



Key Knowledge:

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| Overview | The Great Fire of London was a major fire that swept through London from Sunday 2nd September to Thursday 6th September 1666 . |
| When and where did the fire start? | The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane in London . |
| Why did the fire start? | The fires used for baking were not put out properly. It is thought that sparks from the fire landed on the flour in the bakery starting the Great Fire . |
| Why did the fire spread so quickly? | 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 has also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread. The fire destroyed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 132,000 houses • 87 Churches • St. Pauls Cathedral • Lots of government buildings. |
| How did people try to put the fire out? | People used leather buckets and water squirts to try and put the fire out, but these did not work. There was no fire brigade in 1666, so ordinary people who lived in London tried to put the fire out. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to create a fire break and stop the flames . |
| Did many people die? | Records show that only 6 people died in The Great Fire of London . |
| How and when was the fire out? | By Thursday 6 th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames . |
| How do we know about The Great Fire of London? | We know about what happened because people wrote about it in newspapers and letters. Samuel Pepys kept a diary of the events of the fire . Artists who were around at the time painted pictures of the fire as well. |
| What happened after the fire? | After the fire an investigation happened to find out what caused the fire . The city began to be rebuilt; it took around 50 years to rebuild all the buildings lost. A statue called the Monument was built in London where the fire happened as a reminder of the events of the fire . |

Key Vocabulary:

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| London | London is the capital city of England and the UK. |
| The Great Fire of London | a major fire that swept through London in 1666. |
| bakery | a place where bread and cakes are made or sold. |
| Pudding Lane | the lane in London where the Great Fire began. |
| fire | a process in which substances combine to give out bright light, heat & smoke. |
| flames | part of a fire . |
| diary | a book that people write about their lives. |
| fire break | a gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings. |
| St Paul's Cathedral | a very large church in London . A new St. Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire . |
| The Monument | A large statue memorial to the events of the Great Fire . |
| past | gone by in time. |

Significant People:

| Thomas Farriner (1615-1670) | Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) | King Charles II (1630-1685) |
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| <p>There are no portraits of Thomas Farriner so we don't know what he looked like.</p> <p>In 1666, cameras were not yet invented. If somebody wanted a picture of themselves, they had to pay to have a picture painted. This was very expensive, so only wealthy people could afford it.</p> |  |  |
| <p>Thomas Farriner was the owner of the bakery in Pudding Lane where the fire started. He was 'Conduct of the King's Bakehouse.' This meant he baked biscuits for the Navy. Thomas Farriner and his family escaped the fire and after the fire he continued to work as a baker.</p> | <p>Samuel Pepys was a navy officer who was in London during the fire. He kept a diary of his everyday life and wrote about the events of the Great Fire. His diary gives the most complete account of what happened during The Great Fire of London.</p> | <p>Charles II was the King of England during the time of the Great Fire. He has been an unpopular King before the fire as many people thought he was lazy. However, his leadership in stopping the fire and then looking after all the people who had lost their homes helped to make him more popular and respected.</p> |

Timeline of key events:

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

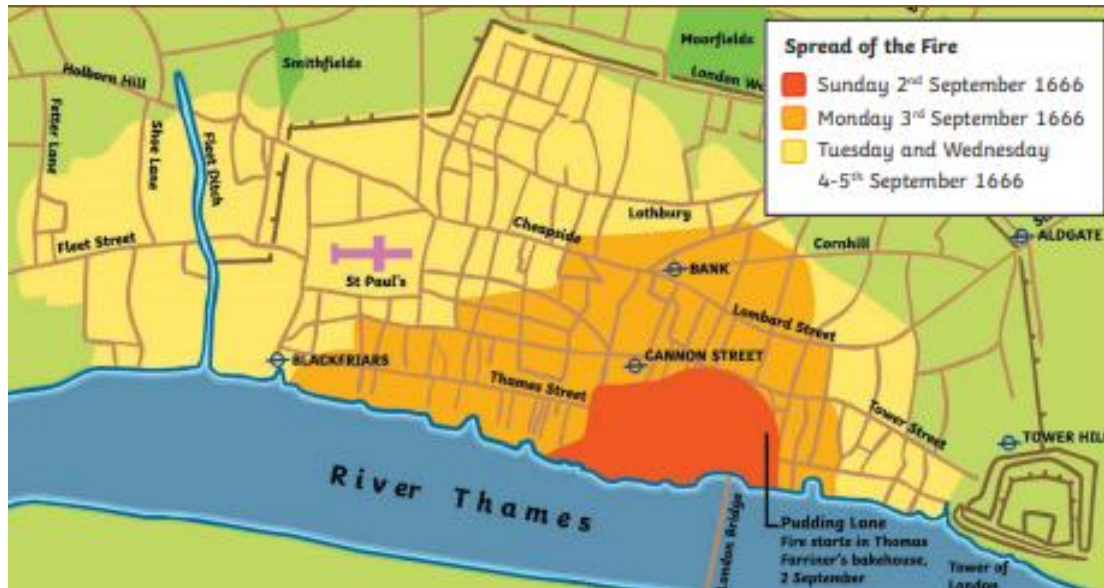
The fire is finally put out.

Thousands of people are left homeless.

Historical Skills and Enquiry:

- Place key events from **The Great Fire of London** on a timeline.
- Explain what caused **The Great Fire of London**.
- Explain what effects **The Great Fire of London** had on history.
- Use words such as before, after, **past**, present, then and now to describe **the Great Fire of London**.

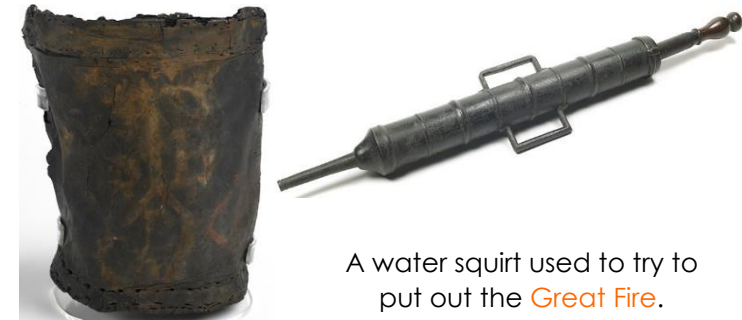
Maps and images.



A painting of **The Great Fire of London**.



The Monument statue in **London**.



A leather bucket used to try to put out the **fire**.

A water squirt used to try to put out the **Great Fire**.



A drawing of houses in **London** in the 1600's.