



### Key Events and Facts

#### When and where did the fire start?

The Fire started on Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.

#### Why did the fire start?

The fires used for baking were not put out properly.

#### Why did the fire spread so quickly?

In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.

#### How did people try to put the fire out?

People used leather buckets and water squirts to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the weeks, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.


#### How and when was the fire put out?

By Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.


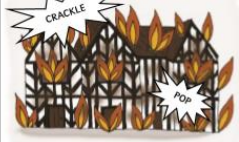




### Key Vocabulary

Bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes, etc.
St Pauls Cathedral	A very large church in London. A new St Pauls Cathedral was built after the fire.
Diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
Firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.
London	The capital city of England.
Monuments	A structure, like a building or statue, to remember an event.
Samuel Pepys	Wrote a diary about the Great Fire of London.

### Key People, Places and Objects

 Samuel Pepys	 Thomas Farriner	 King Charles II
 leather water bucket	 Tower of London	 axe
 St Paul's Cathedral	 water squirt	 fire hook

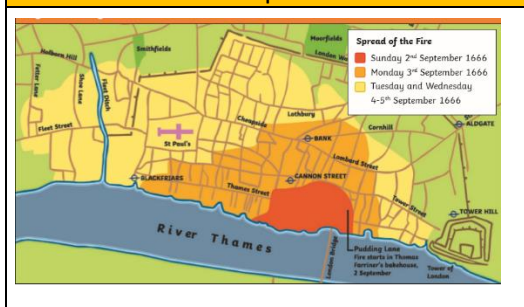
### Sequence of Events

<p>Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666</p>  <p>A fire began at the bakery on Pudding Lane. Most buildings were made of wood and straw so the fire spread quickly.</p>	<p>Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666</p>  <p>The fire reached London Bridge, burning down about 300 houses on the way.</p>	<p>Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666</p>  <p>The people of London started to run away from the city. They escaped on boats across the River Thames.</p>
<p>Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September 1666</p>  <p>Baynard's Castle caught fire and King Charles himself helped to put it out by throwing water on the flames.</p>	<p>Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September 1666</p>  <p>The fierce wind meant that the fire was spreading further. St Paul's Cathedral went up in flames too.</p>	<p>Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> September 1666</p>  <p>The wind calmed down and the fire was finally put out. Leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts were used.</p>

### Some Facts

The fire burnt down over 13,000 homes.  
More than 70,000 people were made homeless.  
Sir Christopher Wren designed a monument to remember the Great Fire of London.  
When houses were rebuilt, they were made from bricks instead of wood.

### The spread



### Timeline

<p><b>Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1666</b> The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.</p>	<p><b>Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September 1666</b> <b>St Paul's Cathedral</b> is destroyed by the fire.</p>	<p><b>Timeline of Events</b></p>
<p><b>Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666</b> The fire starts at 1 a.m. Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his <b>diary</b>.</p>	<p><b>Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> September 1666</b> The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.</p>	
<p><b>Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> September 1666</b> The fire is finally put out. Thousands of people are left homeless.</p>		