

# Year 1 and 2: London's Burning Knowledge Mat


## Subject Specific Vocabulary Dozen

London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom
United Kingdom	Made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, is an island nation in North western Europe. England
River Thames	The river that runs through London.
fire	A process which produces heat, light burning and smoke.
bakery	A place where bread or cakes are made and sold.
diary	A book in which some keeps a daily record of events and experience.
eyewitness	A person who has seen something and can give a description of it.
flammable	When something burns easily.
fire hooks	Giant hooks used to pull down houses.
fire break	When buildings are destroyed to make a gap so the fire can't spread.
fire squirt	A pump used to suck up water and squirt it.
monument	A statue or other structure built to remember a person or event.

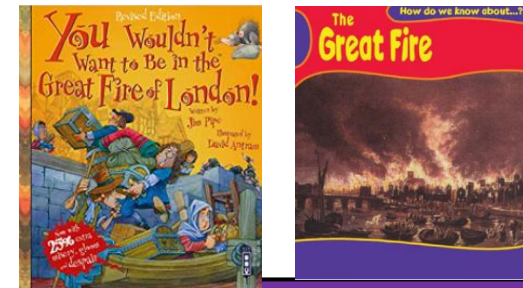
## Key questions

- Where is London?
- When did the Fire of London take place?
- What was London like in 1666?
- How did the fire start and why was it able to spread so quickly?
- How was London rebuilt?
- What is London like today?



	<b>Thomas Farriner</b>	An ember from one of Thomas' bakery ovens ignited some nearby firewood. The fire quickly spread around the room and to nearby buildings.
	<b>Samuel Pepys</b>	One of the ways we know about the fire is because people wrote about it in their own personal diary.
	<b>King Charles II</b>	Charles II was the King of England in 1666. After the fire, he made a decree that houses must be built further apart and built from stone not timber.

## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge about the Fire of London

- London is the capital city of England. A capital city is the settlement where the Government of the country meet.
- The Fire of London started in September 1666 in a bakery in Pudding Lane. It was such a big fire it is often called the Great Fire of London.
- The fire lasted for four days and burned down 13,200 homes, leaving lots of people homeless.
- The fire was able to spread quickly for many reasons including that the weather was windy and the houses were close together and made of wood.
- In 1666 there were no fire engines so four people used buckets of water and a pump.
- People had to carry their belongings to safety using boats on the River Thames.
- We know about the fire because Samuel Pepys described it in his diary and artists have painted pictures of what the fire looked like.
- Reported six died but thousands injured.
- When London was rebuilt, roads were made wider and houses were built of bricks, taken ten years for the city to rebuild.
- Sir Christopher Wren designed a monument to remember the fire, which stands today.