


Key Vocabulary	
bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes, etc.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large 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.

Significant Person from the Past	Why is he remembered?
<p>Samuel Pepys, was an English administrator at the Admiralty and Member of Parliament. He is famous for his diary.</p> 	<p>He lived over 300 years ago and wrote about two of the most important events in English history. Samuel Pepys survived the Great Plague of 1665. He also saw the Great Fire of London in 1666. It destroyed 13,000 houses. We know lots about these two events from his diary.</p>

Monday 3rd September 1666
The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666
St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Timeline of Events

Sunday 2nd September 1666
The fire starts at 1 a.m.
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

Wednesday 5th September 1666
The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.


Thursday 6th September 1666
The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.

Key Events and Facts	
When and where did the fire start?	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
Why did the fire start?	The fires used for baking were not put out properly.
Why did the fire spread so quickly?	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.
How did people try to put the fire out?	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.
How and when was the fire put out?	By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.


Key Knowledge

Spread of the Fire


- Sunday 2nd September 1666
- Monday 3rd September 1666
- Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5th September 1666




leather water bucket




St Paul's Cathedral




Tower of London



axe



water squirt



fire hook