

Vocabulary

London	The capital city of England. The city in which we live.
River Thames	The main river running through London and the longest river in the UK.
Stuart Period	Period of time from 1603 to 1714 where the Stuart family reigned over Britain.
Bakery	A place that bakes food such as, bread, cakes and pies in an oven.
Jettying	When the upper floor of a building which sticks out over the floor below.
Firebreak	When a building was torn down to make a gap so the fire could not continue.
Fire fighting	Fighting involves equipment and strategies to control a fire.
Gunpowder	A black, explosive powder used to blow up houses to prevent spread of the Great Fire.
Diary	A book in which people write a daily record of events.

Key London Landmarks

London Bridge	The closest bridge to Pudding Lane, damaged during the fire.
Tower of London	Protected from the fire by its large curtain walls, the White Tower was completely untouched by the flames.
St Paul's Cathedral	Famous cathedral in the centre of London. Destroyed by the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren.
Monument	A stone column topped with an urn of golden fire, built to remember those who fought, died and survived during the Great Fire.

What was the Great Fire of London?

The Great Fire of London is a significant event in British history that happened beyond living memory. It happened between 2nd – 5th September 1666. It was a huge fire that burned down over 13,000 homes. There are lots of causes as to why the fire was so large, mostly to do with the way that houses were built.

Fire! Fire! Autumn 2

What was life like in Pudding Lane before the fire?

- Very busy and overcrowded
- Buildings made of wood
- Fires and candles were used by everyone
- Buildings had 'jetties'



How do we know about what happened during the Great Fire of London?

Evidence is something that allows us to understand the past, it can be a picture, writing, an object and many other things.



Primary sources are accounts of an event or other material, from people who had experienced it at the time. It can be paintings, diaries, letters or artefacts like fire buckets used to put out the fire.

Key People

Charles II



Grandson of James I, Stuart King on the throne in 1666.

Thomas Farriner



The baker in Pudding Lane

Thomas Bludworth



The mayor of London in 1666.

Early Sunday Morning	Mid Sunday Morning	Sunday Morning	Sunday Evening	Early Monday Morning	Late Monday Morning	Monday Evening	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
The fire starts at Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane	As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path	Samuel Pepys starts to record the unfolding events in his diary	Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading	People carry their possessions to safety using on the River Thames	Carts are banned from going near the fire	The fire spreads close to the Tower of London	St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire	The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down	The fire is finally under control and put out



Science Knowledge

The children will be furthering their knowledge of UK weather, climate and seasons. By the end of the unit they should know the names, order and features of the four UK seasons.

We will then be comparing the weather, climate and seasons in the UK to weather in contrasting parts of the world. They will know that not every part of the world has 4 distinct seasons like we do in the UK. They will also learn that some countries have more extreme and dangerous weather than the UK.



Science Vocab

Weather	The temperature and other outside conditions such as wind, rain and cloud cover. Weather can change quickly.
Climate	What the weather has been like in a place over 30 years.
Seasons	Different times in the year that have different expected weather and may have different day lengths.
Winter	Usually the coldest season with the shortest days. Comes after autumn and before spring.
Spring	Temperatures rise in this season and new life emerges. Comes after winter and before summer.
Summer	Usually the warmest season with the longest days. Comes after spring and before autumn.
Autumn	Temperatures cool in this season. Plants and animals prepare for winter. Comes after summer and before winter.
Wind	The movement of air across the earth.
Rain	Water that falls from the sky in drops.
Temperature	How warm or cold something is.

DT



The children will design, evaluate and bake a 1666 biscuit, using the ingredients they had at the time. They will do some market research to find out what people prefer for taste and texture.

DT Vocab

Evaluate	The process of looking at your construction and thinking what went well and what could be improved.
Design	Thinking in a creative and imaginative way to form an idea.
Purpose	What is the product for?