

An illustration depicting the Great Fire of London in 1666. The scene shows a city street with several buildings on fire. Thick, dark smoke billows from the burning structures, filling the sky. The fire is intense, with bright orange and yellow flames visible. The style is a classic, somewhat stylized illustration. A large yellow rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the title text.

Week 5 History: The Great Fire of London 1666

The background of the slide is a stylized illustration of a city during a fire. On the left, a building with a gabled roof is engulfed in flames. In the center, a street scene shows a building with a grid-patterned window and a street lamp. On the right, another building is on fire, with a large fire burning in a doorway. The sky is filled with dark, billowing smoke. The entire scene is rendered in a warm, orange and yellow color palette.

Task 1: Can you put the events of the Great Fire in Chronological order.

What does chronological mean?

Read the information pages on the next slides to help.

The Great Fire of London

In 1666, London was very different to how it is now. The buildings were made of wood and were packed tightly together. It had been a long, hot summer and the wooden buildings were very dry.



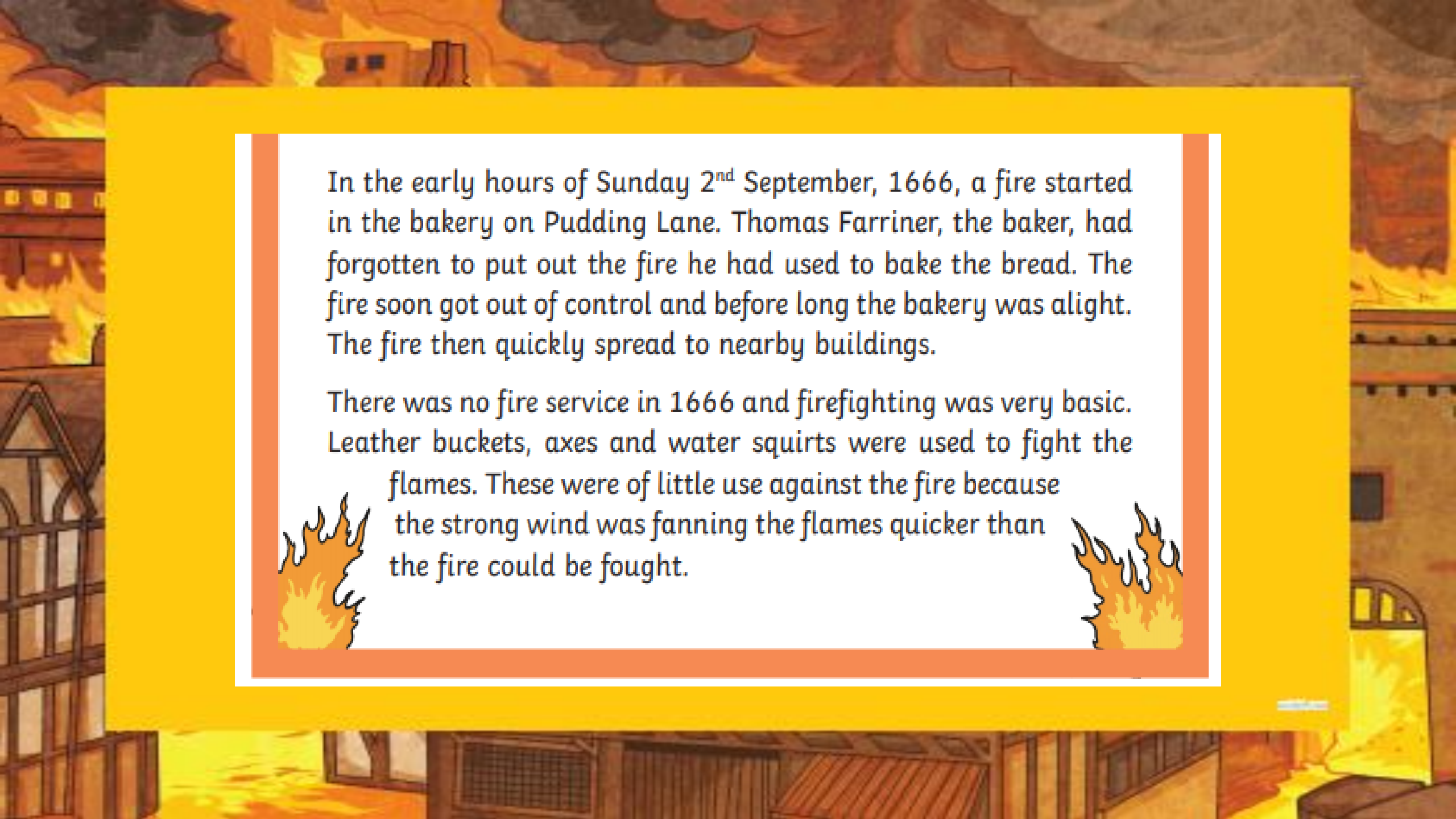
Did You Know...?

After the the Great Fire of London, many different insurance companies, volunteer groups and parish authorities set up their own firefighting services to protect buildings during fires.



The buildings had firemarks, these were used to identify which buildings were covered by each company. If there was a fire, several fire brigades would attend. But they would only fight the fire if their company insured it!

Eventually, in 1866, these brigades merged and became the first fire service.

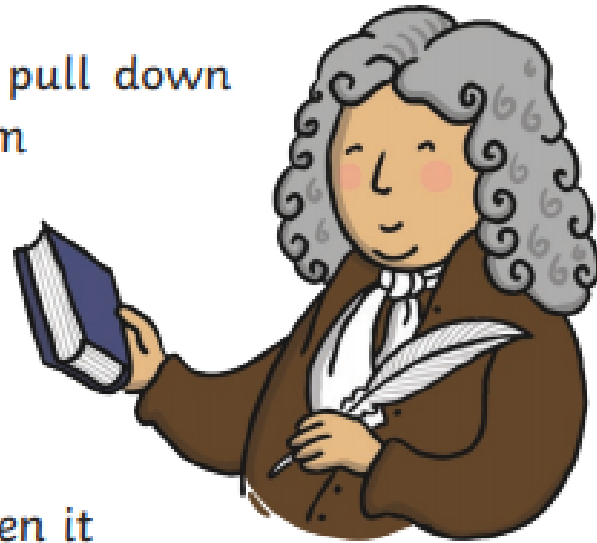
The background of the slide is a colorful illustration of a town engulfed in flames. Buildings are shown with thick black smoke billowing from their windows and roofs. The sky is filled with orange and yellow fire, and the overall scene conveys a sense of a major disaster.

In the early hours of Sunday 2nd September, 1666, a fire started in the bakery on Pudding Lane. Thomas Farriner, the baker, had forgotten to put out the fire he had used to bake the bread. The fire soon got out of control and before long the bakery was alight. The fire then quickly spread to nearby buildings.

There was no fire service in 1666 and firefighting was very basic. Leather buckets, axes and water squirts were used to fight the flames. These were of little use against the fire because the strong wind was fanning the flames quicker than the fire could be fought.



On Sunday evening, people started to pull down buildings to try and stop the fire from spreading. On Monday, the fire was still raging throughout the city. People began to panic and to move their families and belongings to safety using boats on the river. The inferno continued through Tuesday, when it destroyed St Paul's Cathedral.

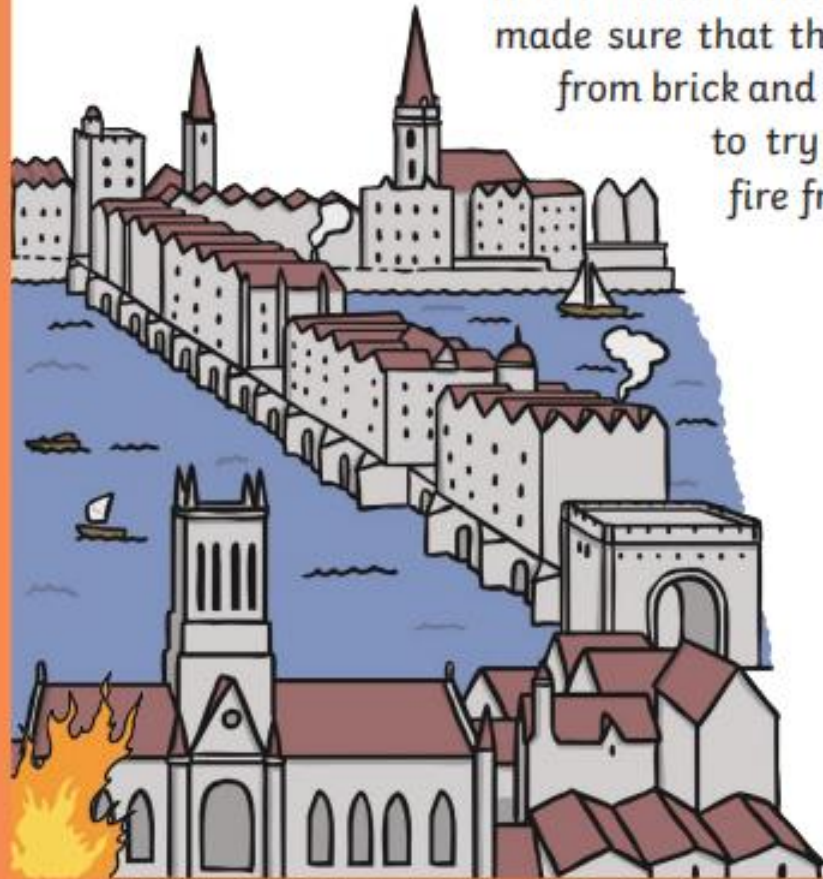


On Wednesday, the wind began to die down. The flames spread less quickly and people were able to fight the fire with more success. It was Thursday before the fire was successfully stopped. The fire had been a disaster. Six people died and thousands of people were made homeless.

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When London was rebuilt, the planners made sure that the buildings were made from brick and were built further apart to try to prevent any future fire from spreading so far.



What happened on each day of the Great Fire of London?

Sunday 2nd September	Monday 3rd September	Tuesday 4th September	Wednesday 5th September	Thursday 6th September

The background of the slide is a colorful illustration of a medieval town engulfed in flames. The sky is filled with thick, dark smoke, and bright orange and yellow fire is visible in several places, including a large fire in the foreground on the right and smaller fires in the distance. The buildings are made of stone and wood, with some windows and doors visible. The overall scene is one of a major fire in a historical setting.

Lesson 2- Why did the fire spread so quickly?

Use the previous lesson's reading or this Newsround clip might give you some ideas:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/37222884>

Write an explanation answering the question.

Lesson 3: Weekly Challenge: Who is Samuel Pepys?

Use information from our story, the reading earlier in the week, and this video will also help with this week's *Weekly Challenge*.

Magic Grandad Visits Samuel Pepys:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VarSSAwimU>

Plus your own research to create an information page about Samuel Pepys.

What did Samuel Pepys bury in his garden to protect from the fire?

Here is a simple format that you could create or design your own information page.

Samuel Pepys



Date of birth: _____



Date of death: _____

_____ is significant because _____



A picture of Samuel Pepys.



Interesting Fact