



# Year 1 - Great Fire of London

## Key Vocabulary

**Bakery** - a shop where bread and cakes are made

**Eyewitness** - a person who saw an event and can therefore describe it

**Fire hooks** - giant hooks used to pull houses down

**Fire break** - when buildings are destroyed to make a break so the fire can't spread to the next building

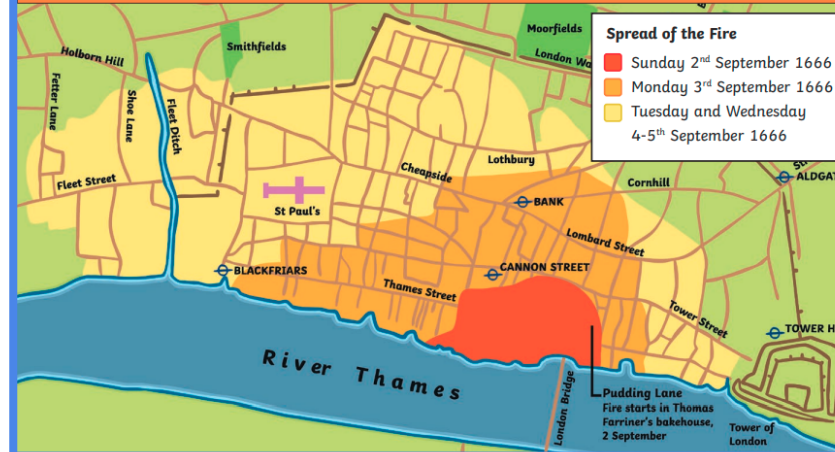
**Flammable** - something that burns easily

**Leather bucket** - leather is a material and was what buckets were made from before plastic was invented

Samuel Pepys lived in London at the time of the Great Fire. He is significant because he wrote a diary. His diary is full of interesting information about London life, his family and the Great Fire of London.



## Key Knowledge



## Key Events and Facts

<b>When and where did the fire start?</b>	The fire started on Sunday 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
<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 6 <sup>th</sup> September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.
<b>What happened after the fire was put out?</b>	King Charles II ordered that buildings should be <b>rebuilt</b> from brick or stone and that streets should be made wider. This was to stop another fire from spreading like the Great Fire of London did.