

The Great Fire of London KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Places and Vocabulary

Bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes, etc.
Diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.
Firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.
River Thames	The Thames is the longest river in England, spanning 215 miles from Gloucestershire through London.
Eye-witness	A person who has seen something and can give a description of it
Embers	Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire
Fire-hooks	Giant hooks used to pull down houses
Flammable	When something burns easily
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom
Leather bucket	Leather is the material that buckets were made from before plastic was invented.



Key People

- Thomas Farriner
- Samuel Pepys
- King Charles II
- Christopher Wren

Timeline

Sticky Knowledge about the Great Fire of London

- An ember from one of Thomas Farriner's bakery ovens ignited some nearby firewood. The fire quickly spread around the room and to nearby buildings
- Samuel Pepys wrote about the fire in his own personal diary.
- 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.
- The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
- The fire lasted four days, and burned down thousands of homes.
- People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.
- Thursday 6th September 1666 The fire is finally put out. Thousands of people are left homeless.

Sunday 2nd September 1666- A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path.

Monday 3rd September 1666 Fire-fighters try to tackle the fire but it spreads quickly. People carry their possessions to safety using a horse and cart or boats on the River Thames.

Tuesday 4th September 1666 Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading. St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.

Wednesday 5th September 1666 The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.

Thursday 6th September 1666 The fire is finally under control and put out. People are left homeless.