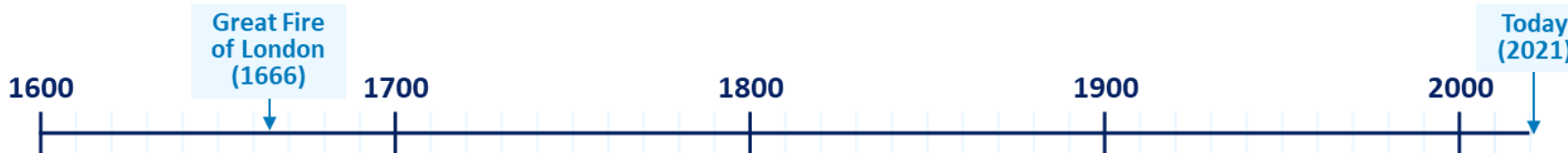
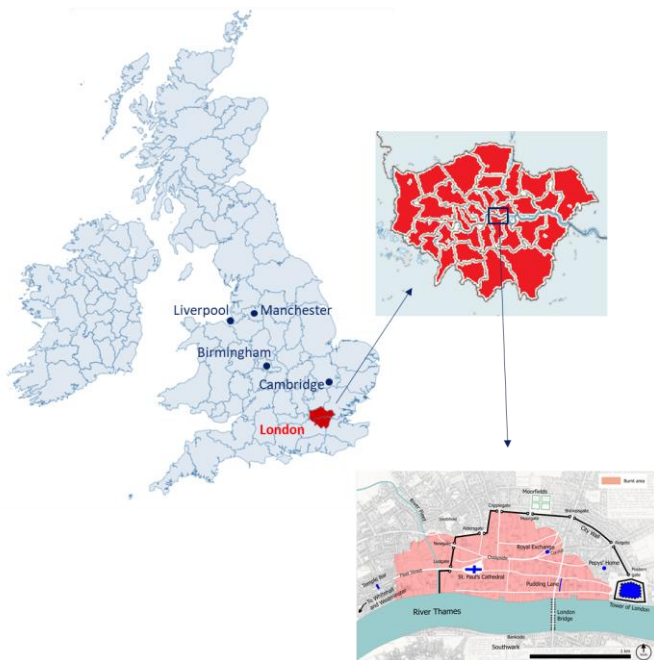


Chronological context



Geographical context



Tier 2 Vocabulary

- **Condition:** (noun) the situation that something or someone is in
- **Flammable:** (adjective) to describe something that is easily set on fire
- **Infer:** (verb) to reason that something is true from the information you have
- **Pandemic:** (noun) a disease that affects a whole country or the whole world

Tier 3 Vocabulary

- **Firebreak:** (noun) something that will stop a fire spreading, either an open space or a physical barrier
- **Jetty:** (noun) an upper floor of a building that is larger than, and so juts out over, the lower floor(s)
- **Jettying:** (noun) the technique of having upper floors larger than lower floors
- **Pitch:** (noun) a flammable substance that was layered on to homes to keep them waterproof
- **Primary source:** (noun) a source that was created by someone who experienced the time first-hand
- **Raker:** (noun) someone who was employed to clear the streets of waste
- **Secondary source:** (noun) a source about a period in history that was created by someone who did not experience it first-hand
- **Source:** (noun) the items that give us information about the past

The Great Fire of London

Before the Great Fire of London...

- London's buildings were mostly made out of wood and pitch (flammable substances) and built very close together
- A pandemic known as the Great Plague was infecting and killing many people in London
- The streets were very cramped and dirty, and sewers were often open and overflowing!



The Great Fire of London...

- Started in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane, on Sunday 2 September 1666
- Spread quickly because of the windy conditions, and the facts that flammable wooden houses were close together
- Was not put out straight away because there was no fire service, and it was difficult to transport water from the river to the fire



After the Great Fire of London...

- 100,000 people were homeless, because 13,200 homes had been destroyed
- 6 people were reported to have died (though in reality this was much more)
- King Charles II ordered that new homes be built out of stone and brick, with more space in between them
- As London was rebuilt, streets were replanned with more space and sewers that were bigger and underground
- The Great Plague had all but disappeared, as the fire killed many of the rats who had helped to spread the disease