

What was the Great Fire of London?



f the first Black firefighters in Britain, helping to put out fires and keep people

Key Historical skills



Similarity and difference



Cause and consequence Significance



Timeline

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

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

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

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

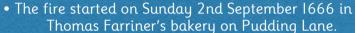
The fire is finally put out. Thousands

of people are left homeless.

Thursday 6th

September 1666

Key Facts



- It is believed the fire started from a spark from his oven.
- In 1666, the buildings in London were made from flammable materials and were very close together.
- · Community tried to put the fire out but were unsuccessful.
- King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.
- The Great Fire caused a lot of damage and destroyed houses, buildings and churches.

	Key vocabulary
St Paul's cathedral	A Christian building razed to the ground in the fire and rebuilt using designs by Sir Christopher Wren.
eye witness	A person who has seen something happen with his or her own eyes.
fire break	A barrier of clear or plowed land.
fire hook	A. stout pole having a hooked metal head and used especially in firefighting for tearing down walls or ceilings.
flammable	Capable of being easily set on fire.
London	The capital city of England.
embers	A glowing piece of coal or wood in the ashes from the fire.
thatched roof	Roof made of dry vegetation such as straw.

Historical Concepts - Our Learning Journey

Reception Society - Memory box

Year 1/2 Society - Seaside, Toys, Great Fire of London

Year 3/4 Society - Stone-age to Iron age, Romans, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, Vikings

Year 5/6 Society - Islam, Mayans, Benin, Victorian

