

Y2 - The Great Fire of London

Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Sunday 2nd September 1666</p> <p>A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path.</p> | <p>Monday 3rd September 1666</p> <p>Fire-fighters try to tackle the fire but it spreads quickly. People carry their possessions to safety using a horse and cart or boats on the River Thames.</p> | <p>Tuesday 4th September 1666</p> <p>Fierce wind meant fire was spreading further. Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading. St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.</p> | <p>Wednesday 5th September 1666</p> <p>The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.</p> | <p>Thursday 6th September 1666</p> <p>The fire is finally under control and put out. People are left homeless.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|--|



| Key People | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <p>Thomas Farriner</p> | <p>An ember from one of Thomas' bakery ovens ignited some nearby firewood. The fire quickly spread around the room and to nearby buildings.</p> |
| <p>Samuel Pepys</p> | <p>Samuel Pepys was an eye witness of the Great Fire of London. He wrote an account of what happened in his own personal diary.</p> |
| <p>King Charles II</p> | <p>Charles II was King of England in 1666. After the fire, he made a decree that houses must be built further apart and must be built from stone not timber.</p> |



Vocabulary

Capital City- From where the government of a country functions.

Scorched- Burned surface, changes in its colour and texture. Dry or shrivel with intense heat.

Great- Considerably above average.

Fire- Bright light, heat, and smoke.

Burning- Very hot, flaming and on fire.

Evidence- Facts or information

Diary- A book in which one keeps a daily record of events and experiences.

Destroyed- End the existence of something by damaging or attacking it.

Flammable- Easily set on fire.

Jetties- Upper floors of buildings that stuck out and overhung the streets. Like closed balconies. Because buildings were so close in London, jetties were extremely close to one another.

Mayor- The elected head of a town.

Monument- A structure, like a building or statue, to remember an event.

Fire breaks- When buildings are destroyed to make a gap so the fire can't spread from building to building.

Fire hooks- Giant hooks used to pull down houses.

River Thames- A river that flows through southern England including London. Connects to the North Sea.

Population- All of the people who inhabit a particular place.