

## Key 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.

## Important Places

London  
 Pudding Lane  
 St. Paul's Cathedral  
 River Thames  
 Tower of London

## Important People

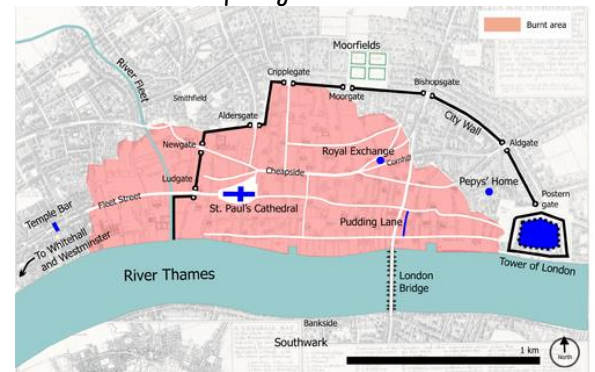
Samuel Pepys



King Charles II



Map of London



Tudor Houses



### 2nd. September 1666

1:30am: a fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. The fire probably came from the oven.

### 2nd. September 1666

7am: Samuel Pepys wakes up and finds out that the fire had already burnt down 300 houses!

### 3rd. September 1666

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.

### 4th. September 1666

St. Paul's Cathedral burns down.

### 6th. September 1666

The Fire of London finally stops but many people are left homeless.

