
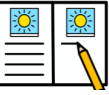
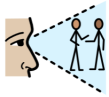




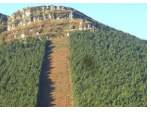




# VOCABULARY



# KEY LEARNING

Bakery	A place where bread or cakes are made and sold	
Diary	A book that people write about their lives in	
Witness	A person who has seen something and can give a description of it	
Source	Something which gives you information about the past	
Embers	Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire	
flammable	Something that burns easily	
Fire hooks	Giant hooks used to pull down houses	
Fire break	When buildings or trees are removed to make a gap so fire can't spread	
landmark	An important human or physical feature	
Fire brigade	The people who put out fires	

## Great Fire of London



### IMPORTANT FIGURES

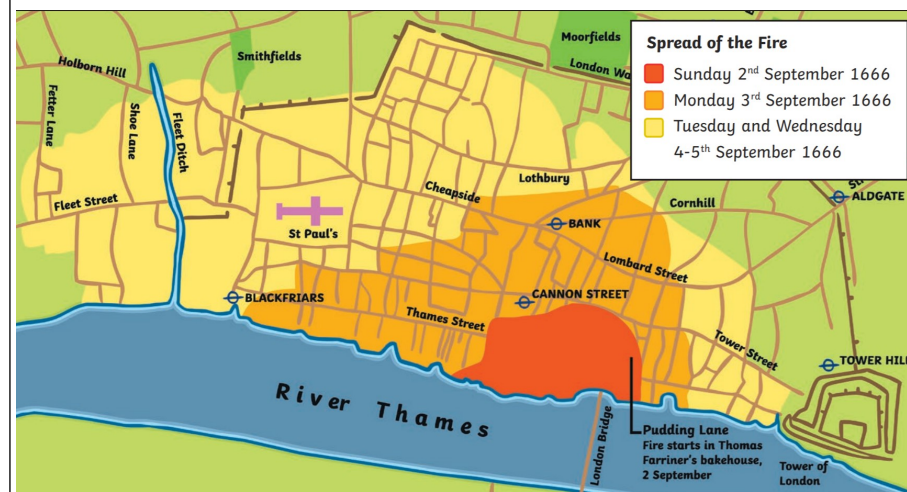
#### Samuel Pepys (1633-1703)

Samuel Pepys wrote a diary which tells us about the Great Fire which he witnessed. He played an important part in helping to fight the fire by warning King Charles II that more needed to be done on the day the fire broke out.



#### King Charles II (1630-1685)

King Charles II ruled from 1660-1685 and was king during the Great Fire. He ordered houses to be pulled down to stop the fire and gave rewards to people who tried to stop the fire. He helped people who were hungry and homeless after the fire was over.



#### When and where did the fire start?

The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in **Thomas Farriner's** bakery on Pudding Lane, in the city of London.

#### Why did the fire start?

The fire used for baking bread were not put out properly and embers .

#### Why did the fire spread so quickly?

1. The buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread.
2. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry.
3. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.

#### How did people try to put the fire out?

People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.

#### How and when was the fire put out?

By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.

**13,000 houses were destroyed** by the fire and 70,000 people were left homeless.

### Timeline

2 <sup>nd</sup> Sept. 1666	4 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1666	5 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 1666	6 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1666	10 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 1666	22 <sup>nd</sup> Jan. 1667	1668	1677
Fire breaks out on Pudding Lane at midnight	St Paul's Cathedral is burnt down	Winds get less strong and fires stops spreading	The last fire is extinguished (put out)	A day of fasting and money collections for those who lost homes	Parliament decide the fire started accidentally	Fire prevention rules agreed by parliament	Monument to the Great Fire complete

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 1 - Kentish Town High Street

### WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 2 — The Foundlings