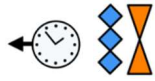


Year 2 Unit 1- History- The Great Fire of London

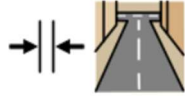
Lesson 1: What was London like in 1666?



London was very different in 1666.



Most buildings were made from **wood**.



The streets were very **narrow**.



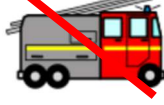
There was **no electricity**.



There were **no phones**.



There were **no computers or internet**.



London did not have a **fire brigade**.

Lesson 2: What were the main events of the Great Fire of London?



The fire started on Sunday 2 September 1666 at a bakery in Pudding Lane.



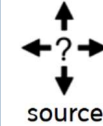
Strong winds kept the fire spreading and it was difficult to put it out.



The fire was put out on Thursday 6 September 1666 after 5 long days.

<p>Sunday 2nd September 1666 At around 1 a.m., a spark in an oven started a fire in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.</p>	<p>Sunday 2nd September 1666 The wind made the fire spread quickly. The mayor tried to stop the fire spreading by telling people to pull down houses but it still spread.</p>	<p>Monday 3rd September 1666 The fire kept blazing. News spread and people tried to escape.</p>
<p>Tuesday 4th September 1666 By Tuesday, half of London was on fire. People had been trying to put the fire out with buckets of water, but strong winds kept the flames spreading.</p>	<p>Wednesday 5th September 1666 On Wednesday, the wind died down. This meant that the fire lost strength. Most of the fire was put out.</p>	<p>Thursday 6th September 1666 The last of the flames were eventually put out on Thursday. Many houses, churches and important buildings had been destroyed.</p>

Lesson 3: How do we know so much about the Great Fire of London?



A source is something that tells us about history.



diary

Samuel Pepys

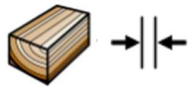
Samuel Pepys wrote about the Great Fire of London in his diary.

His diary is a source because it tells us what life was like in London in the 1660s.

He kept his diary safe from the fire by burying it with his cheese and wine.

Lesson 4: Why did the fire spread so quickly?

There are loads of reasons why the fire spread so quickly.



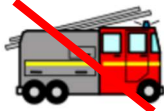
Houses were **close together** and were mostly made of **wood**.



There had been a **dry** summer.



The **wind** spread the flames.



There was **no fire brigade**.

Lesson 5: What damage did the fire cause?



damage

To **damage** something means to break or ruin it.



Most buildings in the centre of London were destroyed by the fire.



Many Londoners lost their homes.

The most famous building to be destroyed in the fire was St Paul's Cathedral.

We do not know how many people died in the fire.

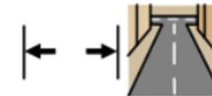
Lesson 6: How did London change after the fire?



rebuild

To **rebuild** is to build something again after it has been destroyed.

London was rebuilt with improvements such as:



Streets were wider.



Houses had to be built from brick or stone.



Sir Christopher Wren designed the new St Paul's Cathedral and The Monument.