

# The Great Fire of London

## Year Two: Spring 1: Knowledge Organiser



leather water bucket



St Paul's Cathedral



Tower of London



axe



water squirt



fire hook

### Key Events and Facts

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>When and where did the fire start?</b>      | The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's <b>bakery</b> on Pudding Lane.  |
| <b>Why did the fire start?</b>                 | The fires used for baking were not put out properly.   |
| <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 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.   |

### Key Vocabulary

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>bakery</b>              | A place that makes bread, cakes, etc.  |
| <b>St Paul's Cathedral</b> | A very large church in London. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire. |
| <b>diary</b>               | A book that people write about their lives in.                                     |
| <b>firebreak</b>           | A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.                             |

### Key People



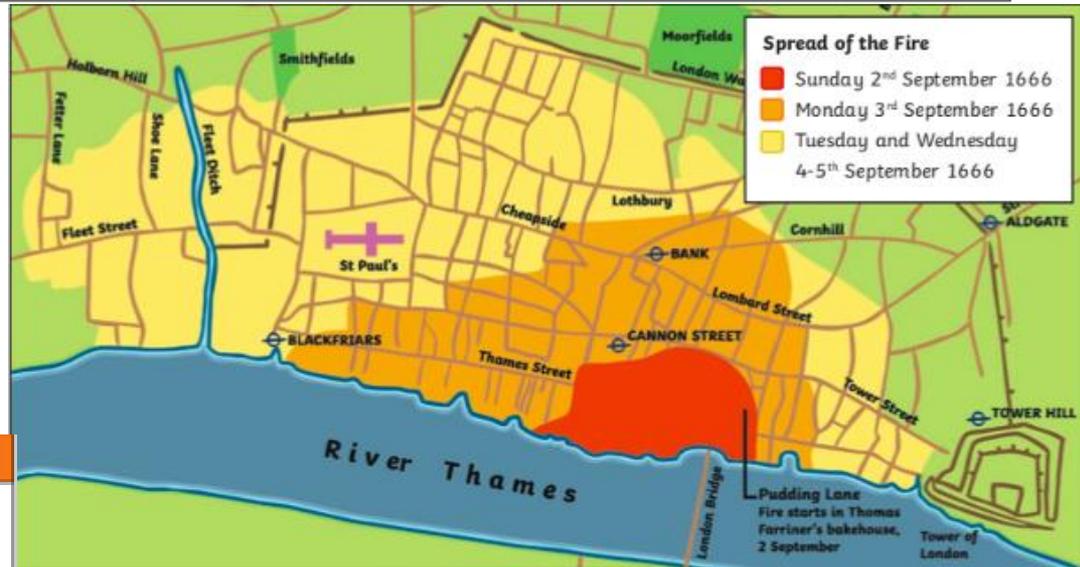
Samuel Pepys



Thomas Farriner



King Charles II



### Recommended Reads

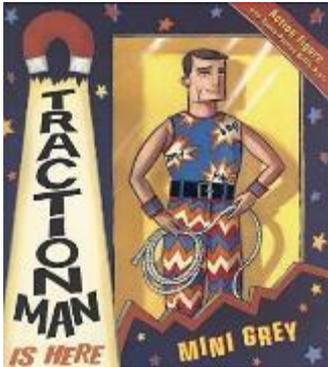
#### Fiction:

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 James Weston Lewis  
The Great Fire of London – Jenny Powell

# Year 2: Materials Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary |   | Interesting Book   | Sticky Knowledge about materials  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| <b>metal</b>                | 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.   |
| <b>plastic</b>              | 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.   |
| <b>Charles Macintosh</b>    | 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.  |
| <b>John Dunlop</b>          | John Dunlop was a person who improved the tyres on cars. You may see tyres on cars with the name DUNLOP on them.                              | <b>Important facts to know by the end of the Year 2 materials topic:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know why some materials are more suitable than others for specific uses</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know why glass, wood, plastic, brick or paper would be used for certain jobs</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know that some materials can be squashed, twisted or bent according to need</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know why certain materials are suitable for many different uses</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know about the lives of important people who have developed useful new materials</b></li> </ul> | <input type="checkbox"/> Glass is usually transparent, which means you can see through it, but can also come in different colours.  |
| <b>wood</b>                 | Wood is a material that comes from trees and is used to make furniture, floors and many other things  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Glass is often used to make windows and bottles.   |
| <b>squashing</b>            | Squashing is pushing things closely together.   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Many churches have special coloured glass often used to make religious pictures.   |
| <b>bending</b>              | Bending is changing the shape and direction of something.   |  | <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. |
| <b>twisting</b>             | To twist something you move one part clockwise and the other part anticlockwise.  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Petrol is used to make plastic and it invented just over a 100 years ago.  |
| <b>stretching</b>           | Stretching is to change shape by pulling it to make it longer or wider.   |  |   |
| <b>John McAdam</b>          | John McAdam is most famous for inventing the tar used to make roads. It was known as Tar McAdam.  |  |   |

# Year 2 Food

## (Making bread) Knowledge Mat

### SUBJECT SPECIFIC VOCABULARY

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Bake               | Use an oven to bake bread, cakes. Etc.  |
| dough              | a mixture of flour, water, fat that is baked to make bread or pastry.   |
| knead              | to prepare dough or clay by pressing it continuously.   |
| Score              | To cut the surface of the loaf prior to baking. This provides for controlled expansion of the loaves during baking so they do not break. Scoring is also used to enhance the appearance of the bread. |
| Nutrients          | All the things in food that the body needs to remain healthy.   |
| Sensory evaluation | Senses are used to evaluate qualities such as appearance, smell, taste, texture (mouth feel).   |
| Carbohydrates      | Carbohydrates give our bodies energy and nutrients. They should make up a third of our meal.  |



Loaf of bread



focaccia bread



Pretzel bread



Baguette

### STICKY VOCABULARY

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| design/designing | When you plan what something will look like. You will need to think about what materials you will use.                         |
| design criteria  | The precise checklist that a project must achieve in order to be successful.   |
| make/making      | Use a variety of tools and finishing techniques to create a designed product.  |
| evaluating       | Once you have finished making your product, you must discuss how well it works in relation to the purpose and design criteria. |
| purpose          | The purpose is why your product has been made. Who would use your product?   |
| product          | The item that you are going to design, make and evaluate.  |