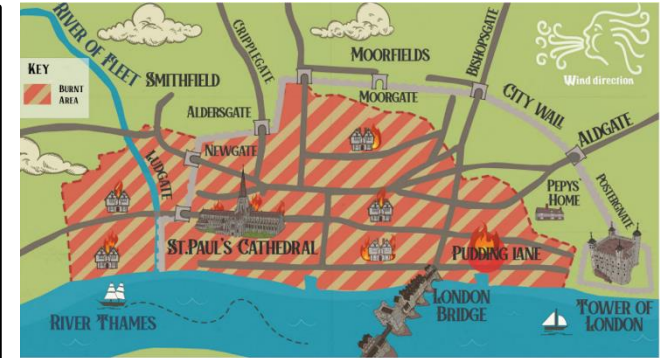


History Knowledge Organiser: How did the Great Fire of London change peoples' lives?



What should I already know?

- I know that events on a timeline are placed in chronological order.
- I can sequence events which occurred during the eruption of Vesuvius.
- I can identify and describe evidence historians use find out about the past
- I know about some significant historical events and people.



Key vocabulary and definitions:

Great Fire of London	The worst fire in London's history
evidence	a collection of facts or information that suggests whether something is true or false
scapegoat	a person who takes the blame for something
diary	personal record of thoughts, feelings and events
Fire squirt	a pump used to suck up water and then squirt it at the fire
thatch	One of the hundred-year chunks or periods into which human history is divided
eyewitness	A person who has seen something happen with his or her own eyes.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- The probable cause of the Great Fire of London in 1666
- What living conditions in London were like for most people in 1666
- How these conditions enabled the fire to spread so quickly
- Some of the main events that occurred during the fire
- The main effects of the fire on the city
- The distinction between primary and secondary sources of evidence of the fire
- Why some sources of evidence of the fire are more reliable and trustworthy than others
- Who Samuel Pepys was and why his diary is an important source of primary evidence of the fire
- The main actions that were taken to control the fire
- Why the fire took so long to extinguish

FUN FACTS!

Gunpowder was used to help put out the fire creating larger fire breaks to stop the fire spreading. Boom!

The fire was so hot that it melted pottery found in the bakery.