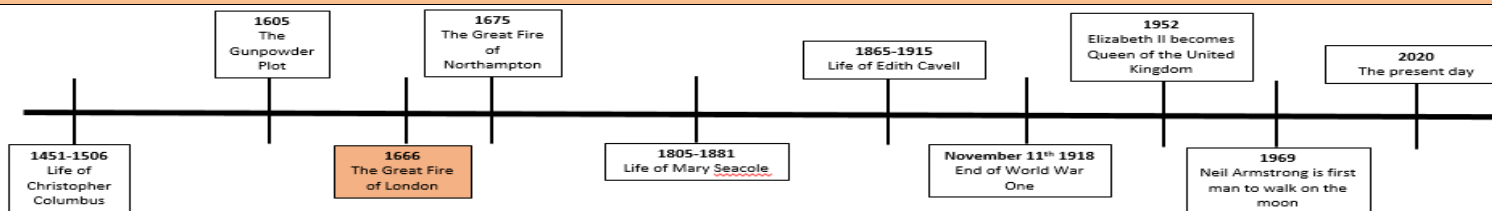


# The Great Fire of London – Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Summer 1

## Timeline



## Vocabulary

## Timeline of the Great Fire of London 1666

<b>Thatch</b>	Straw, palm leaves, or other dried plant material used as a roof covering.				
<b>Plague (Black Death)</b>	A disease that spread quickly and killed many people in olden times.				
<b>Cause</b>	A reason for something happening.				
<b>Spread</b>	To make something wider.				
<b>Bakery</b>	A place where bread and cakes are made.	<b>Thomas Farriner</b>	A baker in 17th century London. His bakery in Pudding Lane was the starting point for the Great Fire of London	<b>Pudding Lane</b>	A small street in London widely known as the location of Thomas Farriner's bakery, where the Great Fire of London started in 1666.
<b>Spark</b>	A very small bit of hot and glowing material thrown off by burning wood.	<b>Samuel Pepys</b>	Famous for the diary he kept of great events, such as the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London.	<b>River Thames</b>	A river that runs through Southern England, including London. Many people used it to escape the fire on boats.
<b>Quill</b>	A pen made from the hollow stem of a feather.	<b>Sir Christopher Wren</b>	An English architect. He was responsible for rebuilding 52 churches after the Great Fire, including St Paul's Cathedral.	<b>St Paul's Cathedral</b>	Designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The Old St Paul's Cathedral was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666.
<b>Rebuilt</b>	To make something again.				
<b>Constructed</b>	To build something.	<b>Charles II</b>	King of England, Scotland, and Ireland during the Great Fire of London in 1666.	<b>The Monument</b>	In the City of London. Built between 1671 and 1677 to commemorate the Great Fire of London and to celebrate the rebuilding of the City.
<b>Layout</b>	How a place is arranged or set out.				

