






Year 2 - Great Fire of London Knowledge Organiser



Key People

	Thomas Farriner	An ember from one of Thomas' bakery ovens ignited some nearby firewood. The fire quickly spread around the room and to nearby buildings.
	Samuel Pepys	One of the ways we know about the fire is because people wrote about it in their own personal diary.
	King Charles II	Charles II was the King of England in 1666. After the fire, he made a decree that houses must be built further apart and built from stone not timber.

Key Vocabulary

Bakery	A place where bread or cakes are made and sold
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom River Thames
River Thames	Many people got a boat on the River Thames to escape the fire diary
Diary	A personal record of life's events eye-witness
Eye-witness	A person who has seen something and can give a description of it embers
Embers	Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire fire-hooks
Fire-hooks	Giant hooks used to pull down houses fire-break
Fire-break	When buildings are destroyed to make a gap so the fire can't spread flammable
Flammable	When something burns easily St Paul's Cathedral
St Paul's Cathedral	A Christian building burnt to the ground in the fire and rebuilt using designs by Sir Christopher Wren

Did you know?

The fire of London started in a bakery in Pudding Lane on 2nd September 1666.

It hadn't rained for months so the city was very dry.

In 1666, lots of people had houses made from wood which burns easily. Houses were built too close together and there was no organised fire brigade.

They used leather buckets and squirts filled with water, axes, fire-hooks and gunpowder to make fire-breaks.

The fire burned for 4 days. As the wind died down and changed direction the fire became under control and was finally put out.

13,200 houses were destroyed by the fire and 70,000 people were left homeless.

Many left London to live elsewhere and some slept in tents.