

# Materials and History

## Year 1 Summer 2 Knowledge organiser

Key Vocabulary	
<b>object</b>	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all <b>objects</b> .
<b>material</b>	<b>Materials</b> are what an <b>object</b> is made from.
<b>hard</b>	Not easily broken or bent.
<b>soft</b>	If something is <b>soft</b> , it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
<b>stretchy</b>	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
<b>shiny</b>	Reflects light easily.
<b>dull</b>	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or <b>shiny</b> .
<b>rough</b>	If something is <b>rough</b> , it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.



plastic



wood



metal



water



glass

<b>smooth</b>	<b>Smooth objects</b> have no lumps or bumps.
<b>bendy</b>	<b>Bendy</b> things can be <b>bent</b> easily into a curved or folded shape.
<b>not bendy</b>	If something is <b>not bendy</b> , it can't be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
<b>waterproof</b>	If something is <b>waterproof</b> , it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.
<b>not waterproof</b>	<b>Not waterproof materials</b> let water in.
<b>absorbent</b>	If something is <b>absorbent</b> , it soaks water up.
<b>not absorbent</b>	If something is <b>not absorbent</b> , it does not soak up water.
<b>transparent</b>	<b>Transparent objects</b> can be seen through.
<b>opaque</b>	<b>Opaque objects</b> can't be seen through.

Key Events and Facts	
<b>When and where did the fire start?</b>	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's <b>bakery</b> on Pudding Lane.
<b>Why did the fire start?</b>	The fires used for baking were not put out properly.
<b>Why did the fire spread so quickly?</b>	In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.
<b>How did people try to put the fire out?</b>	People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.
<b>How and when was the fire put out?</b>	By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.

Key Vocabulary	
<b>bakery</b>	A place that makes bread, cakes, etc.
<b>St Paul's Cathedral</b>	A very large church in London. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.
<b>diary</b>	A book that people write about their lives in.
<b>firebreak</b>	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.

### Key People









Samuel Pepys



Thomas Farriner



King Charles II

Key Knowledge	
	
leather water bucket	St Paul's Cathedral
	
Tower of London	axe
	
water squirt	fire hook