



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School - Oak Class

Great Fire of London

Gospel Value: Courage

What I should know: To give my attention to what others say and respond appropriately to questions and discussions about significant events in mine and others lives. Use everyday language related to time. I can express myself using past, present, and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future. I can develop my own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events. I can order and sequence familiar events. I remember and talk about significant events in my own experience. Look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change over the year and know some of the things that make me unique and can talk about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family.

Timeline

2 September 1666 A fire broke out in a bakery on Pudding Lane in London a little after midnight, and eventually spread across most of the city

6 September 1666 The very last fire was extinguished early in the morning by a crew led by Samuel Pepys

27 October 1666 Robert Hubert was hanged at Tyburn for starting the fire – he confessed that he did this, but it later turned out that he was innocent and that the fire was an accident

1677 The monument to the Great Fire of London was finished

Key Knowledge

- The fire started in Pudding Lane at the bakery of Thomas Farriner on 2nd September 1666. The fire spread quickly.
- Many famous buildings were burnt down, including St Paul's Cathedral.
- Samuel Pepys wrote about the fire in his diary.
- The way the houses were built meant that the fire could spread quickly between homes.
- In 1666 the firefighting equipment was not very good and there was no established fire brigade.
- After the fire there were new regulations brought in for new homes to be built in London.

Key Vocabulary

Samuel Pepys – wrote a diary about the fire

London – capital city of England

River Thames – major river in London

Tudor houses – style of houses built during the Tudor reign

Fire hook – hook used to pull down houses

Jetty – top floor of Tudor houses which stuck out

King Charles II – King of England

Water Squirter – tool to squirt water onto the fire manually

Flammable – catch fire easily

Cause – reason something happens

Consequence – a result of something that has happened.