



VOCABULARY

Past	Gone by in time and no longer existing.
Present	Existing or occurring now.
Tudor	Relating to the English royal dynasty which held the throne from the accession of Henry VII in 1485 until the death of Elizabeth I in 1603.
Prevent	Keep (something) from happening.
Plague	A contagious bacterial disease characterized by fever and delirium, typically with the formation of buboes (<i>Bubonic Plague</i>) and sometimes infection of the lungs (<i>Pneumonic Plague</i>).
Fire brigade	An organized body of people trained and employed to extinguish fires.
Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
Equipped	Supplied with the necessary items for a particular purpose.
Wooden Timbers	A wooden beam or board used in building a house or ship.
Destroyed	To reduce an object to useless fragments, a useless form, or remains.



1. Important Time Period

London 1665 – The Great Plague
London 1666 – Great Fire The Great Fire of London swept through the central parts of the English city from Sunday, 2 September to Thursday, 6 September 1666. The fire gutted the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall.

2. Pudding Lane, London

The King’s bakery on Pudding Lane, which was owned by Thomas Farriner, is where the fire started and spread across the medieval city of London.

3. The London Fire Brigade

In 1666 there was no organised fire brigade. Firefighting was very basic with little skill or knowledge involved. Leather buckets, axes and water squirts were used to fight the fire – but had little effect.

4. Tudor housing

The Medieval city of London was full of narrow streets and wooden housing. Brick and stone houses did exist but the majority were wooden built houses. 13200 houses, 4/5 of the city of London, were destroyed.

5. Import individuals during the great fire

- **Thomas Farriner** was a baker in 17th century London. His bakery in Pudding Lane was the source point for the Great Fire of London on 2 September 1666.
- **Sir Thomas Bloodworth** was an English merchant and politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1660 to 1679. He was Lord Mayor of London from October 1665 to October 1666. His inaction during the early stages of the Great Fire of London was widely criticized as one of the causes for the great extent of the damage to the city.
- **Samuel Pepys**, a man who lived at the time, kept a diary that has been well preserved. He was a Clerk to the Royal Navy who observed the fire. He recommended to the King that buildings were pulled down – many thought it was the only way to stop the fire.
- **Charles II**, king of England at the time of the Great Fire. In 1665, during the plague, **Charles II**, had fled London. Many would have liked to have done the same and few criticised the king when he did leave for the countryside. However, in September 1666, he stayed in London and took charge of the operation to save the city. His plan was to create fire- breaks.