

National Curriculum History

Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework. Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. Understand ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented. Pupils should be taught about:

- *changes within living memory.
- Look at aspects of change in national life,
- *events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally e.g. the Great Fire of London,
- *the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements,
- *compare aspects of life in different periods significant historical events.

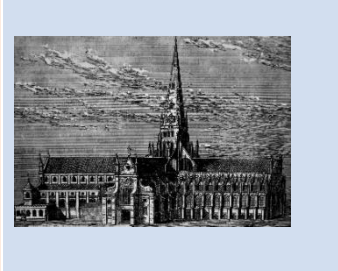
Artefacts



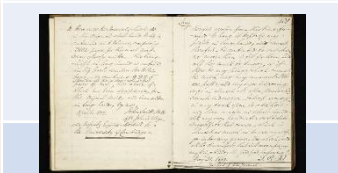
Fire squirt



Leather Fire Bucket



Old St Paul's Cathedral



Diary



Map of the Fire Spread

Cause and Effect

What do we already know about buildings at the time?



Why did the fire spread so quickly?



What happened during the fire?

What happened after the fire?



Vocabulary

Bakery: a place that makes bread, cakes etc.
Diary: a book that people write about their lives in.
Firebreak: a gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings
Fire Hooks: a giant hook used to pull down houses
Flammable: when something burns easily
Leather bucket: leather was used to make buckets before plastic was invented
London: the capital city of England
Monument: A large structure built to remember an event.
Pudding Lane: the street where the fire started
River Thames: The name of the river that flows through London
St Paul's Cathedral: a very large church in London which was burnt down during the fire. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.
Tower of London: where King Charles II lived in 1666. The fire stopped just before it reached The Tower.



1864

Chronology

← ● ● ●	1600	1700	1800	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2022	
	1666																	Now



Key Learning: When did this event happen? Beyond Living Memory – 1666 – over 350 years ago

- What do we already know about buildings at the time of the great fire of London?**
Look at pictures of the buildings from the 17th Century and compare to buildings in London today.
- When and where did the fire start?** On Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner’s bakery on Pudding Lane, in London.
- Why did the fire spread so quickly?**
The weather was hot and it hadn’t rained for months. Houses in London were mainly built from wood and straw which is flammable, especially when it is very dry. The houses were very close together, so the fire could easily spread. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.
- How did people try to put out the fire?**
There was no fire brigade so ordinary people used leather buckets and fire squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work.
- What happened during the fire?**
Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to create a fire break and stop the flames from spreading. Many buildings including St Paul’s Cathedral and 86 other churches were destroyed by the fire. It is thought that 7 out of 8 homes were lost. People saved their belongings by paying for them to be taken away to safety on carts.
- How was the fire put out? When did this happen? How many people died?**
By Thursday 6th September, four days after it started, the wind had died down so people were able to put out the flames. Apparently only 6 people died but no one knows for sure that this is an accurate number.
- How do we know what happened during the Great Fire of London?**
Samuel Pepys kept a diary about the event. Some artefacts have been discovered like fire squirts and leather buckets.
- What happened after the Great Fire of London?**
People fasted to raise money for those who had lost their homes. People had to live in tents outside the city and many people died during the following harsh winter. A monument 202 feet tall was erected. Organised fire brigades were started. St Paul’s cathedral and the rest of London was rebuilt. Much of the city was redesigned by Sir Christopher Wren, who rebuilt St Paul’s with a dome instead of a steeple.

Key People



Samuel Pepys



Thomas Farriner



King Charles II



Sir Christopher Wren