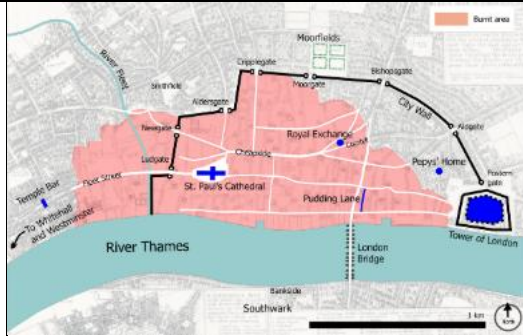


KS1.CB.T2	Area of study: The Great Fire of London Unit aims / outcome: To know the impact that the Great Fire of London had on London	
History concepts to organise knowledge: Chronology Significance Similarities and differences Cause and consequence Continuity and change		
Key strands of learning: Settlements Transport Children		
Learning in Reception: Know about people who help us including the emergency services Know about the danger of fire Know that things happened in the past	Tier 2 New Bakery River Thames Diary Rebuilt <u>Review - Reception</u>	Tier 3 New Fire hook Thatched Firebreak gunpowder Black death Including etymology Review
NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
The Great Fire of London is a major national event from the past that	Context of study By studying the Great Fire of London, KS1 children explore a period beyond living memory. They begin to learn how we know about the past, developing their understanding of historical sources and the accuracy and reliability of	

<p>children learn to place in time and understand in context.</p>	<p>those sources. Using Samuel Pepys’ diary as an example of a primary source, children gain insight into how we know about events from the past and how first-hand accounts can provide valuable detail.</p>
<p>The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements</p>	<p>Having previously studied transport (H.KS1.CB.T1), children are already aware that things change over time. This prior knowledge supports their learning about how houses and settlements changed as a result of the Great Fire of London. Their understanding of settlements continues to develop in KS2, when they study the Stone Age and the earliest forms of settlement, and later explore how these evolved through subsequent periods such as the Romans and Vikings (H.KS2.CB.T1/2/3). the children will also build their knowledge of why rivers and settlements are closely linked. The impact of the River Thames on the GFoL will add another layer to this.</p>
	<p>When children study World War II (H.KS2.CA.T2), they will be able to make clear links between the destruction caused by the Great Fire of London and the damage to London during the Blitz—both significant events in which the city had to be rebuilt.</p>
	<p>Chronology</p>
	<p>2nd September 1666 – the fire started</p>
	<p>6th September 1666 – the fire ended</p>
	<p>Crucial knowledge</p>
	<p>To know that the Great Fire of London happened in 1666, over 350 years ago, and it destroyed a large part of the city.</p>
	<p>To know that the fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane, owned by Thomas Farriner, and it spread quickly.</p>
	<p>To know it spread quickly because many houses were made of wood, were close together, and had thatched roofs.</p>
	<p>To know that strong winds helped the fire spread more quickly.</p>
	<p>To know that London streets at the time were narrow, dirty, and full of rubbish, which made it easier for the flames to move from building to building.</p>
	<p>To know that the fire service in 1666 was very small and not very organised. People tried to stop the fire by using buckets of water, fire hooks to pull down burning buildings, and gunpowder to blow up houses to create firebreaks, but these methods were often slow and not very effective.</p>
	<p>The River Thames acted as a natural barrier and the fire did not spread across to the south side of London. People also used the river to get away from the fire in boats.</p>



To know that the fire destroyed thousands of homes and many buildings, but very few people were recorded as dying.

To know that before the fire, London had suffered the plague (called the Black Death), which was a very serious illness that spread because fleas on rats carried bacteria that infected people. The crowded and dirty streets helped the disease spread. The Great Fire destroyed many of these filthy streets and houses, which helped make London safer from future outbreaks of plague.

To know that after the fire, the famous architect Christopher Wren helped to redesign and rebuild London, including many churches such as St Paul's Cathedral. New houses were made of brick instead of wood, streets were wider, and the city was much safer and cleaner.

To know that the Great Fire changed London forever, leading to new fire safety rules, stronger buildings, and a cleaner, healthier city for people to live in.

- The fire burned for 4 days and 4 nights.
- Samuel Pepys, a famous writer, kept a diary about the fire, which helps us know exactly what happened.
- Gunpowder was used to blow up houses to try to stop the flames from spreading.

Disciplinary Knowledge

To use sources of information to know about the past, including Samuel Pepys diary

Compare sources of information and discuss how reliable they are