

What should I already know?

- That events happened in the past a long time ago.
- That London is the Capital City of England.

Diagrams

A map to show the spread of the Great Fire of London



Spread of the Fire
 Sunday 2nd September 1666
 Monday 3rd September 1666
 Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5th September 1666

What Will I know by the end of this enquiry

- * In 1666, a huge fire that started in a tiny bakery burned down most of London.
- * The fire was so big that it was called the Great Fire of London.
- * The fire lasted four days, and burned down thousands of homes.
- * There are a lot of reasons why the fire was so large, mostly to do with the way houses were built – a lot of them were made from wood, and were very close together.
- * Many people were left homeless after the fire and some never returned to London.
- * Charles II made a law that houses should be built further apart and they must be built using stone.
- * After the fire, an organised Fire Brigade was established.

Important Facts

The fire of London started in a bakery in **Pudding Lane** on **2nd September 1666**.



An ember from one of Thomas' bakery ovens ignited some nearby firewood. The fire quickly spread around the room and to nearby buildings.



One of the ways we know about the fire is because people wrote about it in their own personal diary.



Charles II was the King of England in 1666. After the fire, he made a rule that houses must be built further apart and built from stone not timber.

Important facts:

- ◇ The fire burnt down over 13,000 homes.
- ◇ More than 70,000 people were made homeless.
- ◇ Sir Christopher Wren designed a monument to remember the Great Fire of London.

<p>Sunday 2nd September 1666</p> <p>A fire began at the bakery on Pudding Lane. Most buildings were made of wood and straw so the fire spread quickly.</p>	<p>Monday 3rd September 1666</p> <p>The fire reached London Bridge, burning down about 300 houses on the way.</p>	<p>Monday 3rd September 1666</p> <p>The people of London started to run away from the city. They escaped on boats across the River Thames.</p>
<p>Tuesday 4th September 1666</p> <p>Baynard's Castle caught fire and King Charles himself helped to put it out by throwing water on the flames.</p>	<p>Tuesday 4th September 1666</p> <p>The fierce wind meant that the fire was spreading further. St Paul's Cathedral went up in flames too.</p>	<p>Wednesday 5th September 1666</p> <p>The wind calmed down and the fire was finally put out. Leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts were used.</p>

Vocabulary

Bakery	A place where bread or cakes are made and sold.
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
Pudding Lane	The street where the fire started.
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
Diary	A personal record of life's events.
Eyewitness	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.
St Pauls Cathedral	A Christian building razed to the ground in the fire and re-built using designs by Sir Christopher Wren.

Time Line of The Great Fire of London

Monday 3rd September 1666
The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666
St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Timeline of Events

Sunday 2nd September 1666
The fire starts at 1 a.m. Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his diary.

Wednesday 5th September 1666
The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666
The fire is finally put out. Thousands of people are left homeless.