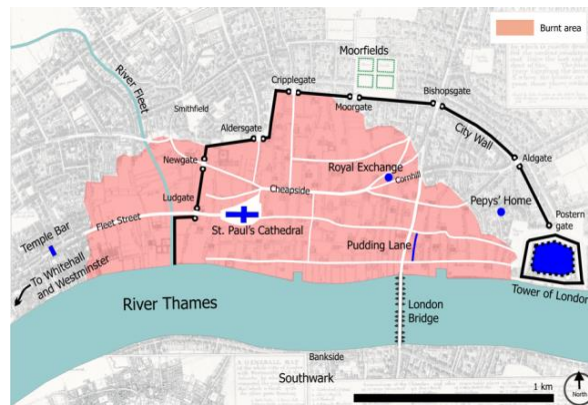


Year 2 Knowledge Organiser: Fire! Fire!

VOCABULARY DOZEN	
London	Capital city of England/U.K.
City	A very large town, usually with a cathedral.
Pudding Lane	A small street in London.
Fire	Flames that cause heat, light and smoke.
Bakery	Where bread, cakes, cookies etc. are made.
River Thames	A river that flows through London. It is the longest river in England and the second longest in the U.K.
Samuel Pepys	Wrote a diary about the Great Fire of London.
Diary	A book used to keep a daily record of events and experiences.
St. Paul's Cathedral	One of the best known buildings in London, which was destroyed by The Great Fire in 1666.
Destroyed	Damaged or ruined.
Leather bucket	Buckets made from leather and filled with water, to try to put the fire out.
Sir Christopher Wren	The man who designed a monument to celebrate the rebuilding of London.



Timeline	
Sun 2 nd Sept 1666	Fire broke out.
Mon 3 rd Sept 1666	Fire continued to spread.
Tues 4 th Sept 1666	St. Paul's Cathedral caught fire.
Wed 5 th Sept 1666	Wind dropped so fire slowed down.
Thurs 6 th Sept 1666	Fire was finally put out. Only 6 people lost their lives.



FAMOUS PERSON
Samuel Pepys
Born in London on 23 rd February 1633.
Famous for writing a diary, which he wrote for almost 10 years. He had to stop when his eyesight deteriorated.
Pepys wrote about the Great Fire of London in his diary.
He played several musical instruments and loved going to the theatre.
He kept a lion as a pet.
He died in 1703.



This is an example of the oven that started the fire.	This is what the houses looked like in 1666.	This is a picture of a leather bucket that was used to help put out the fire.	The fire is still remembered today. This plaque shows where the fire was.
			



Paintings of the Great Fire of London.

KEY FACTS

The Great Fire of London happened between 2-6 September in 1666.

The fire began in a bakery in Pudding Lane.

Before the fire began, there had been a drought in London that lasted for 10 months, so the city was very dry.

In [1666](#), lots of people had houses made from wood and straw which burned easily. Houses were also built very close together.

We know what happened during the fire because people back then wrote about it in letters and newspapers – for instance, Samuel Pepys wrote about it in his diary.

Artists who were alive in 1666 painted pictures of the fire afterwards, so we know what it would have looked like if we'd been there too.

To fight fires during this time, people would have used leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts.

People whose homes had burned down lived in tents in the fields around London while buildings were rebuilt.

When houses were rebuilt, a lot of them were made with bricks instead of wood, and they weren't built so close together.

Sir Christopher Wren designed a monument to remember the Great Fire of London, which still stands today.

This large monument, created by Sir Christopher Wren is in Pudding Lane.

