

# Great Fire of London

## Sticky Vocabulary

**Bakery:** a shop where bread and cakes are made

**Oven:** a place where food is cooked. Today we use gas or electricity to heat ovens but in 1666 they burnt wood to heat the oven.

**Leather bucket:** Leather is a material and was what buckets were made from before plastic was invented.

**Fire hooks:** Giant hooks used to pull houses down.

**Fire break:** When buildings are destroyed to make a break so the fire can't spread to the next building.

**Flammable:** when something burns easily.

**King Charles II:** the King of England in 1666.

**Samuel Pepys:** a famous man who wrote a diary about the fire.

**Eyewitness:** a person who saw an event and can therefore describe it.

**St Paul's Cathedral:** A famous Christian church which burnt down during the fire. It was rebuilt and still exists today.

**Tower of London:** Where the King lived in 1666. It did not catch fire because the fire was stopped just before it reached the place.

## Sticky Vocabulary

### Important Places

London

Pudding Lane

St. Paul's Cathedral

River Thames

Tower of London

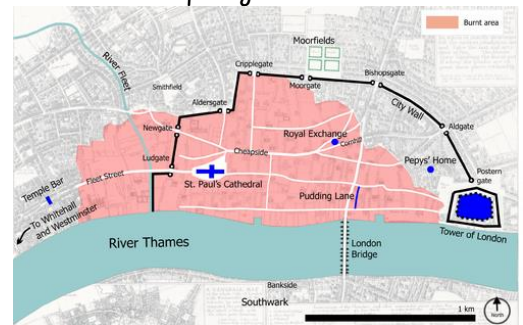
### Important People

Samuel Pepys

King Charles II



Map of London



Tudor Houses



<p><u>2nd September 1666</u></p> <p>1:30am: a fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. The fire probably came from the oven.</p>	<p><u>2nd September 1666</u></p> <p>7am: Samuel Pepys wakes up and finds out that the fire had already burnt down 300 houses!</p>	<p><u>3rd September 1666</u></p> <p>The firemen try to put the fire out by using leather buckets of water and then pulling down houses with fire hooks. They hope this will make a fire break but the fire keeps on spreading.</p>	<p><u>4th September 1666</u></p> <p>St. Paul's Cathedral burns down.</p>	<p><u>6th September 1666</u></p> <p>The Fire of London finally stops but many people are left homeless.</p>
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