

The Great Fire of London

Key vocabulary

London	London is the capital and largest city of both England and the United Kingdom. The River Thames runs through London.
fire	Created when something is burning. It produces flames, heat, light, and smoke.
bakery	A place making, baking and selling bread, pastries, cakes etc.
monument	A monument is a structure created to remember and person, place or event.
spark	A small part of the fire that is thrown out.
St Paul's Cathedral	An Anglican cathedral, the seat of the Bishop of London and the mother church of the Diocese of London.
destroyed	When something comes to an end because of damage.
fire hooks	A pole with a hooked metal head, used to pull down roof tiles or even buildings to prevent the spread of fire.
bucket	A container with an open top and a handle, often used for carrying liquids
water squirts	Hand-held water squirts were developed that allowed the fire-fighter to aim the jet of water at the fire



Facts



The fire began in a bakery.

Houses were made of wood and straw, and built close together, so the fire spread quickly.

Most of London was destroyed and because the fire was so big, it is called the Great Fire of London.

To fight fires during this time, people would have used leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts.

St Paul's Cathedral was the most famous building destroyed by the fire. The Tower of London was not destroyed.



Key information

2.9.1666	Just after midnight a fire broke out in a bakery on Pudding Lane near London Bridge in London.
6.9.1666	The fire was finally put out but it had spread across most of London.
25.9.1666	A commons committee is set up to find out what caused the fire.
10.10.1666	A day of fasting was held to remember the fire and raise money for the poor.
1668	New fire prevention regulations for London were approved by Parliament.
1680	The monument to remember the Great Fire of London was finished. It took 6 years to make.

