St Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

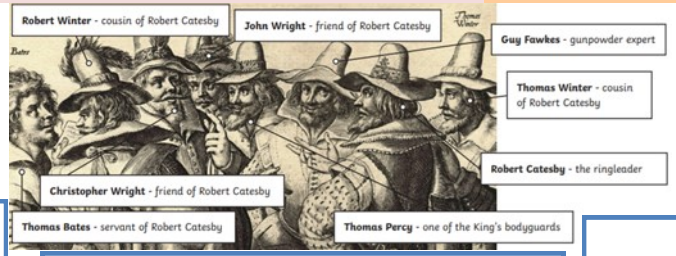
Walk On Water

With God ALL THINGS ARE possible

Significant Events—London | Year 2 | Subject: History



24th March 1603
King James I becomes King of England.



May 1604
The group begin to plot against King James I.

March 1605
The plotters rent a cellar under the Houses of Parliament



26th October 1605
Lord Monteagle, who is a Catholic, receives an unsigned letter that warns him not to go to the opening of Parliament on the 5th November.



5th November 1605
Guy Fawkes is found in the cellar with 36 barrels of gunpowder by the King's guards.

31st January 1606
Guy Fawkes is executed.

The Gunpowder Plot (1605)



February 1665
The outbreak of the plague began in London.

May 1665
By May, 43 people had died from the plague.

July 1665
The plague was widespread. King Charles II of England, his family and his court left the city for Salisbury.



July 1665
17,036 people had died from the plague by July.



September 1665
The King moves to Oxford as Salisbury is hit by the plague.

December 1665
By now people who had fled the plague began to move back to London.

February 1666
London was considered safe enough for King Charles II to return to the capital.



September 1666
The Great Fire of London occurred.

The Plague (1665—1666)





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



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





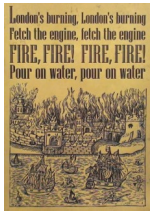
Tuesday 4th September 1666
St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.



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.

The Great Fire of London (1666)

The Gunpowder Plot

Key Vocabulary

The Gunpowder Plot	A plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament to kill King James I and his government.
Catholics	Members of the Catholic church.
Protestants	Christians who are not Catholic.
Houses of Parliament	The building in London where the government works.
Gunpowder	An explosive powder that was used in guns.
Cellar	A room below ground, often used for storage.
Guy Fawkes	Was discovered in the cellar of the Parliament building with barrels of gunpowder.
Robert Catesby	The leader of the group who planned the Gunpowder Plot.
Thomas Percy	One of the conspirators in the Gun Powder Plot.
King James I	King of England from 1603—1625.
Bonfire Night 	King James I ordered that people should celebrate his survival on the 5th November. To this day, people still light bonfires and burn 'guys' (puppets made of straw, named after Guy Fawkes) to celebrate.

The Plague

Key Vocabulary

London	The capital of England.
Plague	A contagious bacterial disease.
King Charles II	King of England from 1660—1685.
Symptoms	The signs people would get that they had the disease included a headache, fever, sickness and painful swellings.
Buboes	A pus-filled boil usually found on their neck, armpits and groin.
Remedy	Treatment for a disease.
Epidemic	A fast-spreading disease.
Red cross	People would nail a large red cross to their door to warn people that those inside had the disease.
Plague doctor 	A plague doctor treated victims of the plague. They wore a beak-like mask which was filled with dried flowers, herbs and spices.

The Great Fire of London

Key Vocabulary

Bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes etc.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. A New St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.
Tower of London	A castle used as a prison in London.
Diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
Firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.
Fire hook 	A long pole with a hook on the end used to pull down walls and buildings to stop a fire spreading.
Thomas Farriner	Owned the bakery where the fire started.
Samuel Pepys	Kept a diary between 1659 to 1669 and wrote about key events.
King Charles II	King of England from 1660—1685.
Christopher Wren	An architect who designed the new St Paul's Cathedral.
Pudding Lane	A small street in London where Thomas Farriner's bakery was located.
River Thames	A river that runs through the middle of London.
Monument 	A column designed by Christopher Wren and built in 1677 to commemorate the Great Fire of London and celebrate the rebuilding of the city.