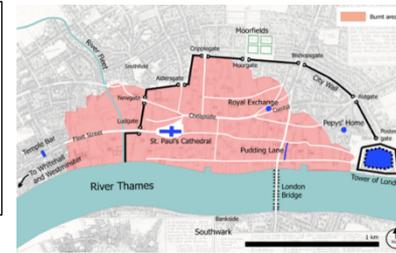




The Great Fire of London

Year Two: Autumn 1
Knowledge Organiser



Key Knowledge:

The Great Fire of London started on the 2nd of September 1666 and lasted for 5 days.

The weather in London was hot and it hadn't rained for months.

Houses in London were mainly built from wood which is flammable, especially when it is very dry.

The houses were also very close together, so fire could easily spread.

A timeline of events

2 nd September 1666	2 nd September 1666	3 rd September 1666	4 th September 1666	6 th September 1666
1.30am: A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane in the middle of the night. The fire probably came from the oven.	7am: Samuel Pepys wakes up and finds out that the fire had already burnt down 300 houses!	The firemen try to put the fire out by using leather buckets of water and then pulling down houses with fire hooks.	The fire keeps spreading and St Paul's Cathedral burns down.	The Fire of London finally stops but many people are left homeless because their houses are burnt down.

Samuel Pepys (a member of Parliament at the time) recorded the events in his diary which shows us what life was like in the 17th Century.

Recommended Reads

Fiction:

Toby and the Great Fire of London
Vlad and the Great Fire of London

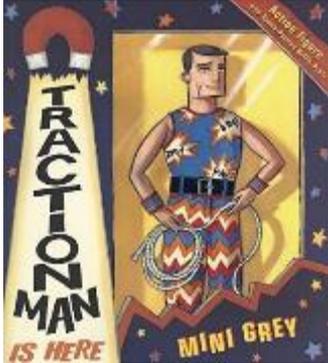
Non-Fiction:

The Great Fire of London – Emma Adams and James Weston Lewis
The Great Fire of London – Jenny Powell
Who was Samuel Pepys? Paul Harrison

Key Vocabulary

London
Burning
Fire
Diary
flammable

Year 2: Materials Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about materials	
metal	When heated, metals can be shaped into anything from a tiny paperclip to a huge aircraft.		<input type="checkbox"/> Wood is used to make buildings and furniture and for making fires and heating.	
plastic	Plastics are made from natural materials such as wood, coal and oil.		<input type="checkbox"/> Most of the paper or cardboard we use came from trees.	
Charles Macintosh	We know Charles Mackintosh for inventing mackintoshes which was a special type of coat. We use the word 'mac' today because of his invention.		<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is a hard transparent material that can be made in many shapes.	
John Dunlop	John Dunlop was a person who improved the tyres on cars. You may see tyres on cars with the name DUNLOP on them.		Important facts to know by the end of the Year 2 materials topic:	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is usually transparent, which means you can see through it, but can also come in different colours.
wood	Wood is a material that comes from trees and is used to make furniture, floors and many other things		<input type="checkbox"/> Know why some materials are more suitable than others for specific uses	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is often used to make windows and bottles.
squashing	Squashing is pushing things closely together.		<input type="checkbox"/> Know why glass, wood, plastic, brick or paper would be used for certain jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Many churches have special coloured glass often used to make religious pictures.
bending	Bending is changing the shape and direction of something.		<input type="checkbox"/> Know that some materials can be squashed, twisted or bent according to need	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics are used to make many of the things we use in everyday life. They are used for toys, bicycle helmets, mobile phones, window frames and many other common items.
twisting	To twist something you move one part clockwise and the other part anticlockwise.		<input type="checkbox"/> Know why certain materials are suitable for many different uses	<input type="checkbox"/> Petrol is used to make plastic and it invented just over a 100 years ago.
stretching	Stretching is to change shape by pulling it to make it longer or wider.	<input type="checkbox"/> Know about the lives of important people who have developed useful new materials		
John McAdam	John McAdam is most famous for inventing the tar used to make roads. It was known as Tar McAdam.			