

A City Scorched!

Key Vocabulary

Great Fire of London	One of the most well – known and devastating disasters in London’s history. In 1666, a great fire swept through London destroying 13, 200 houses.
Bakery	A place where baked goods such as bread or cakes are sold. It is thought the fire started in a London bakery.
Pudding Lane	Located in Central London. Thomas Farriner’s bakery was on this street.
Thomas Farriner	A British baker and church warden. It is thought Thomas forgot to pat down the flames from the bakery oven. Many believe this started the fire which then turned the city to ash.
Fire hook	A pole with a hooked metal head. It was used in 1666 to tear down walls, ceilings and even the roof of a house.



What evidence do we have of the Great Fire of London?

From scorched pigeons falling from the skies to melted glass, Samuel Pepys recorded great detail in his own personal diary which he later sent away to be hidden for safety. It is with thanks to this historical text that we can find out so much about the fire in 1666.

Did you know Samuel Pepys famously buried a round of parmesan cheese in his garden?

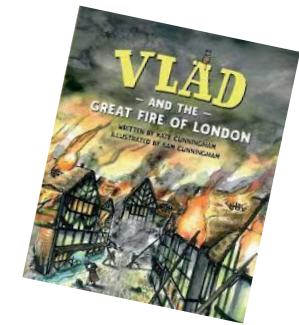
Why did London Burn?

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How was the fire brought under control?



The Mayor of London was ordered to use fire hooks by King Charles II to pull down the houses. The local people helped as the fire brigade, at the time, was very small.



Who was Samuel Pepys?



- An English diarist and naval administrator.
- Advised King Charles II to begin pulling down houses to stop the spread of the flames.
- Buried cheese in his garden during the great fire.

How was London rebuilt?



After St Paul's Cathedral was badly damaged in the fire, a new and mature building was designed and built under the supervision of Sir Christopher Wren.