

Timeline

Monday 3rd September 1666
The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666
St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

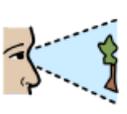
Timeline of Events

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

Wednesday 5th September 1666
The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666
The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.



 fire	 bakery	 oven
 flammable	 eye-witness	 leather bucket
 fire hook	 fire break	 Tudor house
 gunpowder	 diary	 change

Key People, Places and Objects

 Samuel Pepys	 Thomas Farriner	 King Charles II
 leather water bucket	 Tower of London	 axe
 St Paul's Cathedral	 water squirt	 fire hook

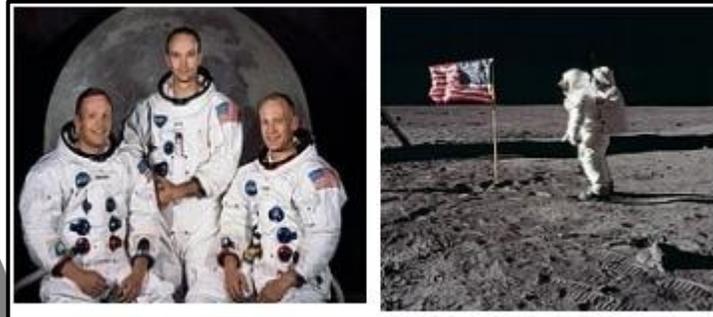
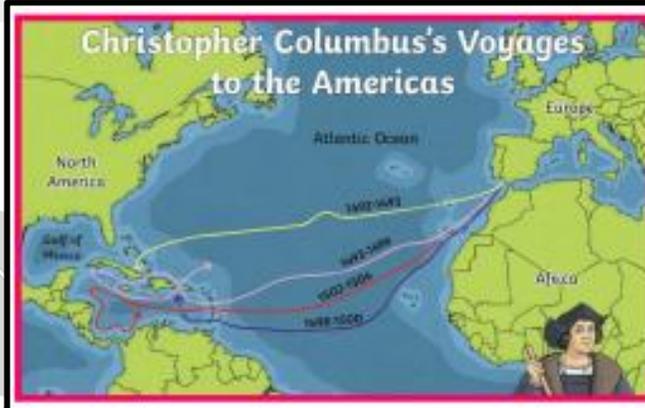
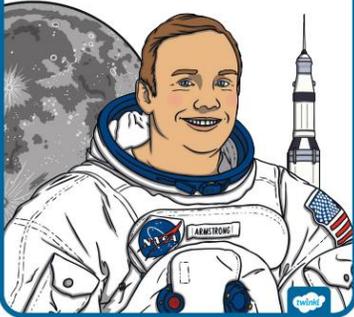
After the Great Fire of London

What happened after the fire?	Many people were homeless so they moved away. Some people slept in tents around the Tower of London. Sir Christopher Wren was given the job of redesigning London, including a new St. Paul's Cathedral.
How was London made safer?	Charles II made a decree that houses should be built further apart and that they must be made of stone. Any businesses that used fire (baker, brewer) would not be allowed in the city centre.
What if another fire broke out?	An organised fire brigade was established and water engines were designed that gave a continuous stream of water when pumped.

Facts

- The Fire of London started on 2nd September 1666 and lasted for five days.
- The weather in London was hot and it hadn't rained for ten months. Houses in London were mainly built from wood and straw which is flammable, especially when it is dry. The houses were also very close together, which meant the fire could easily spread.

“That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.”



King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain funded Columbus

Knowledge, important facts



What makes Christopher Columbus a great explorer?

- He learnt the skills he needed to navigate.
- He was determined.
- It took years to find someone to pay for his ships.
- He was brave to sail across an unknown ocean.

Christopher Columbus
1451 – born in Genoa, Italy
1492 – sails west and discovers the Americas
1506 – returns to Spain and dies



What makes Neil Armstrong a great explorer?

- He studied engineering and understood how spacecraft worked.
- He was brave. He often faced danger in his work.
- He stayed calm and in control when things went wrong.

Neil Armstrong
1930 – born in Ohio, USA
1962 – begins to train as an astronaut
1969 – lands on the moon
2012 – dies aged 82

Key Vocabulary



Space



Moon



Explorer



Past



Present



Compare



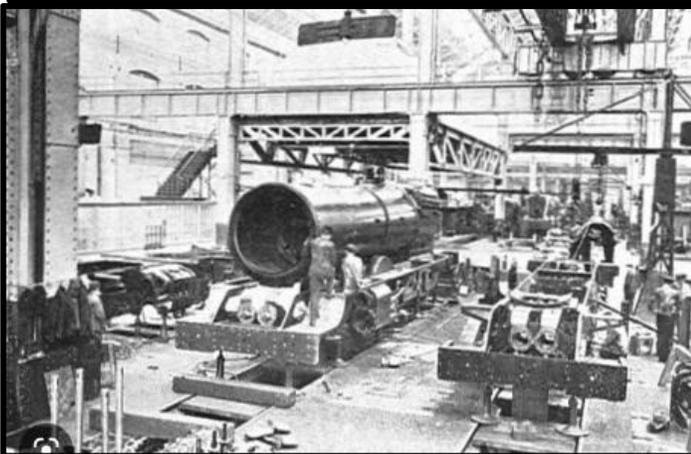
Steel, Steam, and Suspension: The Legacy of Isambard Kingdom Brunel

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

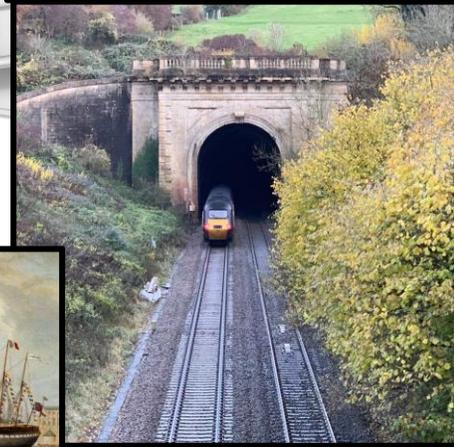
- Built railways
- Designed bridges
- Designed tunnels
- Built ships

Swindon Railway Works

- Opened 1843
- It brought people, houses and jobs to Swindon



Box Tunnel



The SS Great Britain

**Clifton
Suspension
Bridge:
Bristol**



How we travel

