

The Great Fire of London Year 1 Spring 2

National Curriculum subject content: Significant historical events and significant individual – Samuel Pepys

Key skills covered: Chronology, characteristic features, continuity and change, cause and consequence, historical interpretation and historical enquiry

Key Vocabulary:

Bakery – a shop where bread and cakes are made.
Oven – a place where food is cooked. Today we use gas or electricity to heat ovens but in 1666 they burnt wood to heat the oven.
Leather bucket – leather is a material and was what buckets were made from before plastic was invented.
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 – when something burns easily.
King Charles II – the king of England in 1666.
Samuel Pepys – a famous man who wrote a diary about the fire.
Eyewitness – a person who saw an event and can therefore describe it.
St Paul's Cathedral – a famous Christian church which burnt down during the fire. It was rebuilt and still exists today.
Tower of London – where the king lived in 1666. It did not catch fire because the fire was stopped just before it reached the place.

Important places:

London
 Pudding Lane
 St Paul's Cathedral
 River Thames
 Tower of London



Samuel Pepys



King Charles II

Why did he stop writing his diary?

Elizabeth Peacock sent a petition to the Lord Mayor of London asking for money as her husband and eldest son had died in the fire. She had five children to look after. She was given ten pounds from the fire relief fund to continue building a new home.

<p>2nd September 1666 1:30am: a fire starts in Thomas Farrinor's bakery in Pudding Lane. The fire probably came from the over.</p>	<p>2nd September 1666 7am: Samuel Pepys wakes up and finds out that the fire had already burnt down 300 houses.</p>	<p>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 spreading.</p>	<p>4th September 1666 St Paul's Cathedral burns down.</p>	<p>6th September 1666 The Great Fire of London finally stops but many people are left homeless.</p>
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