

Key Events and Facts	
When and where did the fire start?	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
Why did the fire start?	The fires used for baking were not put out properly.
Why did the fire spread so quickly?	In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.
How did people try to put the fire out?	People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.
How and when was the fire put out?	By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.

Key Vocabulary	
bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes, etc.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.

dehydrate	To lose water (dry out).
diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
disease	Illness or sickness.
energy	The power needed to carry out a task.
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
germs	Bugs that cause disease and illness.
heart rate	The number of times a heart beats in one minute.
hygiene	How clean something is (to stay healthy and stop disease and illness spreading).
nutrition	Food needed to live.
pulse	The beating of the heart that can be felt in your neck and wrist.

Key People

Samuel Pepys Thomas Farriner King Charles II

The Great Fire of London



- Leather water bucket
- St Paul's Cathedral
- Tower of London
- axe
- water squirt
- fire hook

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.

Eatwell Guide

Labels: fruit and vegetables, carbohydrates, dairy and alternatives, proteins, oils and spreads.

oils and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count. **6-8 a day**

Eat less often and in small amounts.

City A large urban area where lots of people live close to each other. There are often lots of shops and services in a city.

Town A place where there are lots of houses and shops. A town may have a local council that makes decisions for the people who live there.

Village A group of houses in the countryside, sometimes with a church and small shop.

Manchester
London