



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

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 Bludworth	Lord Mayor of London at the time of the fire
King Charles II	King at the time of the fire
Christopher Wren	Architect who designed St Pauls and Monument.

leather bucket



water squirt



fire hook



axe



**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.



	Key Questions
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 fire in the oven was not put out properly and a spark set fire to the wood.
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 and burned quickly. 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 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 fire put out?	By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames and extinguish the fire.