

Year 2	Autumn 2
Big Question- Could a dragon have started the Great Fire of London?	

Please read through the following with your child to prepare them for what they will be learning:

## The Great Fire of London




KS1

Key Events and Facts	
<b>When and where did the fire start?</b>	The fire started on Sunday 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
<b>Why did the fire spread so quickly?</b>	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.
<b>How did people try to put the fire out?</b>	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.
<b>How and when was the fire put out?</b>	By Thursday 6 <sup>th</sup> September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.
<b>What happened after the fire was put out?</b>	King Charles II ordered that buildings should be <b>rebuilt</b> from brick or stone and that streets should be made wider. This was to stop another fire from spreading like the Great Fire of London did.

Key Vocabulary	
<b>17<sup>th</sup> Century</b>	From the year 1601 to 1700. The Great Fire of London happened in the <b>17<sup>th</sup> century</b> , in 1666.
<b>diary</b>	A book that people write about their lives in.
<b>rebuilt</b>	Building something again after it's been broken or destroyed.
<b>St Paul's Cathedral</b>	A very large church in London. St Paul's Cathedral was <b>rebuilt</b> after the fire.

Key People		
		
Samuel Pepys	Sir Christopher Wren	King Charles II

## The Great Fire of London

KS1

### Timeline of Events

**Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666**

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

**Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September 1666**

**St Paul's Cathedral** is destroyed by the fire.

**Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666**

The fire starts at around 1 a.m.

Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

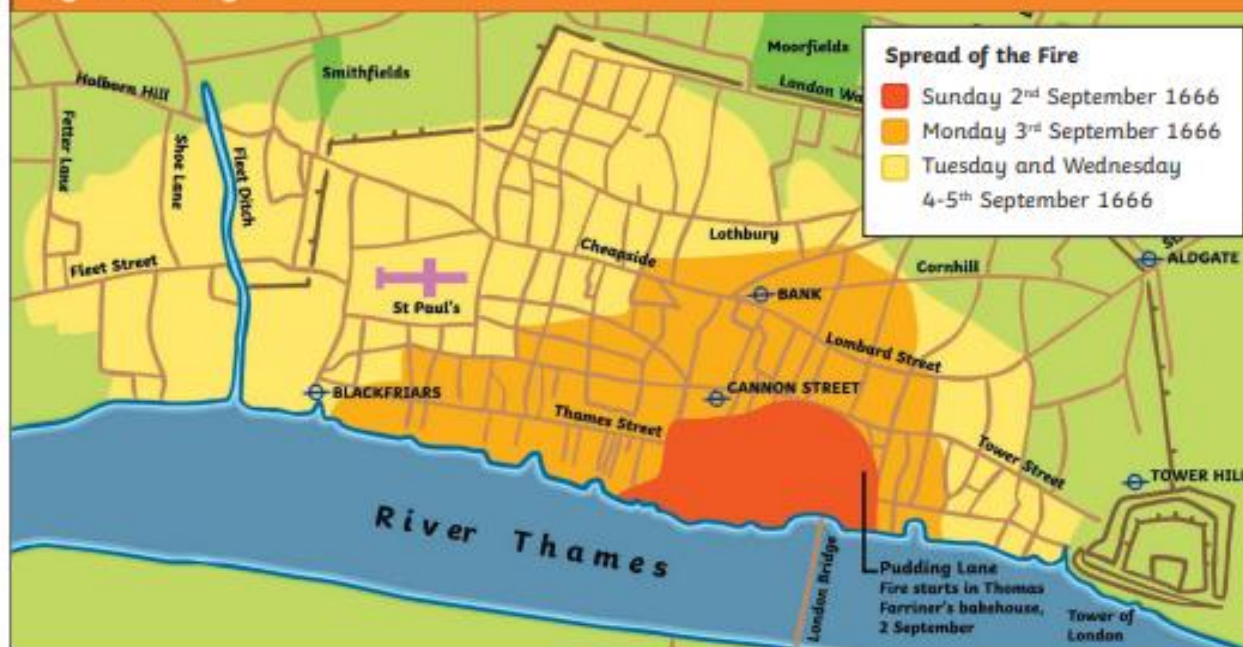
**Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> September 1666**

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

**Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> September 1666**

The fire is finally put out.  
Thousands of people are left homeless.

### Key Knowledge



leather  
water bucket



St Paul's  
Cathedral



Tower of London



axe



water squirt



fire hook



## Key Vocabulary

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

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.



## Key Knowledge

### Properties of Materials



**wood:**  
hard, stiff,  
strong, opaque,  
can be carved  
into any  
shape.



**glass:**  
waterproof,  
transparent,  
hard, smooth.



**plastic:**  
waterproof,  
strong, can  
be made to be  
flexible or stiff,  
smooth or rough.



**metal:**  
strong, hard,  
easy to wash.



**paper:**  
lightweight,  
flexible.



**cardboard:**  
strong, light,  
stiff.



**fabric:**  
soft, flexible,  
hard-wearing,  
can be stretchy,  
warm, absorbent.



**rubber:**  
hard-wearing,  
elastic, flexible,  
strong.

## Key Knowledge

<b>John McAdam</b>	<b>John McAdam</b> was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new <b>materials</b> to build roads, inventing a new process called ' <b>macadamisation</b> '.
<b>John Dunlop</b>	<b>John Dunlop</b> was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre. It was originally invented in 1887 to use with bicycles, and then became very useful when automobiles were developed.
<b>Charles Macintosh</b>	<b>Charles Macintosh</b> was a Scottish inventor and chemist who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. The Mackintosh raincoat was introduced in 1824.
<b>Macadamisation</b>	<b>Macadamisation</b> was the name given to <b>John McAdam's</b> construction process of building roads. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar.

People who developed new **materials**:

**John McAdam's** process was so successful that roads were built in this way right across the world.



**John Dunlop** originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle.



**Charles Macintosh** invented the first waterproof fabric by painting a dissolved rubber solution onto cloth.



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Uses of Everyday Materials unit, [click here](#).