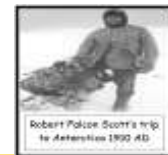




# Year 2: Fire Fighters



1. Terms	Definitions
<b>History within living memory</b>	When people who are alive today can remember something that happened.
<b>History beyond living memory</b>	No one who still remembers an event is still alive today. 
<b>Chronological</b>	Where events are put in the correct time order.
<b>Source</b>	Historians use sources to find out about the past. They include accounts from <b>eye-witnesses</b> (someone who saw something happen), diaries and artefacts (like leather buckets from 1666!).
<b>The Plague</b> 	In <b>Tudor</b> times (1600s Tudor family were kings and queens), London was a busy and dirty place. The Plague (a horrible disease) was spread through infected fleas, which would bite rats and people. After the fire, the Plague was not as bad as the fire killed rats.
<b>Continents</b>	A large area of land, which can include many countries.
<b>Landmarks</b>	A landmark is a famous building or place.
<b>Capital city</b>	The city where the countries government is located. In the UK, the <b>capital city</b> is <b>London</b> . <b>Birmingham</b> (the city we live in) is the 'second' city.

**1. Continents**  
The 7 **continents** of the world are: **Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica.**  
The United Kingdom is in the continent of **Europe.**




**2. Capital Cities and Seas**  
UK = **London**      Scotland = **Edinburgh**  
Wales = **Cardiff**      N Ireland = **Belfast**

- The four seas around the UK are the **North Sea, English Channel, Atlantic** and **Irish Sea.**
- The River Thames flows through London.
- Famous London Landmarks are: **Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Tower of London.**



**3. The Great Fire of London**



**Samuel Pepys** was a man who worked for the Navy and he wrote a diary during the Great Fire of London. This is a **source** for historians because it tells us about what happened.

- There was no proper fire service, so they used fire hooks, leather buckets and water pumps.
- After the fire, **King Charles II** ordered that buildings were built further apart and made of stone to make sure they wouldn't burn so easily.
- An historian called **Adrian Tinnewood** believes that the way houses in Tudor London were built was one of the causes of the fire spreading so quickly, as well as the way the wind was blowing.
- A very large church in London. St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt by architect **Sir Christopher Wren** after the fire.

**Timeline of Events**



**Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666**  
The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

**Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September 1666**  
**St Paul's Cathedral** is destroyed by the fire.

**Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> September 1666**  
The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

**Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> September 1666**  
The fire is finally put out. Thousands of people are left homeless.

**Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666**  
The fire starts at around 1 a.m. Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary.**

**Spread of the Fire**

- Red: Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666
- Orange: Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666
- Yellow: Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5<sup>th</sup> September 1666

