

Why should The Great Fire of London never be forgotten?

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
destroy	To put an end to something.
St. Paul's Cathedral	A very large, important church in London. A new St Paul's 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.
bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes etc.
Pudding Lane	Pudding Lane is a small street in London widely known as the location of Thomas Farriner's bakery where the Great Fire of London started in 1666.
Thomas Farriner	Thomas Farriner was a baker in 17th century London. His bakery in Pudding Lane was the source point for the Great Fire of London.
King Charles II	King Charles II was King at the time of The Great Fire of London.
Samuel Pepys	Pepys was a key person in the fire of 1666. Seeing that the wind was driving the fire westward, he ordered the boat to go to Whitehall, and became the first person to inform the King of the fire. The King told him to go to the Lord Mayor, and tell him to start pulling houses down.



Sticky Knowledge about The Great Fire of London

- The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
- The fires used for baking were not put out properly.
- In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the 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.
- People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.
- By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.
- In 1666, people didn't know nearly as much about stopping fires as we do today.

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