

History

The Great Fire of London happened in 1666.

It began in a bakery in Pudding Lane.

The fire spread quickly because the houses were close together and made of wood and straw.

The fire lasted for four days.

Many houses were rebuilt with bricks instead of wood.

The diary of Samuel Pepys is a very important source of information because no-one from the time is still alive to tell the story.



Geography

Maps (with symbols and representing features and a key) help us to find our way around.

London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom because our government buildings and leaders are there.

London was built on the banks of the River Thames as a great place for transport and trade.

London has grown over the centuries and 9 million people now live there.

Design and Technology

The equipment used to fight fires has changed from leather buckets and basic carts to modern engines.

Wheels and axles make vehicles such as fire engines move.

Look Out London!

Music

Many of the world's most famous, influential bands were formed in London.

Military bands use drums to create a beat for the soldiers to march to.

London's Burning is a famous song about the Great Fire of London.



Art and Design

London has many famous landmarks (to be represented in the style of Paul Klee).

Paintings from the time show us how dramatic and devastating the Great Fire of London was.

Key values

King Charles II used his wisdom to fight the fire and save the city of London.

Key vocabulary

chronological order – the order that events happened, from first to last.

time period – history is broken down into periods

century – a hundred years

sources – things that help us to understand the past

artefacts – things from the past that help us to understand it
capital city – place where a country's government buildings and leaders are.

aerial view – a photograph taken from above.