

The Great Fire Of London

How did the great fire of London impact our lives?



Key Vocabulary	
Eyewitness	A person who has seen something and can describe it.
Diary	A diary that people write about their lives in.
Cathedral	A special and main church for an area.
Bakery	A place that makes bread and cakes.
Water Squirt	A firefighting tool used to spray water at flames.
Fire Hook	A long pole with a metal hook used to pull down buildings.
Flammable	When something burns easily.
Fire Break	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.



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Key End Points



Samuel Pepys lived in London at the time of the fire and wrote about it in his diary. He was an eyewitness.

Paintings and newspapers from the time help us to know about the fire.



The Great Fire Of London took place in London.

The houses in 1666 had wooden frames and thatched roofs and were built close together.



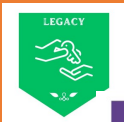
The Fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 at a bakery in Pudding Lane owned by Thomas Farriner.



People escaped the Fire by fleeing outside the city walls, escaping to boats on the River Thames and hiding in stone buildings like churches and the Great fire of London..



The fire spread so quickly because it was hot and had not rained for months. The houses were close together and made of wood so the Fire could spread quickly. The wind helped spread the Fire too.



King Charles II was king in 1666.

After the fire, King Charles said that houses should be made of wood and not stone and built further apart.



St Paul's cathedral was destroyed in the fire.



There was no Fire brigade so ordinary people used water squirts and leather buckets to put out the fire but it did not work.

Fire hooks were used to pull down the buildings and create firebreaks to stop the Fire from spreading.



Here in Pudding Lane

