



# Year 1 and 2 Knowledge Organiser - Fire Fire

<b>Key vocab</b>		The Great Fire of London started in the early hours of the morning of 2 September 1666, in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane. By 5 September the fire had destroyed more than 13,000 houses and buildings in the city, including 87 churches and the famous St Paul's Cathedral. The fire spread quickly, destroying most of the buildings in its path.	
decades:	periods of ten years	<b>Sticky Knowledge</b>	
congested:	crowded and blocked		
flammable:	easily set on fire	Over many decades, the city of London had become very busy with many poorly built houses sitting close to each other in congested maze-like streets.	2 September 1666: Fire broke out in a bakery on Pudding Lane
architects:	people who design buildings	With so many flammable wood-and tar buildings, some think it was only a matter of time before a fire as serious as this broke out.	3 September: People started to leave the city, many by boats on the Thames
eyewitness:	a person who was at an event and describes it to others	When the great fire was over, King Charles II ordered the city to be rebuilt with brick and stone.	4 September: The fire was so great it could be seen as far away as Oxford
extract:	a short passage	Famous architects drew plans for the rebuilding project, including Christopher Wren who designed St Paul's Cathedral.	5 September: Wind died down and fire stopped spreading
designed	planned in detail		
diary	a book in which someone keeps a daily record of events or experiences	An eyewitness, Samuel Pepys, wrote a recount of the fire in his famous diary.	The way houses were built, the lack of an effective and organised firefighting service and the weather in the days before, all played their part in this terrible event.
organised	organise things in a planned way	Extracts from his diary help us to learn more about how the fire started, what was done to try and stop it, and what happened afterwards.	

## Exciting books!

