

The Great Fire of London

Key words		
bakery	Place where bread is baked	
ignite	Set on fire	
extinguish	Put out fire	
ferocious	Fierce, 'The fire was ferocious'	
destroyed	To ruin completely	
materials	Anything used for building or making	
eye-witness	A person who has seen something happen	
timber	Wood used to build houses and buildings	
diary	A book that people write about their lives in	
fire break	A gap that stops fire spreading to nearby buildings.	

Important Places		
Pudding Lane	Where the fire started in the bakery	
St Paul's Cathedral	A large and important church that burned	
River Thames	Where water was taken to extinguish the fire	
London Bridge	The fire burns down buildings on the bridge	
Monument	Build to remember the great fire	

Monday 3rd
September 1666
Fire spreads
quickly. People
leave their homes.

Wednesday 5th
September 1666
The fire is under control.

Sunday 2nd
September 1666
Fire starts in the bakery on pudding lane.

Tuesday 4th
September 1666
St Paul's burns.
Fire breaks made.

Thousands are left homeless and work begins to rebuild London.

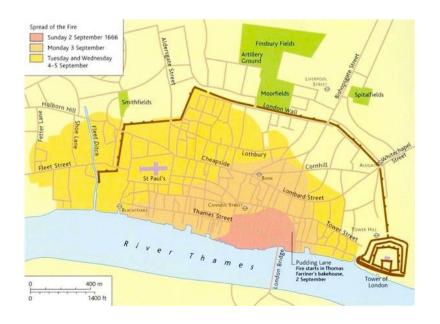
Main People		
Thomas Farriner	The King's baker. The fires started in his	
	bakery	
Samuel Pepys	Kept a diary at the time of the fire	
Thomas	Lord Mayor of London at the time of the fire	
Bludworth		
King Charles II	King at the time of the fire	
Christopher Wren	Architect who designed St Pauls and	
	Monument.	











	Key Questions
When and where did	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on
the fire start?	Pudding Lane.
Why did the fire start?	The fire in the oven was not put out properly and a spark set fire to the wood.
Why did the fire spread	In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very
so quickly?	close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry
	summer, so the buildings were dry and burned quickly. Strong winds were
	blowing, which helped the flames to spread.
How did people try to	People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these
put the fire out?	did not work because the fire was too powerful. Later in the week, King Charles II
	ordered buildings to be pulled down with fire hooks and gunpowder. These were
	called firebreaks and stopped the flames from spreading.
How and when was the	By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were
fire put out?	able to put out the flames and extinguish the fire.