

Fire, Fire!

Year 2 (Events beyond living memory that have National or Global significance)

Important Ideas:

- Continuity and change; cause and consequence
- Identify differences between different historical periods
- Evidence for what we know about the past e.g. contemporary diaries.

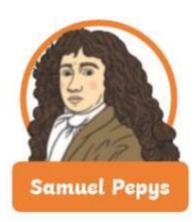
Key Tier 2 Vocabulary:		
Diary	Personal account of a life's events	
Eye-witness	A person who has seen something and can describe it	
Flammable	When something burns easily	
Monument	A structure built to remember a significant person or event	
Evidence	How we know about something	
	Eye-witness Flammable Monument	

You have already learned:

- About how have things changed between your grown-ups' childhood and yours
- How technology has changed to improve lives
- About some significant people in the past.

Key Tier 3 Vocabulary:

Samuel Pepys	Wrote a diary about the fire
Charles II	The King of England in 1666
Fire break	A gap made between the houses to stop the spread of the fire
Fire-hooks	Used to pull down houses to create a fire break
St Paul's Cathedral	Destroyed in the fire and rebuilt designed by Christopher Wren
River Thames	The main river running through London – people escaped here









Sticky Knowledge - I will know:

- That the fire started in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
- That one of the ways we know about the fire is from Samuel Pepys' diary, written at the time.
- That after the fire, Charles II decreed that houses must be built further apart and made of stone, not timber.
- That people used leather buckets to try to put the fire out.
- That the wind made the fire spread more quickly.
- That over 13,000 buildings were destroyed, including St Paul's Cathedral. 70,000 were made homeless and many left London.
- That only 6 people died in the fire.

Historical Skills – I will be able to:

- Talk about how we know about the Great Fire of London.
- Describe the timeline of events.
- Identify changes that happened as a result of the fire.

Timeline



A fire began at the bakery on Pudding Lane. Most buildings were made of wood and straw so the fire spread quickly.



The fire reached London Bridge, burning down about 300 houses on the way.



The people of London started to run away from the city. They escaped on boats across the River Thames.



Baynard's Castle caught fire and King Charles himself helped to put it out by throwing water on the flames.



The fierce wind meant that the fire was spreading further. St Paul's Cathedral went up in flames too.



The wind calmed down and the fire was finally put out. Leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts were used.