

Timeline of events

Sunday 2nd September 1666 A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path.

Monday 3rd September 1666 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.

Tuesday 4th September 1666 Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading. St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.

Wednesday 5th September 1666 The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.

Thursday 6th September 1666 The fire is finally under control and put out. People are left homeless.

Great Fire of London Facts

When and where did the fire start? The fire of London started in a bakery in Pudding Lane on 2nd September 1666

Why did the fire spread? It hadn't rained for months so the city was very dry. In 1666, lots of people had houses made from wood which burns easily. Houses were built too close together and there was no organised fire brigade.

How did they fight the fire? They used leather buckets and squirts filled with water, axes, fire hooks and gun powder to make fire breaks.

How did the fire stop? The fire burned for 4 days. As the wind died down and changed direction the fire became under control and was finally put out.

Year 2 – The Great Fire of London

Vocabulary

1 **Bakery** A place where bread or cakes are made and sold

3 **Eye-witness** A person who has seen something and can give you a description of it

5 **Flammable** When something burns easily

7 **River** A large flow of water along a channel



Significant People

Thomas Farrier

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

Samuel Pepys

One of the ways we know about the fire is because people wrote about it in their own personal diaries. Samuel Pepys was famous for his diary he wrote in the 17th century.

King Charles II

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