

Vocabulary

1	bakery	a shop where bread and cakes are made
2	oven	a place where food is cooked. Today we use gas or electricity, but in 1666 they burnt wood
3	flammable	when something burns easily
4	eyewitness	a person who saw what happened
5	fire hooks	giant hooks used to pull houses down
6	destroyed	something that is ruined and no longer exists
7	fire breaks	when buildings are destroyed on purpose to make a gap in the fire, so the fire can't spread to the next building
8	carts	a wooden carriage that people sat on pulled along by a horse
9	leather buckets	leather is a material that buckets were made from before plastic was invented
10	cathedral	a very large and important church
11	thatched roof	a dry roof built with straw
12	monument	a statue of historical importance



London being destroyed by the fire.



Samuel Pepys, who worked for the Navy, witnessed the fire.

Key facts:

- Houses in London were mainly built from wood and straw, which are flammable.
- The houses were very close together so the fire easily spread.
- London is the capital city of England.
- St. Paul's Cathedral was burnt down in the fire but has been rebuilt and still exists today.
- King Charles II lived in the Tower of London which survived the fire.
- Christopher Wren was the man who designed new buildings and a monument of the fire.

Timeline

Sunday 2 nd September 1666 1:30am	A fire started in Thomas Faryner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
Sunday 2 nd September 1666 7:00am	Samuel Pepys woke up and found out the fire had burnt down 300 houses.
Monday 3 rd September 1666	People tried to put out the fire using leather buckets of water and then by pulling down houses with fire hooks. Carts were banned from going near the fire.
Tuesday 4 th September 1666	St Paul's Cathedral burnt down.
Wednesday 5 th September 1666	The fire started to burn more slowly as the wind died down.
Thursday 6 th September 1666	The fire of London finally stopped but many people were homeless because their houses had burnt down.