







History: Fire Good or Bad?

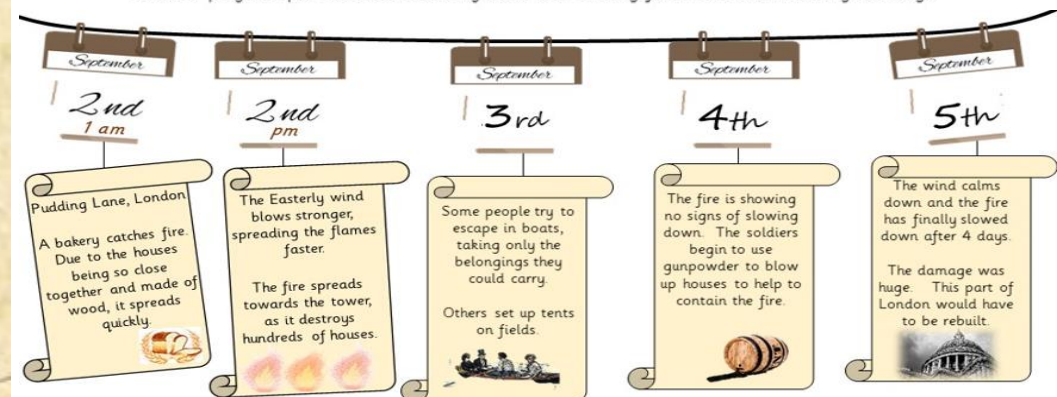


What should I already know?

In year 1 the children have looked at the current British monarchy and significant people in history (Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth I, Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole, The Wright Brothers and Amy Johnson). In year 2, the children have studied the reign of the Tudors. They have looked at legacies such as religion, medicine, foods and punishment. They have looked at the different classes and compared the lives of the rich and poor Tudors.

fire squirt	fire hooks	eyewitness	Insurance	Black death	wattle and daub	timber	thatched roof	monument	artefacts
handheld water pump 	Giant hooks used to pull houses down. 	a person who has seen something and can give a description of it	Fire insurance marks are metal plaques marked with the emblem of the insurance company. 	Known as the plague - an infectious disease caused by the bacteria.	animal waste, straw and mud used to make walls of buildings 	wooden frame of a building that made the walls	dried straw tied tightly together and laid on the roof of a building 	a structure put up to remind us of a person or an event. 	an object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration

On 2 September 1666, a fire which started in a bakery burned down parts of London. The fire spread quickly, because it was such a dry summer and the buildings were not only made of wood, but they were very close to each other. The weather played a part too as an easterly wind was blowing flames onto surrounding buildings.



Pudding Lane
The fire started in Thomas Farriner's bake house on Pudding Lane in the City of London. It started when a spark from the oven fell onto a pile of coal. The fire spread quickly over the City of London.

Leather buckets
People used leather buckets and water from the River Thames to try to put out the fire.

Homes
Most of London's buildings were made from wood. Houses were packed tightly together in narrow rows. Houses that had insurance had a fire mark on the front of their house and Fire Brigades would only put out fires in houses that had a fire mark. London was rebuilt using fire proof materials such as stone and brick.



Charles II - Charles II was the king at the time of The Great Fire of London. Following the fire, he brought peace to the people of England. Christmas was celebrated again and theatres were reopened.



Samuel Pepys survived the Great Plague of 1665. He also saw the Great Fire of London in 1666. He wrote a diary about the events of the fire.

1666



