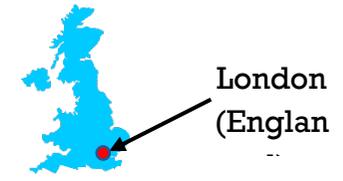




The Great Fire of London



London
(England)

2 nd Sept. 1666	4 th Sept. 1666	5 th Sept 1666	6 th Sept. 1666	1668	1677	
2nd September 1666 – 1.30am: A fire starts in Thomas Farriner’s bakery on Pudding Lane in the middle of the night. The fire probably came from the oven.	St Pauls Cathedral is destroyed by fire.	The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly	The last fire is extinguished but thousands are left homeless.	Fire prevention regulations approved by parliament	Monument to the Great Fire of London complete	

Key Vocabulary

Carters	people who drove carts and charged lots of money during the fire to help people escape
Embers	fragments of burning material left as a fire dies
Eyewitness	a person who saw an event and can therefore describe it
Fire break	When buildings are destroyed to make a break so the fire can't spread to the next building.
fire hook 	a large rod with a hooked end used to pull down damaged houses or to remove houses to try and stop the fire spreading
fire squirt 	a pump used to suck up water and then squirt it at the fire



Famous Figures

Samuel Pepys (1633-1703)
Samuel Pepys is famous for keeping a diary for most of the 1660s, so he wrote a lot about the Great Fire in 1666. He also played an important part in helping to fight the fire by warning King Charles II that more needed to be done on the day the fire broke out (the King himself, and the Duke of York, took charge).

King Charles II (1630-1685)
King Charles II ruled from 1660-1685 and was king during the Great Fire of London. He helped the fire fighters, gave rewards to people who tried to stop the fire, and helped people who were hungry and homeless after the fire was over.

The first proper London Fire Brigade was created in 1866, 200 years after the Great Fire.