



History

The Great Fire of London

Year 2

Autumn

## Key Knowledge

2 <sup>nd</sup> Sept 1666	Fire broke out in a bakery on Pudding Lane
3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept 1666	People start to leave the city, many by boats on the Thames
4 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1666	St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.
5 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1666	The wind dies down and the fire stops spreading.
6 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1666	The fire is finally put out and thousands of people are left homeless.

## Background Information

The Great Fire of London started in the early hours of the morning of 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666, in a baker's shop on pudding Lane. By 5<sup>th</sup> September the fire had destroyed more than 13,000 houses and buildings in the city, including 87 churches and St Paul's Cathedral. The fire spread quickly, destroying most of the buildings in its path. The way houses were built, the lack of an effective and organised firefighting service and the weather in the days before, all played their part in the terrible event.

## Important People

Thomas Ferriner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The baker who owned the bakery on Pudding Lane</li> </ul>
Samuel Pepys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An eyewitness who wrote a recount of the fire in his famous diary</li> </ul>
King Charles II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King of England in 1666</li> <li>He made a decree after the fire, stating that all houses must be built further apart and from stone, not timber</li> </ul>

## Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Bakery	A place here bread or cakes are made and sold
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
River Thames	The river running through London
Diary	A personal record of life's events
Eyewitness	A person who was at an event and describes it to others.
Flammable	Easily set on fire

## Diagrams and Symbols

