



Glenfield Infant School Knowledge Organiser



Year 2 —Spring 2

History

Great Fire of London

What should I already know?

From Year 1 I know about a later period, the (Victorian Era). I also know that Kings and Queens were in charge of Britain

From Year 2 I learned about significant people (Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole) and how things changed as a result of their actions. I have begun to use historical sources.

Vocabulary

historical sources	any artifacts, documents, or evidence from the past that provide clues about history
fire hooks	firefighting tool, typically a long pole with a hooked metal head, used to pull down burning structures, or create fire breaks
fire squirts	large syringe-like device used for firefighting, that sucked squirted it in a jet,
fire brigade	An organised team of brave people who rescue others and put out fires
overhanging	Something that sticks out
timber	Another word for wood
firebreak	A gap or space that prevents
burning	Caught fire, destroyed by

1. How did the Great Fire of London start?

We used different sources to find out what happened and if anyone was to blame.



Sticky Knowledge
We used maps, pictures and monuments to learn that the fire started Thomas Farriner's bakery in Pudding Lane on 2nd September 1666.

2. How can we find out what happened in the Great Fire of London?



Samuel Pepy's diary

Paintings

Newspaper reports

Sticky Knowledge
Historical sources tell us what happened. Each source tells us a different part of the story.

3. In what order did things happen during the Great Fire of London?



Fire hooks



Fire squirtyer

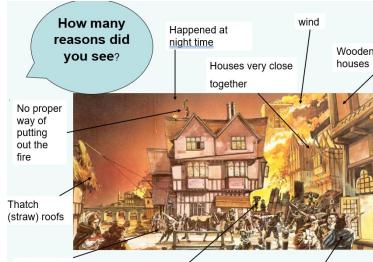
King Charles II

Sticky Knowledge
The fire spread quickly. Fire squirtyers were not working. Fire hooks were used to pull houses down. King Charles II said houses could be blown up to create fire breaks.

4. Why did the Great Fire of 1666 burn down so many more houses than other fires in London at that time?



There were many reasons why the fire spread so quickly.



5. Who helped the people of London during and after the fire?



Sticky Knowledge
King Charles II allowed gunpowder to be used and sent troops to help. He gave survivors bread and beer. The Navy gave biscuits and canvas for tents.

6. What impact did the Great Fire have on London? How did things change?



Houses were made from stone or brick. They were further apart in wider streets.



Fire brigades were formed soon after.

Sticky Knowledge
London was rebuilt after the great fire. New houses were made from stone, streets were wider and there were fire fighters.