

Autumn - History Year 2 - Great Fire of London Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocab

Bakery - a place that makes bread, cakes etc.

Diary - a book that people write about their lives in.

Eyewitness - a person who has seen something and can describe it.

Firebreak - a gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.

Fire hooks - a giant hook used to pull down houses.

Flammable - when something burns easily.

Leather bucket - leather was used to make buckets before plastic was invented.

London - the capital city of England and the United Kingdom.

Pudding Lane - the street where the fire started.

River Thames - the river which runs through London.

St. Paul's Cathedral - A very large church in London which burnt down during the fire.

Tower of London - where King Charles II lived in 1666. The fire was stopped just before it reached the palace.

Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Timeline of Events

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at 1 a.m.
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.



Key People

Samuel Pepys

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



Thomas Farriner

Thomas Farriner was 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 made of stone.



Key Events and Facts

When, where how did the fire start?

The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.

Why did the fire spread so quickly?

The weather was hot, and it hadn't rained for months. Houses in London were built from wood and straw which is flammable, especially when it is very dry. Houses were close together, so fire could spread easily. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.

How did people try to put the fire out?

No fire brigade so ordinary people used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.

How and when was the fire put out?

By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down, so people were able to put out the flames.


How many people died?

6 people died as a result of the fire.

What happened after the fire?

13,200 houses were destroyed and 70,000 people were homeless. People left London to live elsewhere. An organised fire brigade was established, and water engines were designed that gave a continuous stream of water when pumped.

Autumn - History Year 2 - The Plague Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocab	The Plague Doctor	Key Events
<p>Buboes - swelling on the neck, armpit or groin.</p> <p>Disease - an illness.</p> <p>Contagious - passed from one person to another easily.</p> <p>Epidemic - a disease that spreads more quickly and more extensively.</p> <p>Monarch - a ruler e.g. King or Queen.</p> <p>Peasant - often a poor person.</p> <p>Quarantine - isolation (being alone) because of disease.</p> <p>Urban - the city.</p> <p>Rural - the countryside.</p> <p>Population - all the people who live in an area.</p>		<p>King Charles was the King of England during the Great Plague. The Great Plague occurred between 1665 and 1666. The plague killed people at an incredible rate and victims died within days of catching the illness. Symptoms include headaches, fever, vomiting, swellings and blisters and bruises. There was no cure for the plague. A large cross was painted on the doors of people who had the plague to warn others. People thought it was caused by breathing bad air however the disease was spread by fleas and rats.</p>

Timeline

