



London's Burning!

What were the causes and effects of The Great Fire of London?

The Great Fire destroyed 400 streets, 87 churches and 13,000 houses. Amazingly, less than 10 people died.

Sunday 2 nd Sept 1666	Monday 3 rd Sept 1666	Tuesday 4 th Sept 1666	Wednesday 5 th Sept	Thursday 6 th Sept
Fire starts in a bakery in Pudding Lane because the fire is not properly put out. Strong winds make the fire burn faster.	The fire spreads quickly, setting light to parts of London Bridge and approaching the Tower of London.	Fire continues to spread, burning down St Paul's Cathedral. People escape the fire on foot, in carts and across the river by boat.	The wind drops and the fire begins to slow down. Gunpowder is used to blow up buildings to create firebreaks.	The fire is finally put out, leaving thousands of Londoners without homes.

Key Vocabulary	
Eye-witness	Somebody who was there when something happened and saw it.
Extinguish	To put out a fire.
Firebreak	A gap between building that should stop a fire spreading.
Cathedral	A large church in a city.
architect	Someone who designs buildings.
Timber	Wood
Pitch	A thick black tar used to make things water proof. It burns easily.

Why did the fire spread so quickly?

- London was very crowded.
- Timber houses covered in pitch.
- Houses were built bigger at the top so roofs touched.
- Lots of animals who ate and slept on straw and hay.
- Hot summer with no rain.
- No Fire brigade.

Famous People

1. **Thomas Farriner: the king's baker who had bakery on Pudding Lane.**
2. **King Charles II: known as the Merry Monarch.**
3. **Samuel Pepys: a member of parliament and worked for the Navy.**
4. **Christopher Wren: an architect who helped redesign London after the fire.**



Old St Paul's'	New St Paul's	Tower of London	The River Thames & London Bridge
Leather bucket	axe	tankard	Fire hook
Tudor Houses	Monument	diary	Gunpowder