



History -Year 2 – Great Fire of London



I know this timeline

3rd Sep 1666 – Fire gets close to the Tower of London

5th Sep 1666 – Wind dies down and the fire slows down

2nd September, 1666 the fire started

4th Sep 1666 – St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire

6th Sep 1666 – The fire is finally put out

Key Knowledge

Need to know

I know that the fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. He was the baker to King Charles II

The fires used for baking were not put out properly.

How did people try and put the fire out? I know that People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to 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.

I know 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.

I can explain the cause and effect- why did it spread quickly?

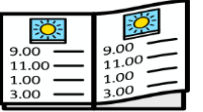
In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.

I know about the plague that happened before the Great Fire in 1665. It was caused by fleas on rats that carried a nasty type of bacteria.

Neat to know

Many doctors were wealthy and they left London. Plague Doctors were employed to treat the infected patients. They tried some unusual treatments but these did not work.

Vocabulary

bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes.	
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.	
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom	
Pudding Lane	The street where the fire started.	
St. Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London which burnt down during the fire.	
Tower of London	Where King Charles II lived in 1666. The fire was stopped just before it reached the palace.	
plague	The great plague that spread throughout London in 1665. It was caused by fleas on rats	
Samuel Pepys	Samuel Pepys lived in London during the Great Fire of London and wrote about it in his diary.	

Key People



Samuel Pepys

Samuel Pepys lived in London during the Great Fire of London.



Thomas Farriner

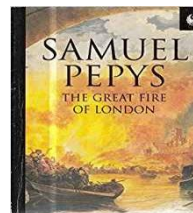
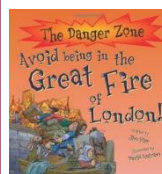
The owner of the bakery where the fire started.



King Charles II

Was king of England in 1666. After the fire he said houses must be built further apart.

Texts





Queen Victoria I 1837-1901

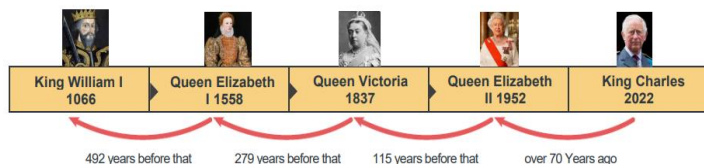
Queen Elizabeth II 1952-2022

Key Knowledge

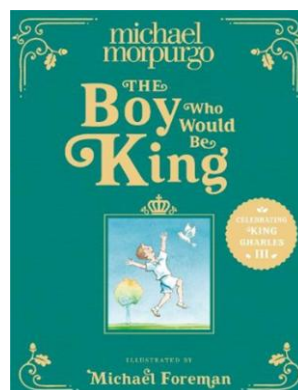
Need to know

- A monarch is the head of state, usually a king or queen who rules a monarchy. This role is typically for life or until they abdicate and is usually inherited through birth right.
- The key similarities and differences between two significant monarchs.
- Queen Victoria ruled for 63 years during the 1800s whereas Queen Elizabeth II ruled for 70 years, and she was the longest reigning monarch from 1952 -2022.
- During Queen Victoria's reign trains, telephones and factories were invented. Inventions such as the television, computers and the internet were during Queen Elizabeth's reign.
- Queen Victoria married Albert and they had nine children. Whereas Queen Elizabeth II had four children: Charles, Anne, Andrew and Edward. Her son King Charles III is the king now.
- Queen Victoria wore dark clothes after her husband died. She was very serious and didn't smile much in pictures. In comparison to Queen Elizabeth II who wore bright, colourful outfits and she smiled a lot when she met people. She travelled around the world to meet other leaders.

Key People



Text



Vocabulary

royal	A king or Queen or a member of their family.	
monarch	A King, Queen or Emperor who rules a country.	
reign	The time that a monarch rules a country.	
heir	A person who is going to become King or Queen next.	
coronation	When a King or Queen is crowned and starts their reign.	
empire	A group of countries ruled over by one monarch.	
palace	An impressive building where a monarch lives.	
Commonwealth	A group of countries that used to be part of the British Empire	