

Sharow and Skelton Federation Knowledge Organiser

Great fire of London

KS1

Vocabulary

<b>architect</b>	A person who designs buildings.	<b>flammable</b>	When something burns easily.
<b>bakery</b>	A place where bread or cakes are made and sold.	<b>ignite</b>	Set fire to something.
<b>decree</b>	An official decision or order.	<b>London</b>	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
<b>diary</b>	A book where someone writes down what happens each day.	<b>River Thames</b>	The river flowing through London (pronounced Tems).
<b>ember</b>	Small piece of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire.	<b>ruin</b>	A building that has fallen down.
<b>eyewitness</b>	A person who has seen something and can give a description of it.	<b>squirt</b>	A piece of equipment used to squirt water (works like a water pistol).
<b>fire-break</b>	When buildings are destroyed to make a gap so the fire cannot spread.	<b>St Paul's Cathedral</b>	A Christian building destroyed in the fire and rebuilt using designs by Sir Christopher Wren.
<b>fire-hooks</b>	Giant hooks used to pull houses down.	<b>timber</b>	Wood for making or building things.

**Timeline of events**

Sunday 2nd September 1666	Monday 3rd September 1666	Tuesday 4th September 1666	Wednesday 5th September 1666	Thursday 6th September 1666
A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane at about 1a.m. The fire quickly takes hold.	Fire-fighters try to tackle the fire with buckets and squirts, but it spreads quickly. People carry their possessions to safety using a horse and cart or boats on the River Thames.	Houses are pulled down with fire hooks or blown up with gunpowder in an attempt to stop the fire spreading. St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.	The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.	The fire is finally under control and put out. About 100,000 people are left homeless.

**Key people and facts**

<b>Thomas Farriner</b>	An <b>ember</b> from one of Thomas' <b>bakery</b> ovens <b>ignited</b> 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 an <b>eyewitness</b> account of what they saw in their own personal <b>diary</b> . Samuel Pepys wrote a diary describing the events of the Great Fire of London. This is one of the main reasons why we know so much about it today.
<b>King Charles II</b>	Charles II was the King of England in 1666. After the fire, he made a <b>decree</b> that houses must be built further apart and built from stone not <b>timber</b> .
<b>Sir Christopher Wren</b>	After London was left in <b>ruin</b> , an <b>architect</b> called Sir Christopher Wren planned a new <b>London</b> with wide streets and houses made from stone and brick. He also rebuilt <b>St.Paul's Cathedral</b> .