















Year 1/2 Curriculum Map- Great Fire of London

identify	To find out who/what or something is	
suggest	To say an idea	
describe	To give detail in words	
define	To describe exactly	
analyse	To examine in detail	
factor	A fact that influences	
legislate	Make laws	
major	Important or significant	
process	Actions or steps to achieve	
devastated	Ruined	
destruction	Damage, can't be repaired	
eyewitness	See it happen with your eyes	
prevention	Stop something happening	
suitable	Right or appropriate	
worship	To feel or express respect	

What should I already know?

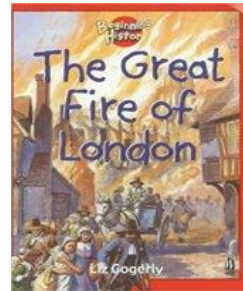
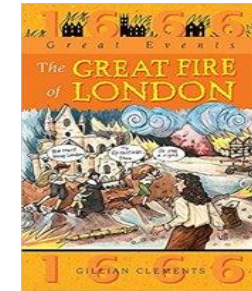
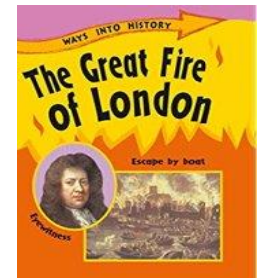
London is the capital city of England. The Romans called it Londinium. The great fire of London happened a long time ago.

During this learning, we will be Historians and study why did the great fire of London start and how did it affect London? Each week, a question will support our history study.

1. Where is London and when did the fire happen?
2. Why did the great fire of London spread so quickly?
3. Who was Samuel Pepys and why was he important to help us learn about the great fire?
4. How did they try to put out the fire and what would they do today?
5. Reflection: summarise what we know about the great fire of London.

What I should know by the end of this study:

Where London is and why it is the capital city.
 Know that life was different for children a long time ago.
 Know how London's housing was very different a long time ago than it is now.
 The way fires were dealt with is very different to a long time ago.



In RE, we will learn why Christians pray to God and worship him. What is worship? How do Christians worship at Easter?

As scientists, we will investigate:

1. What are materials and what impact have they had on the past?
2. Which materials burn quickly?
3. Science week investigations: effects of heat, reflective materials to make a fireman's badge, materials to make a bucket.

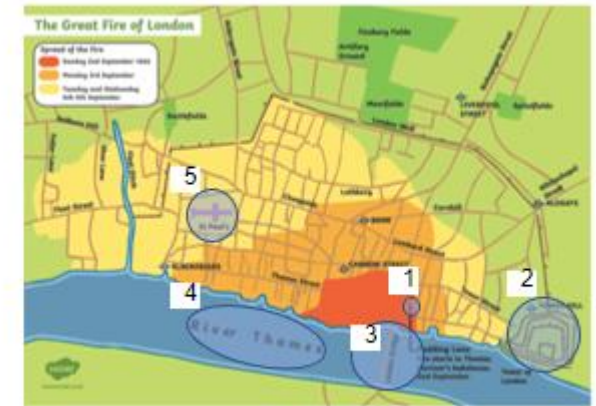


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History - Great Fire of London dates:
<p>2nd September 1666: 1am – Fire begins 3am – The Lord Mayor checks the fire but goes back to bed 7am – The fire has spread 11am – The mayor told to pull houses down after the King is told of the fire by Samuel Pepys</p>
<p>3rd September 1666: Government order fire posts to be set up A group of school boys successfully hold back the fire Midday – the fire can be seen from Oxford (60 miles away)</p>
<p>4th September 1666: The fire reaches its peak The fire spreads from temple in the west to the Tower of London in the East (where gunpowder is used to blow up houses in order to stop the fire reaching the Tower) St Paul's cathedral is destroyed 11pm – the wind begins to die down</p>
<p>5th September 1666: Wind changes direction and the fire is blown towards the River Thames Most of the fires are put out</p>
<p>6th September 1666: The final fires are extinguished</p>

History - Great Fire of London Key numbers	
100	Houses that caught fire per hour at the peak of the fire
5	Number of days the fire lasted
50%	The amount of the City of London that had been destroyed by Monday 3 rd September
13,200	The number of houses destroyed by the fire
100,000	The number of people who were left homeless by the fire
6	The number of people recorded as having died in the fire

Important Places		
1	Pudding Lane	The fire started.
2	Tower of London	Lots of people escaped <u>to</u> here.
3	London Bridge	Only crossing across the Thames.
4	River Thames	Lots of people escaped <u>to</u> here.
5	St Paul's Cathedral	Burned to the ground. Rebuilt by Christopher Wren.



Significant People
Samuel Pepys-documented the fire Thomas Bloodworth-Mayor of London

Curriculum Enrichment – Teams
 Visit with Mr Hurst, our class governor who is a retired fireman.

Cultural Diversity-1960's immigration changed foods found in London; India, Pakistan, Africa. We will cook a dish from Africa, India or Pakistan.

