

Year 2: The Great Fire of London

Key Vocabulary

artefact	An object made by humans from the past
daub	A material used to cover walls
fire hook	A hook used to pull down burning buildings
flammable	Catches fire easily
ignite	When something starts burning
manure	Animal waste
squirt	A squirt was filled with water and used to put out fires.
wattle	Woven sticks used to fill in the gaps on the wooden frame of buildings.

What happened?

Monday 3rd September 1666 - The fire gets close to the Tower of London

Wednesday 5th September 1666 - The fire spreads more slowly as the wind dies

Sunday 2nd September 1666 - The fire starts

Tuesday 4th September 1666 - St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed

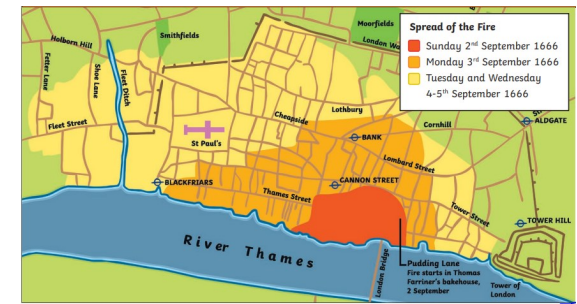
Thursday 6th September 1666 - The fire is finally out

How do we know about the fire?

We can find out about the past by:
looking at and reading non-fiction books
searching the internet
visiting museums looking at paintings from the time
looking at objects from the past (artefacts)



Samuel Pepys



Samuel Pepys wrote a diary from 1660 to 1669 which tells us a lot about the fire of London.

Who were the significant people?

These people were around at the time of the Great Fire of London, and they all played an important part in it. You will find out more about them in your lessons.

- **Thomas Farriner**, a baker. The fire started in his bakery on Pudding Lane.
- The **Lord Mayor** of London decided how the fire should be put out.
- **Samuel Pepys** wrote about the events of the Great Fire of London in his diary.
- **King Charles II** was the monarch at the time of the Great Fire. He made important decisions about how to stop the fire from spreading and how the city should be rebuilt afterwards.
- **Christopher Wren** was an architect involved in the planning, designing and building the new city after the fire.

What was it like in London in the 1600s?



A painting of London showing what it looked like before the fire.



People travelled by horse and carriage



You were put in the stocks as punishment.



King Charles II was monarch at the time. He ordered the houses to be pulled down.