

**Colney Heath School ~ History**

**Topic: Great Fire of London**

**Year: 2**

**Civilisation: Significant Events Beyond Living Memory.**

What should I already know?		Diagrams		Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London is a large city; it is near St Albans.</li> <li>People have lived in London for hundreds of years.</li> <li>Some events happened so long ago that nobody is alive now who can remember them e.g. when people lived in castles.</li> <li>Houses can be made from different materials like wood or brick or straw.</li> </ul>		 <p align="center">Samuel Pepys.</p>		artefact	An object that can be examined to give clues about what happened in the past.
				archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
				bakery	A place where bread is baked in an oven
				firebreak	A gap between houses that might make the fire burn out.
				flammable	Easily sets on fire
<p align="center"><b>People</b></p>		 <p align="center">A painting of the Great Fire of London</p>		thatch	A type of straw or reed that can be used on the roof of a house.
Thomas Farriner	Baker who owned the shop in Pudding Lane where the fire supposedly started.			witness	Somebody who saw something and can describe it.
Samuel Pepys	Witness to the fire who recorded what he saw in his diary.				
King Charles II	King at the time of the fire				
<b>Timeline</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> September 1666 Fire starts	2 <sup>nd</sup> September 1666 London Bridge burns	3 <sup>rd</sup> September 1666 People escape in boats	<p align="center"><b>By the end of our project we will know that</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane, in London, on Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666. This event happened after Elizabeth 1 reign.</li> </ul>	

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4<sup>th</sup> September 1666

Buildings blown up  
to save the Tower  
of London

5<sup>th</sup> September 1666

St Paul's catches fire  
Fire ends

- It ended on Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> September 1666.
- Buildings burnt quickly because they were made of wood and thatch and it had been a hot, dry summer.
- The houses were close together so the fire spread quickly.
- People tried to stop the fire spreading by creating firebreaks or using fire-fighting equipment.
- Many people were made homeless and much of London was destroyed.
- We know about the fire from artefacts such as bricks, paintings, songs and diary entries from people who witnessed the fire.
- After the fire, buildings had to be made of brick and roads were made wider to stop fires from getting out of control.