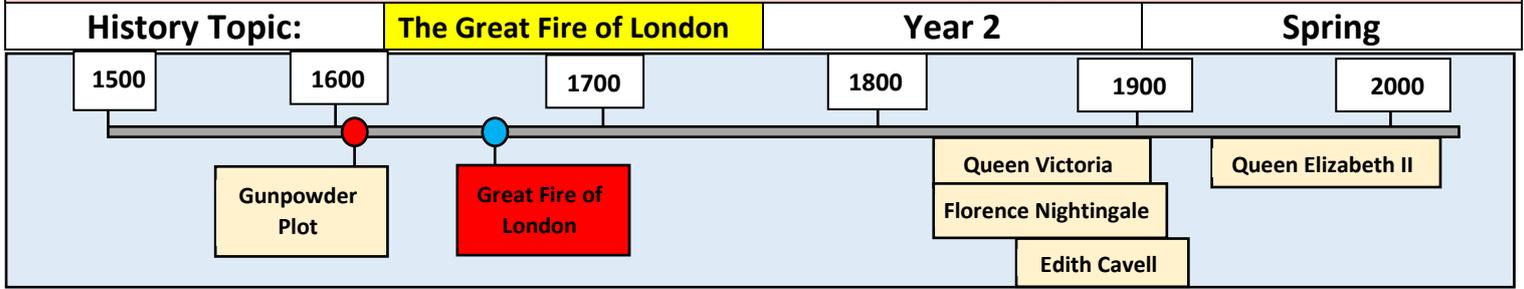
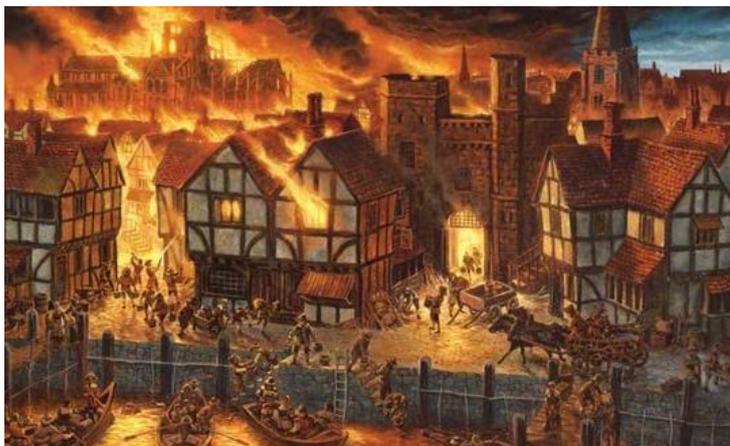


# Birch Copse Primary School – Knowledge Organiser



Timeline	
<b>1665</b>	<b>King Charles II</b> warned the <b>Lord Mayor</b> of London about the danger of fire in the <b>city</b> .
<b>1666 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept</b>	A fire started in the house of baker Thomas Farriner in Pudding Lane. He escaped, with his family, through an upstairs window.
<b>1 am</b>	
<b>3 am</b>	The fire grew quickly. The <b>Lord Mayor</b> of London was woken and told the news but took no action.
<b>5 am</b>	The <b>Lord Mayor</b> was advised to <b>demolish</b> houses in the path of the fire to stop it spreading. He ignored this as he did not want to pay to rebuild them.
<b>7 am</b>	<b>Samuel Pepys</b> sent his belongings out of the city, including his famous diary.
<b>10 pm</b>	The <b>King</b> told the <b>Lord Mayor</b> to <b>pull down</b> houses in the fire's path to stop it from spreading. He was offered soldiers to help but the <b>Lord Mayor</b> said no.
<b>1666 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept</b>	The <b>Lord Major</b> left London so The <b>King</b> put his brother James in charge of organising firefighting
<b>9 am</b>	
<b>1666 4<sup>th</sup> Sept</b>	The fire continued to burn despite the efforts of fire fighters. Smoke could be seen as far away as Oxford.
<b>7 am</b>	
<b>12pm</b>	<b>King Charles II</b> joined the lines of people passing buckets of water to pour on the flames.
<b>7pm</b>	St Paul's <b>Cathedral</b> had been completely destroyed by the fire.
<b>1666 5<sup>th</sup> Sept</b>	The wind changed direction and started blowing the fire east towards the Tower of London. People were worried it would catch fire and the gunpowder stored under it would explode!
<b>7am</b>	
<b>1666 6<sup>th</sup> Sept</b>	The fire was finally put out.



### Key people

<b>Samuel Pepys</b>	A wealthy man during the period, whose diary is one of the best recounts of the fire.
<b>Christopher Wren</b>	The man who redesigned St Paul's <b>Cathedral</b> and <b>The Monument</b>
<b>King Charles II</b>	The <b>King</b> at the time of the Great Fire of London
<b>Lord Mayor Bloodworth</b>	<b>Lord Mayor</b> at the time of the fire, blamed for the extent of the damage

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Cathedral</b>	The main church in an area of a country.
<b>Cause</b>	The reason for something happening.
<b>City</b>	A very large town. Sometimes has a <b>cathedral</b>
<b>Consequence</b>	The result of something happening.
<b>Demolition</b>	An action to destroy an object
<b>Lord Mayor</b>	The person in charge of London

### Why did London burn?

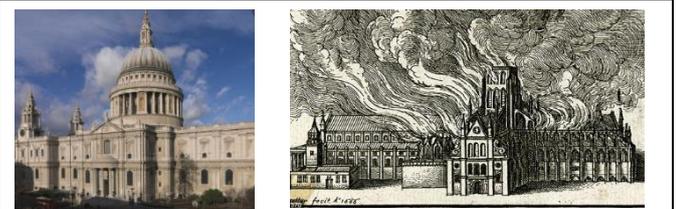
<p><b>Narrow streets</b> The streets of London were very narrow which meant the houses were very close together</p>	
<p><b>Overhanging houses</b> The houses also overhung, this meant that they were even closer at the top – some were nearly touching!</p>	

	<p><b>Wooden buildings</b> Buildings were mainly made from wood. The wood was covered in 'pitch' or 'tar'. These are waterproof but set on fire easily!</p>
	<p><b>Long hot summer</b> This meant that all the wooden building were very dry. It also meant that the supply of water was low</p>

<p><b>No fire brigade</b> People had to help put out the fire using leather buckets and water from the Thames</p>	
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### After the fire

<b>The damage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 87 churches destroyed</li> <li>▪ 13,000 houses burned down</li> <li>▪ 6 people died</li> <li>▪ 100,000 people with no home</li> </ul>
<b>The re-build</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Streets were made wider</li> <li>▪ Houses were built out of stone and not wood</li> <li>▪ St Paul's <b>Cathedral</b> was re-built</li> <li>▪ <b>The Monument</b> was built to remember the fire</li> </ul>



### Key Questions

- How did the fire start and why did it spread so quickly?
- Who helped in trying to put the fire out? Was there anyone who didn't really help?
- What changed after the fire and how does this still affect us today?