

Manor Primary School Knowledge Organiser –KS1 History

Topic: London's Burning

Phase: KS1

Strand: Events Beyond Living Memory

What should I already know?

- That fire is hot, dangerous and can burn.
- That we have firefighters to help prevent and put out fires
- That if we see a fire, we should get help
- London is the capital city of England.

At the end of the unit, I will be able to:

- Place the key events from the Great Fire of London on a timeline.
- Explore ways in which London was different in 1666
- Explore the events of the GFOL and Samuel Pepys' experiences
- Investigate some of the reasons why the fire lasted so long.
- Explain what measures were put in place to ensure a large scale fire wouldn't happen again.
- Consider how we know about the GFOL – study sources of evidence.

Key Information

When and where did the fire start?	The fire of London started in a bakery in Pudding Lane on the 2 nd September 1666
Why did the fire spread?	It had been a very hot and dry summer, so the city was very dry. Lots of houses were made out of wood which burns easily. Houses were built very close together and there was no official fire brigade.
How did they fight the fire?	They used fire buckets and squirts filled with water, axes, fire-hooks and gunpowder to create a fire break.
How did the fire stop?	The firefighters create fire-breaks to help stop the fire from spreading and as the wind died down , changed direction the fire was under control and was finally put out.
What happened after the fire?	13,200 houses were destroyed by the fire and more than 70,000 people were left homeless. Many left London to live elsewhere and some slept in tents.



We are MANOR! As Historians we will ...

Manners

Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn about the significance of the Great Fire of London, inventions and lessons learned and how these ideas impact on our lives today. Develop our own aspiration by learning about the achievements of Samuel Pepys, Sir Christopher Wren, King Charles II and Robert Hooke.

Nurture

Recognise about mutual respect and how to acknowledge the feelings of others from the past.

Open-Mindedness

Learn about the world around us, the people, lifestyles, stories about the Great Fire of London, see the world through sources of evidence and become independent thinkers.

Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the past and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through research investigations which stimulate and motivate us.

Timeline

Sunday 2nd September 1666

A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane early in the morning.

Monday 3rd September 1666

Firefighters try to tackle the blaze, but it is spreading too quickly. People carry their belongings to safety.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

Houses are pulled down to try to stop the fire from spreading. St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.

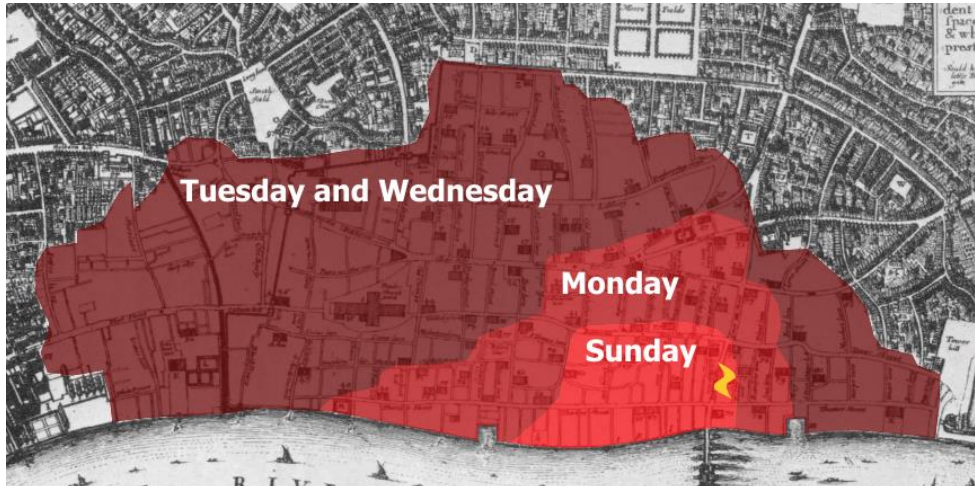
Wednesday 5th September 1666

The fire starts to burn more slowly and the wind changes direction blowing the fire towards the River Thames

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally extinguished. Many people are left homeless.

This map shows how far the fire spread each day.



The Great fire lasted for 5 days.

Key People

Thomas Farriner (1615-1670)



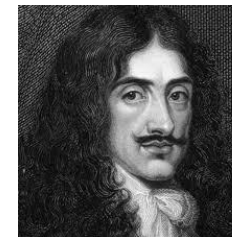
An ember from one of Thomas' bakery ovens ignited some nearby firewood. The fire spread quickly around the room and to nearby buildings.



Samuel Pepys (1633-1703)

One of the ways we know about the fire is because Samuel Pepys witnessed the fire and wrote about it in his diary.

Charles II (1630-1685)



Charles II was the king of England in 1666. After the fire he made a rule that houses were to be made out of stone and not built too close together.

Three ways The Great Fire changed London

- In 1667 Rebuilding Act included restrictions on upper floors of houses no longer being permitted to jut out over the floor below. Building materials also changed and all houses or buildings must be made from brick or stone.
- The fire destroyed more than 13,000 homes at a time when insurance did not exist. The Fire Court was set up to help with disputes and decide who should pay if buildings were destroyed.
- In 1666 there were no fire brigade, no hosepipes and no protective clothing. After the fire, new rules were brought in and every parish had to have two fire squirts, leather buckets and other fire equipment and the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was formed.



17th Century fire bucket, squirter and fire engine.

Key Places and Vocabulary

bakery	A place where bread or cakes are made and sold.
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
River Thames	The river that flows through London
St Paul's Cathedral	A Christian building burnt to the ground during the fire and rebuilt using designs by Sir Christopher Wren.
London Bridge	One of the bridges that cross over the River Thames
diary	A personal record of someone's life.
Eye-witness	A person who has seen something and can give a description of it.
embers	The burning remains of a fire
fire-hook	Huge hooks used to pull down houses.
Fire-break	When houses are destroyed to make a gap so the fire can not spread.
flammable	When something burns easily
douse	To pour water on a fire to stop it burning.
government	A group of people who rule a country
extinguished	When a fire stops burning

Fire of London Quiz

1) When and where did the fire of London begin?	2) For how many days did the fire of London last?	3) How was the Fire of London finally put out?	4) Who wrote a diary about the Fire of London?	5) Give one thing that changed after the Fire of London.
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