

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON



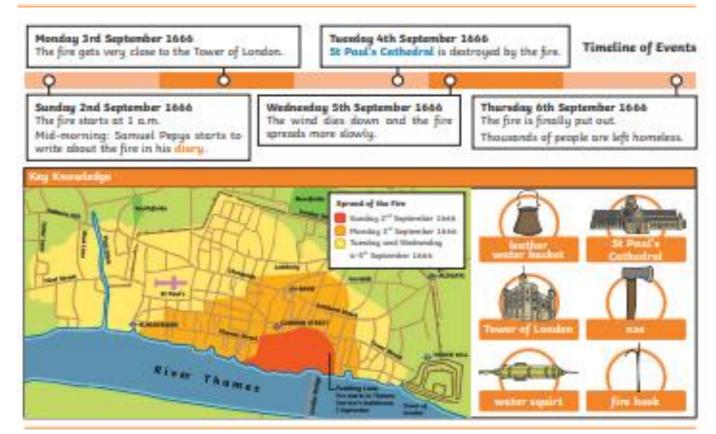
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER Year1 Spring 1

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		
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 boking 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?		
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	
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.





object	A thing that can be used. For example a	
W. Britain C.	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.	

Vocabulo	ary	Key Knowledge
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Cey Vocabular	The same of the sa	
smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.	
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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	absorbent If something is not absorbent, it does not soak up liquid	
transparent	nsparent Transparent objects can be seen through.	
орадие	Opaque objects can't be seen through.	











Key Knowledge

Materials:









