

# VOCABULARY

- **bakery** A place where bread or cakes are made and sold
- **London** The capital city of England
- **River Thames** Many people got a boat on the River Thames to escape the fire
- **diary** A book that people write about their lives in
- **witness** A person who has seen something and can give a description of it
- **embers** Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire
- **fire-hooks** Giant hooks used to pull down houses
- **fire-break** When buildings are destroyed to make a gap so the fire can't spread
- **flammable** When something burns easily



## Great Fire of London



### IMPORTANT FIGURES

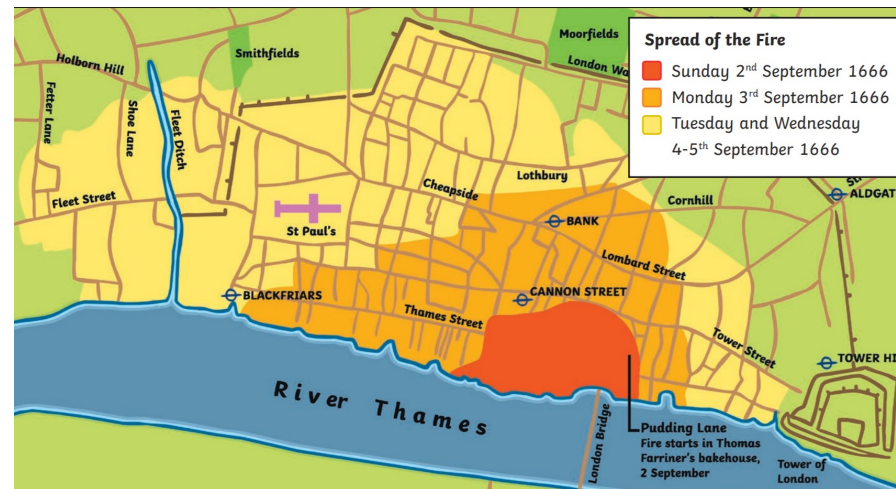
#### Samuel Pepys (1633-1703)

Samuel Pepys is famous for keeping a diary where he wrote a lot about the Great Fire in 1666. He also 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 of London. He helped the fire fighters, gave rewards to people who tried to stop the fire, and helped people who were hungry and homeless after the fire was over.



# KEY LEARNING

### When and where did the fire start?

The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in **Thomas Farriner's** bakery on Pudding Lane.

### Why did the fire start?

The fires used for baking were not put out properly.

### 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 had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. 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. Later in the week, 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.

**13,200 houses were destroyed** by the fire and 70,000 people were left homeless. Many left London to live elsewhere.

### Timeline

2 <sup>nd</sup> Sept. 1666	6 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 1666	10 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 1666	27 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 1666	22 <sup>nd</sup> Jan. 1667	1668	1677	1680
Fire breaks out on Pudding Lane, London at midnight	Last fire extinguished by a team led by Samuel Pepys	A day of fasting and money collections for those who lost homes	Robert Hubert is convicted and hanged for starting the fire	Commons Committee decide the fire started accidentally	Fire prevention regulations approved by parliament	Monument to the Great Fire of London complete	The first fire insurance company is set up

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 1 - Kentish Town High Street

### WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 2 — The Foundlings