



# The Great Fire of London



43-410	410-1066	1066-1075	1154-1485	1485-1603	1603-1714	1714-1837	1837-1914	1914-1945	1945 to present
The Romans	The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings	The Normans	The Middle Ages	The Tudors	The Stuarts	The Georgians	The Victorians and Edwardians	World Wars	Modern Britain

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

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

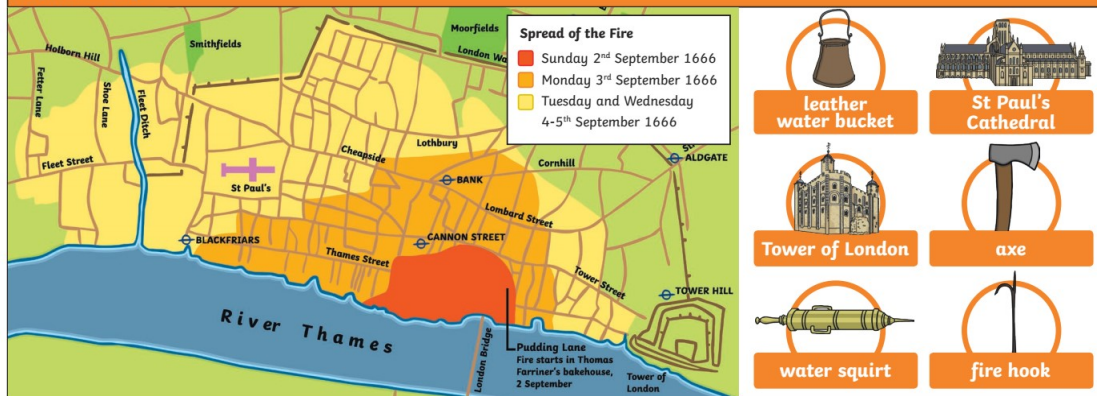
### Timeline of Events

**Sunday 2nd September 1666**  
The fire starts at 1 a.m.  
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

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

**Thursday 6th September 1666**  
The fire is finally put out.  
Thousands of people are left homeless.

### Key Knowledge



### Key People



**Thomas Farriner**

An ember from one of Thomas' bakery ovens ignited some nearby firewood. The fire quickly spread around the room and to nearby buildings.



**Samuel Pepys**

One of the ways we know about the fire is because people wrote about it in their own personal diary.



**King Charles II**

Charles II was the King of England in 1666. After the fire, he made a decree that houses must be built further apart and built from stone not timber.

Where and when did the fire start?	The fire started in a Bakery in Pudding Lane on 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 1666
Why did the fire spread?	No rain for months, houses made from wood which burns easily, no fire brigade, strong winds.
How did they fight the fire?	They used leather buckets and squirts filled with water from the Thames, axes, fire-hooks and gunpowder to make fire breaks.
How did the fire stop?	The fire burned for 4 days. As the wind dies down and changed direction the fire became under control.
How many people died?	6
What happened after the fire?	13,200 houses were destroyed and 70,00 people were left homeless. London had to be rebuilt.

