



THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year1 Spring 1

This half term, we will be focusing on a history topic and learning about The Great Fire of London. We will also explore materials in Science. PE will continue to be on Monday and Tuesday so please ensure full PE kit is in school. Please send your child into school with a full water bottle each day and complete home reading and record in your child's reading record. Please feel free to email Mrs Morton with any queries year1@padihamgreen.lancs.sch.uk

| Key Events and Facts | |
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| 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. |

| Key Vocabulary | | Key People | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 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. | | |

| Key Vocabulary | |
|-----------------|--|
| object | A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all objects . |
| material | Materials are what an object is made from. |
| hard | Not easily broken or bent. |
| soft | If something is soft , it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of. |
| stretchy | Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking. |
| shiny | Reflects light easily. |
| dull | Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny . |
| rough | If something is rough , it feels and looks uneven or bumpy. |

Key Knowledge

Materials:



plastic



wood



metal



water



glass

| Key Vocabulary | |
|-----------------------|---|
| smooth | Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps. |
| bendy | Bendy things can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape. |
| not bendy | If something is not bendy , it can't be bent easily into a curved or folded shape. |
| waterproof | If something is waterproof , it keeps water out. It keeps things dry. |
| not waterproof | Not waterproof materials let water in. |
| absorbent | If something is absorbent , it soaks liquid up. |
| not absorbent | If something is not absorbent , it does not soak up liquid. |
| transparent | Transparent objects can be seen through. |
| opaque | Opaque objects can't be seen through. |

Key Knowledge

Materials:



brick



fabric



paper



stone



