




















'Lord! What sad sight it was by moone-light to see, the whole City almost on fire!' Samuel Pepys


The Great Fire of London Year 2 Autumn Term

Celts 500 BC 	Romans AD 43 	Saxons 450 	Vikings 793 	Normans 1066 	The Great Fire of London 1666 	Victorians 1837 	WW II 1939 
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Timeline									
Sunday morning	Sunday morning	Sunday	Sunday evening	Monday morning	Monday	Monday evening	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
The fire starts in a bakery on Pudding Lane	People start to see the fire and try to get away!	Samuel Pepys begins to write about the fire in his diary.	They try to put out the fire. They pull down houses to make a fire break.	People try to leave London. Many go on boats down the River Thames.	Horses and carts are stopped from going too close to the fire.	The fire spreads and gets very close to the Tower of London.	The fire destroys St Paul's Cathedral.	The wind dies down and the fire begins to go out.	The fires out and thousands are left homeless.

Key Vocabulary		
evidence		Pieces of information that we use to find out if facts are correct.
source		Different information that we can use to find out about the past such as letters, diaries, paintings and objects/ artefacts.
timeline		The order in which events happen from the start to the end.
century		One hundred years.
artefact		An object from the past that we can use to find out about how people lived.
chronological order		In time order, starting at the beginning.
diary		Where someone writes about what events have happened as well as their own thoughts. They can tell us about the past.
thatch		The roofs of some Tudor houses were thatched and were made from either straw or reeds.
possessions		The things people own—their belongings.
fire break		When houses were pulled down or blown up to create a gap to stop the fire from spreading.
Plague		A type of disease around during the Tudor period.


Why did the fire spread so quickly?



Houses were made of wood so the fire quickly jumped from house to house.


The weather had been very hot and dry and it was also very windy which helped the fire to spread.

There was no fire service . Ordinary people had to fill buckets from the




How did they put it out?

They used blew up or pulled down houses with big hooks to create a fire break, so the fire couldn't jump from one house to the next. They also used buckets and water squirts to put water onto the fire.




What changed after the fire?

Many thousands of people lost their homes and important buildings like St Paul's Cathedral were destroyed. BUT...the fire helped to get rid of a serious plague (disease) that had killed lots of people.




Important People



Samuel Pepys is famous for writing a diary during the Great Fire. There were no TVs, radios, emails or photos to show us what happened so we know a lots about the event because of what Samuel Pepys wrote down. He famously described how he buried his wine and cheese to keep it safe!



King Charles II was the King during this period. He was very involved in helping to stop the fire spreading and had good ideas such as creating firebreaks. Samuel Pepys wrote that he even saw King Charles himself trying to put out the fire!



Sir Christopher Wren was a famous architect who helped to design and re-build London after the fire. He designed the new St Paul's Cathedral that you can still see in London today as well as 51 other churches. He also designed the Royal Observatory in Greenwich!

 Did you know?
It is thought that only six people died during the fire.

What do you want to learn about The Great Fire of London?

Significant People

Who were the important individuals that lived in this period?

Community

What was life like for people in London in 1666?

Equality & Justice

How was life different for different people? Was it fair? Who was life difficult for?

Environmental Responsibility

How did the fire actually help Londoners in 1666?