
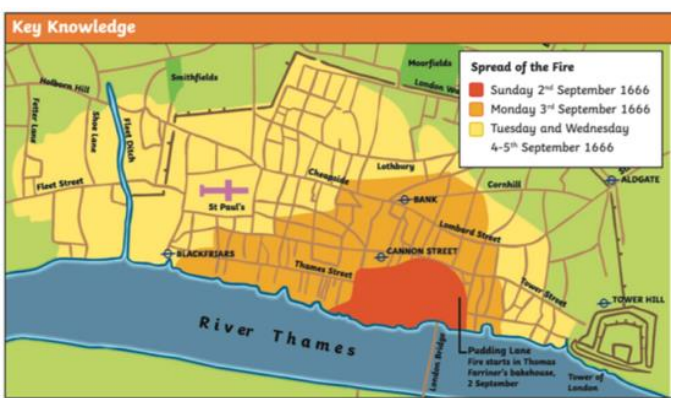



Great Fire of London (Year 2)

Prior Learning		Historical Concepts	
Who was Guy Fawkes? What did he try to destroy? How is this event remembered? What was life like before the Fire of London? Which famous queens reigned before the fire?		Impact	A marked effect or influence.
		Monarchy	The ruler and royal family of a country
Subject specific vocabulary		Images, icons, maps, timelines	
embers	Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire	 <p>Sunday 2nd September 1666 - Early Sunday morning the fire starts at Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. - Samuel Pepys starts recording events in his diary. - Sunday Evening houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading.</p> <p>Monday 3rd September 1666 - Early Monday morning people carry their processions in boats on the River Thames. - Late Monday morning carts are banned from going near the fire. - Monday evening the fire spreads very close to the Tower of London.</p> <p>Tuesday 4th September 1666 - St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.</p> <p>Wednesday 5th September 1666 - The fire starts to slow down as the wind dies down.</p> <p>Thursday 6th September 1666 - The fire is finally under control and is put out.</p>	
flammable	Easily set on fire		
extinguish	Cause a fire to stop burning.		
emergency	A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.		
Key Facts		 <p>Key Knowledge</p> <p>Spread of the Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunday 2nd September 1666 Monday 3rd September 1666 Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5th September 1666 <p>Labels on map: Holborn Hill, Fleet Street, Fleet Ditch, Smithfields, Moorfields, London Wall, Chancery, Lathbury, Carshill, ALDGATE, BANK, Lombard Street, Cannon Street, Thames Street, BLACKFRIARS, St Paul's, Tower Hill, Tower of London, Pudding Lane (Fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakeshouse, 2 September), London Bridge, River Thames.</p> 	
1) The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.			
2) Samuel Pepys wrote a diary of the events.			
3) In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.			
4) At the time there was no fire brigade in London so people used leather buckets and water squirts to try and 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.			
5) The fire destroyed 13,000 homes, St Paul's Cathedral and many government buildings. Amazingly, there were very little recorded deaths.			
6) The fire may have helped to end the plague because many of the rats and fleas carrying the disease died in the fire.			