

Great Fire of London – Year 2 – autumn 2

Vocabulary	Meaning
bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes etc.
cart	A vehicle with two or four wheels pulled by a horse.
diary	A book people write about their lives in.
embers	Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire.
firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom [UK].
monument	A structure put up to remind us of a person or an event.
possessions	Things that are owned.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.

Key People



Skills

Ask and enquire using books, photographs and technology.

Recall and remember the sequence of events that led to the fire starting.

Make links to other significant people.

Talk about your learning.

Books



Knowledge

Why the Great Fire of London is a significant historical event.



What I should be able to do and know now.

Knowledge

That London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom.

Where Newcastle and London are on a map.

What significant means.

What similarities and differences mean.

Know what a non-fiction book is and how it can help our learning.

Skills

Place events in chronological [date] order

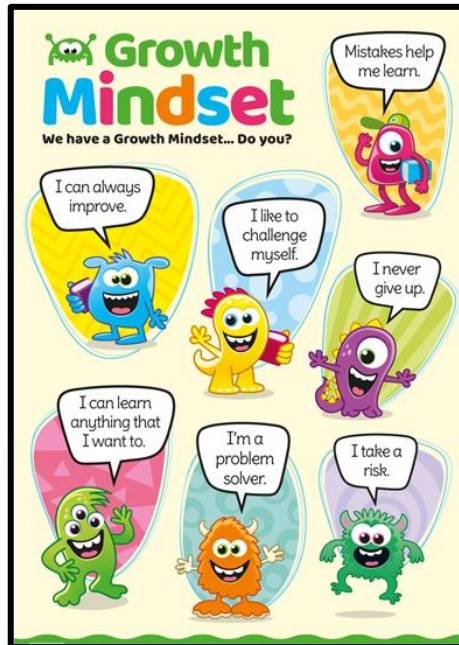
Ask questions about the past

Know some ways we can find out about the past

Use vocabulary related to the passing of time – before, after, a long time ago, past

Read and recall non-fiction text

Growth Mindset Strategies



What I will be learning

1. Why Samuel Pepys is a significant individual
2. How the Great Fire of London began
3. How and why the fire spread
4. When the Great Fire of London was put out
5. In 1854 there was a Great Fire of Newcastle and Gateshead

What I will know and be able to do at the end of the topic.

When and where did the fire start?

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

Why did the fire start?

The fires used for baking were not put out properly

Why did the fire spread so quickly?

In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for flames to spread. It had been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread

How did people try to put the fire out?

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

How and when was the fire put out?

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

Who is Samuel Pepys?