

Key Vocabulary	
Drought	A drought is a long period of time during which no rain falls.
Bakery	A shop in which bread, cakes, etc, are sold
Extinguish	If you extinguish a fire or a light, you stop it burning or shining
Evacuate	To evacuate someone means to send them to a place of safety, away from a dangerous building, town, or area.
Ashes	Remains after a burning fire.
Ember	The embers of a fire are small pieces of wood or coal that remain and glow with heat after the fire has finished burning.
Diary	A diary is a book which has a separate space for each day of the year. You use a diary to write down things you plan to do, or to record what happens in your life day by day.

Useful Websites
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/37222884>
 a website that explains what the Great Fire of London was
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z7d7gwx/articles/zhgxcqt> facts about Samuel Pepys.

Artist to study
 David Best
 

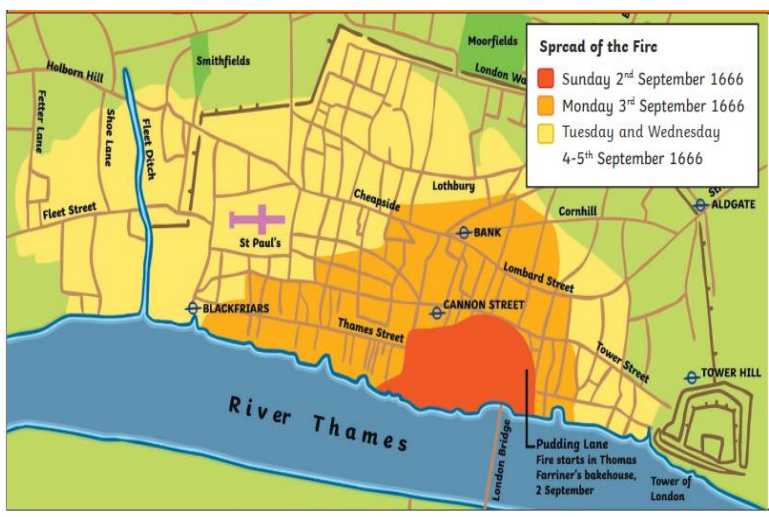
Knowledge Organiser – Year 2 – The Great Fire of London

Key Information
 Where did the fire take place?
 The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 on Pudding Lane in a bakery.
 Why did the fire start?
 The fire started because no one made sure that the oven in the bakery was put out properly.

1666 Great Fire of London
 ← 350 years pass →
 2015/16 Year 2
 2023 Today were born

	London 1666	London 2020
Houses	The houses were made from wood, straw and a tar-like substance called pitch which protected the wood from water damage. The buildings were built very close together,	The houses now are made from bricks and cement and our roofs are made from tiles. Houses are built further apart.
Fire services	They had hand-pulled fire engines and used leather buckets to try to put the fire out.	Now, we have fire brigades which have fire engines and water hoses which each covers different areas.
Health care	There was no health care system and all the cobbled streets were covered in animal mess mixed with the waste from the houses. They had no sewer systems. Diseases were able to spread quickly.	We now have the NHS which looks after and cares for people if they are unwell. We have developed cures and invented medicines to cure illnesses. Oure streets are now clean and bins are provided for rubbish.
Travel	Travel was by horse-drawn carts and carriages.	Travel these days is by the London underground, taxis, cars and trains.

Key People	
Samuel Pepys	He wrote a diary of the key events.
Thomas Farriner	The baker on Pudding Lane.
King Charles II	The King of England.
Christopher Wren	Designed the new St Paul’s cathedral.
Thomas Bloodworth	He was the Lord Mayor of London, who thought that the GFoL was no real threat at first.



Key Places	
London	Capital city of the UK.
Pudding Lane	Street in the east of London where the bakery was located.
River Thames	The longest river in England; flows eastward through London to the North Sea.
London Bridge	The bridge that burnt down in the fire.
St Pauls Cathedral	A building that burnt down in the fire.