Be Your BEST
Believe – Excellence – Safe – Team

Year 2 Term 2

The Great Fire of London

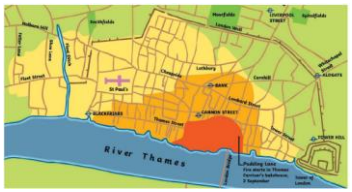
Can Disaster Lead to Success?



Geography

Locational and directional vocabulary can help us navigate using maps.

Near
Far
Next to
Opposite
Left
Right



Spread of the Fire

- Sunday 2nd September 1666
- Monday 3rd September 1666
- Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5th September 1666



History

Historians use historical sources to find out about the past. These can be diaries, paintings, newspaper articles, weapons and more.



The Great Fire of London happened in 1666.



The fire spread quickly because it happened at the end of a hot, dry summer. There was also a strong wind, the houses were made of wood and they were built very close together.

The fire was started by a spark from the oven of baker Thomas Farriner in Pudding Lane.





When the fire started, Thomas Bloodworth, the mayor of London did not think it would be very serious so refused to do anything to help.

There was no fire brigade so people tried to put the fire out by throwing buckets of water over the blaze. They also used fire hooks to pull down houses and create a fire break.



The fire ended when King Charles 2nd sent help to pull houses down using fire hooks. The wind also died down, stopping the spread of the fire.
Samuel Pepys recorded events in his diary.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Bakery	A place that makes bread and cakes
Diary	A book that people use to record what has happened in their lives from day to day
Source	Something from the past that tells about life in the past
Fire break	A gap that stops fires spreading to nearby buildings
Fire hook	A large hook used to pull down houses
Flammable	When something burns easily
London	The capital city of England
City	A large town or a town with a cathedral
River Thames	River that flows through the city of London
Spark	A small fiery particle thrown out by a fire


Samuel Pepys


Thomas Farriner


King Charles II