the Great Fire of London in chronological order on a timeline.

Key Skill Focus: Historical Interpretation:

- Look at eyewitness accounts, pictures, books, historical sites and the internet to find out about the GFOL.

Key Facts to Learn

- The fire started on 2nd September 1666 on a bakery in Pudding Lane.
- The fire spread easily because it hadn't rained for months and the weather was very dry. The houses were built too close together, made of wood and there was no fire brigade at the time.
- They used leather buckets filled with water, fire hooks, axes and gunpowder to create fire breaks.
- The fire burned for 4 days. The wind died down and changed direction which helped to eventually control the fire.
- 6 people died as a result of the fire.
- 13,200 houses were destroyed and 70,000 were left homeless. Many left London.

Historical Enquiry

Did the Great Fire of London change society for the better?

Key Vocabulary

London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
Eye-witness	A person who has seen an event first hand and can give a description of it.
Fire hook	Giant hooks used to pull down houses.
Fire breaks	The act of destroying a building to create a gap so the fire could not spread
Source	Something that gives us information about a historical event.
Flammable	Something that burns easily
St Paul's Cathedral	A religious building destroyed in the fire and rebuilt using designs from Sir Christopher Wren.



Timeline

Sunday 2nd September 1666

A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path.

Monday 3rd September 1666

Fire-fighters try to tackle the fire but it spreads quickly. People carry their possessions to safety using a horse and cart or boats on the River Thames.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading. St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.

Wednesday 5th September 1666

The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally under control and put out. People are left homeless.