

Why are FIRE and FURY so important in the history of Great Britain?

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER
PORTHURNO CLASS

Key Vocabulary

bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes, etc
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London → a new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire
diary	A book that people write about their lives in
firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings
significant	Something or someone that it is important to remember and pay attention to
era	A distinct period of history
source	Where we get information from
timeline	Events shown in the order they happened

Key People



Samuel Pepys



Thomas Farriner



King Charles II

Key Items



leather water bucket



water squirt



fire hook

Key Events and Facts

When and where did the fire start?	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
Why did the fire start?	The fires used for baking were not put out properly.
Why did the fire spread so 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.
How did people try to put the fire out?	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.
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.

Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Timeline of Events

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at 1 a.m.

Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

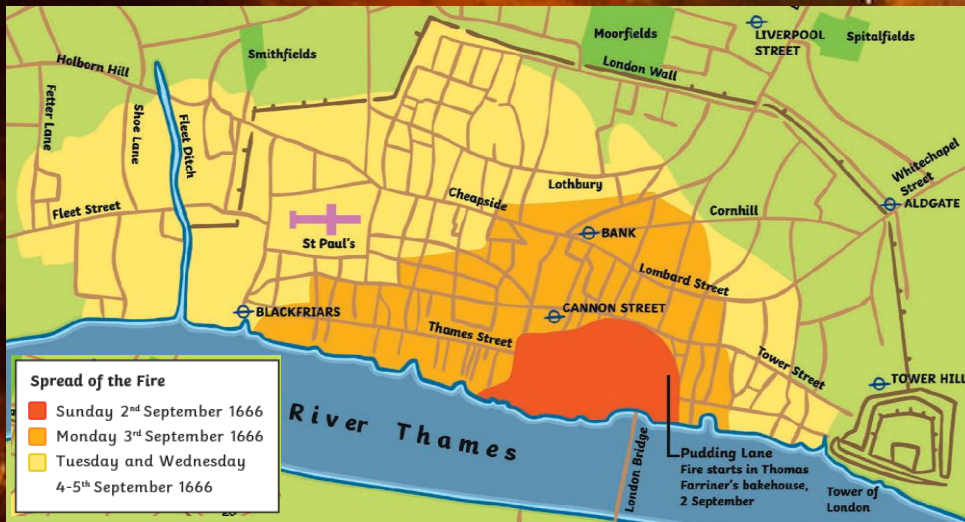
Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.

Thousands of people are left homeless.

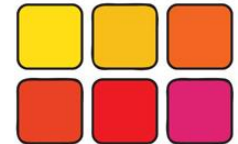


Art

WARM COLOURS



Colour Theory
Mixing shades of warm colours



Science

EVERYDAY MATERIALS

Objects all around us are made from materials chosen for their special properties

PLASTIC (is made from oil)	hard not easily broken, bent or cut	stretchy can be made longer or wider without breaking
WOOD (comes from trees)	soft not firm to the touch	stiff not easy to bend out of shape
ROCK (is found underground)	shiny reflects light off its surface	bendy is flexible and can be bent
GLASS (is made from sand)	rough uneven and bumpy surface	smooth an even surface with no bumps
METAL (is found inside rock)	absorbent can soak up liquid	waterproof will not soak up liquid
	opaque can't see through it	transparent can see through it
	WATERPROOF fabric to keep out the water	YAKES! can see through it
	UMBRELLA METAL tube to make the umbrella strong	WOODEN handle for good grip and comfort
	WATER is all around us in oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, ponds and many more places. It freezes to make ice and falls from the sky as rain or snow. Everything living contains water... even us!	

GEOGRAPHY



Key Questions:

Cause and effect:

What were the causes of the Great Fire? Why/how did the fire grow so big? Why did it take Londoners such a long time to put the fire out?

Change:

How were people's lives changed in the aftermath? What changes were made to the way future fires were fought? What positive changes happened as a result of the fire?

Evidence:

Why is Samuel Pepys diary important and what can we learn from it? What other sources of information are there about the fire? (e.g. paintings, letters) Why are there no photographs or videos of the fire? Which sources of information about the fire are most useful and why?