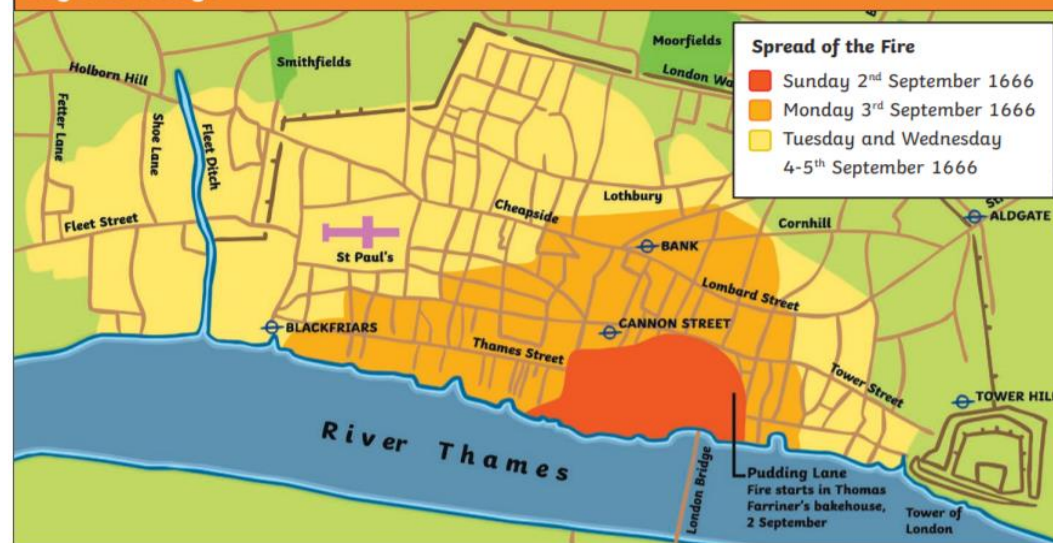


# History

# Knowledge Organiser - Fire! Fire!

# Key Vocabulary

## Key Knowledge



	The Great Fire of London happened between the 2nd and the 5th September in 1666.		People had to live in tents because their houses had been burnt down.
	The fire began in a bakery on Pudding Lane.		Sir Christopher Wren designed a monument to remember the Great Fire of London.
	Many houses were made from wood and straw.		More than 70,000 people were made homeless.
	People used leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts to put out the fire.		When houses were rebuilt, a lot of them were made with bricks instead of wood.
	The fire lasted four days, and burned down over 13,000 homes.		It hadn't rained for 10 months so the city was very dry.

fire squirt	A squirt works like a syringe. The person using it would have placed the tapered end into a source of water, and sucked water inside by pulling out the top handle slowly. The water would then be 'squirted' out, pushing the water through the cylinder and on to the fire. It could pump water quite high, up to the height of a first-floor window.
eyewitness	A person who has seen something happen and can give a first-hand description of it
Samuel Pepys	A famous person who lived at the time of the Great Fire and wrote a diary which detailed the events of the fire. This diary helped historians to learn a lot about the fire.
King Charles	The King in charge at the time, he helped to save the city by suggesting that gunpowder be used to bring down houses in order to create fire breaks between buildings.
thatched roof	A natural method previously used to make roofs. Materials used include straw and palm branches.
Thomas Farriner	The baker who left his oven alight and caused the fire that Sunday night.

## Tudor House



## Key Events and Facts

When and where did the fire start?	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's <b>bakery</b> 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.

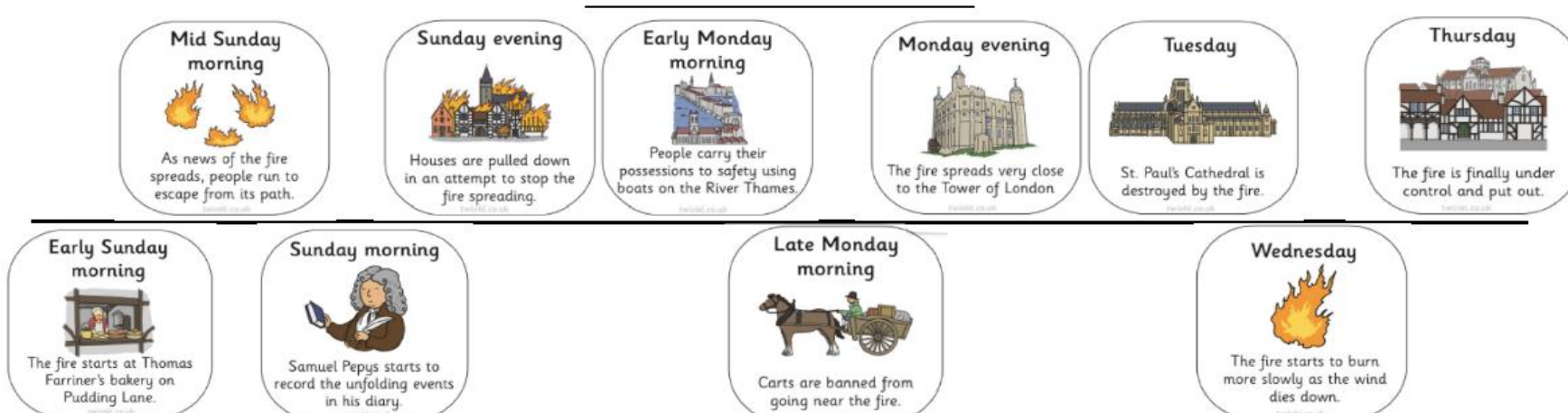
## Key People



## Sir Christopher Wren



## Timeline of events



## Key Vocabulary

materials	<b>Materials</b> are what objects are made from.
suitability	<b>Suitability</b> means having the <b>properties</b> which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a <b>material</b> is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

## Properties of Materials





# Geography

## Knowledge Organiser - Fire! Fire!

### Overview



- London is the capital city (and the largest city) of both England and the United Kingdom.
- London has been a major settlement for around two millennia – it was founded by the Romans.
- It was originally called Londinium.
- London is a very large city, with around 9 million people living in it (14 million if you include its wider metropolitan area).
- It is considered to be one of the most important global cities, being a major commercial, tourist, banking and education centre.

In the United Kingdom, there are four countries - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Each country has a capital city:

- England - London,
- Scotland - Edinburgh,
- Wales - Cardiff,
- Northern Ireland - Belfast.

Bolton-Upon-Deane is a village in Barnsley which is in Yorkshire.

### Places in London



The River Thames is the longest river entirely in England, at 215 miles long. London is based at the head of its 50-mile estuary leading to the North Sea. The Romans originally formed 'Londinium' in about 47CE, using the river as a valuable trade route. It continues to be a vital waterway for South-east UK today.



#### Tower of London

The Tower of London is a historic castle based on the north side of the River Thames in central London. It was founded in 1066 after the Norman Conquest. It was used as a prison from 1100 until 1952. It also where the Crown Jewels are kept.

#### Big Ben

Big Ben is the name given to the clock tower at the north end of the Palace of Westminster. When it was built in 1859, it was the largest chiming clock in the world. It is now a British cultural icon that is recognised all over the world.



#### Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the monarch (King or Queen) of England. Elizabeth II currently lives in the palace. The building has existed since 1703. The palace has 775 rooms and the garden is the largest private garden in London.

#### St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's cathedral is in the City of London. The old version of the cathedral, built 1310, was the tallest building in the world until 1311. It was destroyed in the 1666 Great Fire of London and was rebuilt, designed by Christopher Wren.

