

History Knowledge Organiser

Year 2

Spring (i)

What was the impact of The Great Fire of London?

Substantive Knowledge - The Stuarts learned that building should be made from brick rather than stone and that they needed to be able to put out fires in a more organised way

The Great Fire of London happened in September, 1666 C.E. during the Stuart Period.

Samuel Pepys

We remember Samuel Pepys as he wrote a diary during the Stuart period . It was written in code but we know it has information about The Great Fire of London in it.

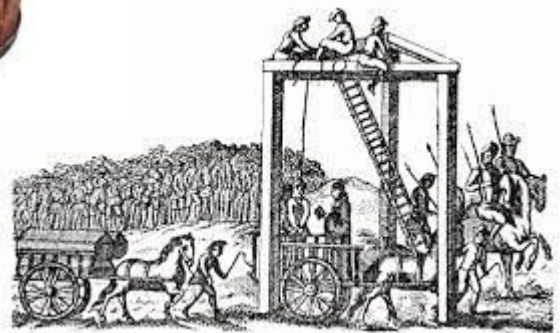
We know that Samuel advised King Charles II to pull down wooden buildings to stop the fire. He asked his servants to bury his parmesan cheese and wine deep in his garden as it was very expensive. Most of his other belongings were taken, by horse and cart, to Bethnal Green away from the fire.



The cheese would have been large and heavy and the wine in barrels (not bottles).

Robert Hubert

We remember Robert Hubert because he claimed to have started the fire – but he was not even in England at the time! He was French and had needs but was executed. This is because people wanted to blame someone – they wanted a scapegoat.



The Great Escape

People escaped in boats on the River Thames or in horses and carriages. The oarsmen increased their prices to make extra money!

Did you know?

Public records suggest only 6 people died in the Great Fire of London but record keeping was poor in 1666.



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Sir. Christopher Wren

King Charles II asked Sir. Christopher Wren to re-designed London after the Great Fire of London. Sir. Christopher Wren was an astronomer and architect. London needed to have wider streets; he designed 51 churches (including St. Paul's Cathedral) . He also designed Greenwich Royal Observatory.



St. Paul's Cathedral



The Monument



The Royal Observatory

The Fire Office

'The Fire Office,' established in 1667 by Nicholas Barbon. His company employed small teams of Thames watermen as firefighters. It was a more organised approach to putting out fires . The Fire Brigade was not started until 1833 – nearly 200 years after The Great Fire of London.



Nicholas Barbon

The Monument

The Monument was built after the Great Fire of London to help people remember it; its height is the same as the distance between the Monument and Pudding Lane (where the fire started) and it stands on the spot where the first church burned down; it has a golden urn on top of the stone which is filled with fire making it very symbolic.

Portable Knowledge - What we need to remember

Samuel Pepys' diary gives historians information about Stuart life including The Great Fire of London.

Sir Christopher Wren was the architect who designed many of the buildings immediately after The Great Fire, His buildings include St. Paul's Cathedral.

Core Vocabulary

diary – a book which is written in daily giving details about what has happened during the day,

architect – a person who designs buildings

legacy - what is remembered by a person or event.