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

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 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.
What happened after the fire was put out?	King Charles II ordered that buildings should be rebuilt 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

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

Key People

Samuel Pepys

Sir Christopher Wren

King Charles II

Timeline of Events

Monday 3rd September 1666
The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666
St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Sunday 2nd September 1666
The fire starts at around 1 a.m.

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

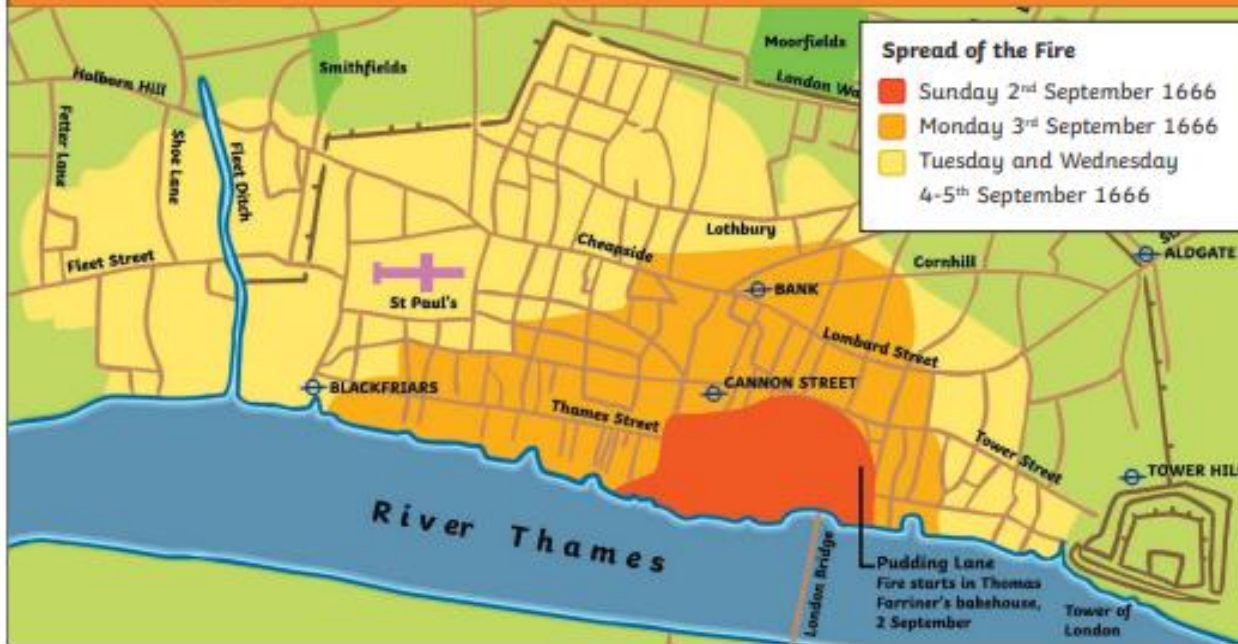**Wednesday 5th September 1666**
The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666
The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.

Key Knowledge

Spread of the Fire

- Sunday 2nd September 1666
- Monday 3rd September 1666
- Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5th September 1666

Moorfields
London Wall
Smithfields
Holborn Hill
Fetter Lane
Shoe Lane
Fleet Ditch
Fleet Street
St Paul's
BLACKFRIARS
Cheapside
Lothbury
Cornhill
BANK
Lombard Street
CANNON STREET
Thames Street
Tower Street
TOWER HILL
ALDGATE

River Thames

London Bridge

Pudding Lane
Fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakehouse, 2 September

Tower of London

leather water bucket

St Paul's Cathedral

Tower of London

axe

water squirt

fire hook

Key Vocabulary

materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a material 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

John McAdam	John McAdam was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called 'macadamisation'.
John Dunlop	John Dunlop 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.
Charles Macintosh	Charles Macintosh was a Scottish inventor and chemist who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. The Mackintosh raincoat was introduced in 1824.
Macadamisation	Macadamisation was the name given to John McAdam's construction process of building roads. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar.

To look at all the planning resources linked to the Uses of Everyday Materials unit, click here.

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.