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What I should already know:

Knowledge of the work of significant people from the past Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell. Year 1-Helping others. They will be able to build on their knowledge of 'The past'

Key Knowledge and skills

Know when and where the fire started.

Know why the fire spread quickly e.g thatched roof and wooden/straw buildings. They were also close together. Understand that the weather played a part too.

Know how the fire was put out. Explain what impact King Charles decision had on the prevention of the fire spreading.

Explain when and how the fire was finally stopped.

Know why is Samuel Pepys is an important person in history e.g His eyewitness account is the source of our knowledge about the Great Fire and other key events in English history such as the Plague and King Charles II coronation.

Explain what happened after the fire and the measures that were put in place e.g homeless so they moved away. Some people slept in tents around the Tower of London. Sir Christopher Wren was given the job of redesigning London, including a new St. Paul's Cathedral.

Consider what impact this had on today's society e.g an organised fire brigade was established and water engines were designed that gave a continuous stream of water when pumped.



Timeline of Events

2nd September 1666	1am – Fire begins. 3am – The Lord Mayor checks the fire but goes back to bed. 7am – The fire has spread. 11am – The mayor told to pull houses down after the King is told of the fire by Samuel Pepys.
3rd September 1666	The firemen try to put the fire out by using leather buckets of water and then pulling down houses with fire hooks. They hope this will make a fire break but the fire keeps on spreading. Midday – The fire can be seen from Oxford (60 miles away).
4th September 1666	The fire reaches its peak. The fire spreads from the temple in the west to the Tower of London in the east (where gunpowder is used to blow up houses in order to stop the fire reaching the tower). St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed. 11pm – The wind begins to die down.
5th September 1666:	Wind changes direction and the fire is blown towards the River Thames. Most of the fires are put out.
6th September 1666	The Fire of London finally stops but many people are left homeless.

Vocabulary

Pudding Lane	The street where the fire started.
Tower of London	Where King Charles II lived in 1666. Was not damaged by the fire because the fire was stopped before it reached the place.
River	The river that runs through London where many people escaped to.
Bakery	A shop where bread and cakes are made.
Eyewitness	A person who saw an event and can therefore describe it.
Fire hooks	Giant hooks used to pull houses down.
Fire break	When buildings are destroyed to make a break so the fire can't spread to the next building.
Flammable	Something that burns easily.
Leather bucket	Leather is a material and was what buckets were made from before plastic was invented.
Past	Something that has already happened.
Thatched roof	A roof made of dry vegetation such as straw and reeds.
Samuel Pepys	Wrote a diary which is how we know so much about the fire.
King Charles II	King of England, Ireland and Scotland from 1660 to 1685.
Thomas Bludworth	The Lord Mayor of London.

Key Questions

Why did the fire start? Where did the fire start? Why did the fire spread so quickly? How did the fire change the way houses were built? Why is Samuel Pepys diary an important historical source?

