Summary       The Great Fire of London started in the early hours of the morning of 2 September 1666, in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane. By 5 September the fire had destroyed more than 13,000 houses and buildings in the city, including 87 churches and the famous St Paul's Cathedral. The fire had quickly, destroying most of the buildings in its path. The way houses were built, the lack of an effective and organised firefight service and the weather in the days before, all played their part in this terrible event.         Main Events:       2 September 1666: Fire broke out in a bakery on Pudding by boats on the Thames 4 September: The fire was so great it could be seen as far away as Oxford. S September: Wind died down and fire stopped spreading       Vocabulary:       decades: periods of ten years consected: crowded and blocked flammable: easily set on fire architects: people who design buildings eyewitness: a person who was at an event and describes it to others         Culture & Pastimes:       N/A       Society:       N/A         Food & Farming:       N/A       Beliefs:       N/A         Settlements:       Over many decades, the city of London had become very ther in congested maze-like streets. With so many flammable wood-andrar buildings, some think it was only a matter of time before a fire as serious as this broke out. When the great fire was over, King Charles II ordered II and the blocation of the Great Fire of London for the rebuilting project, including Christopher Wren who designed St Paul's Cathedral.       N/A         Conflict:       N/A       N/A       Location:       Modern London and the location of the Great Fire of London (See Map)         Artefacts:       An	The Great Fire of London						
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	Artefacts:	in his famous diary. Extracts from his diary help us to learn more about how the fire started, what was done to try	which influenced the	,			
	Key Local Links:			Brick buildings burnt down?			

Misconceptions:

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	Basic	Advancing	Deep
Main Events	<ul> <li>Describe how the fire started.</li> <li>How many houses were destroyed? Which cathedral was destroyed in the fire?</li> <li>Name a famous eyewitness to the event.</li> <li>When did this happen?</li> <li>What factors played a key part in the spread of the fire?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Draw a timeline with key events from the fire and other dates from that century that you know about.</li> <li>Explain some reasons why the Great Fire of London was so big and spread so quickly.</li> <li>Explain why the Great Fire of London was a significant event.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Discuss the effect that the fire had on people's daily lives.</li> </ul>
Settlements	<ul> <li>Describe what is meant by the word 'congested'.</li> <li>Describe what is meant by the word 'flammable'.</li> <li>What material did King Charles II order the city to be rebuilt in?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Create a map or model for a new London, to be rebuilt after the fire. Remember it is the early 1600s.</li> <li>Write a diary extract from someone who has just lost their home in the fire.</li> <li>Why did the King want the city to be rebuilt in stone?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Find evidence that the fire helped to stop another outbreak of the plague.</li> <li>Investigate the response to the fire by the Mayor of London.</li> <li>Do you agree? At some point a huge fire was going to happen. It was only a matter of time</li> </ul>
Location	Which country is London the capital city of?	<ul> <li>Organise information about the fire and where it spread.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Investigate where people moved to after the fire.</li> </ul>
Artefacts	<ul> <li>What was the name of the writer whose diaries tell us more about events during the fire?</li> <li>How can these diaries be used to learn about the fire</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Compare and contrast Samual Pepys's accounts of the fire with two more historical sources.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>True or false? All the primary sources of evidence were destroyed in the fire. Justify your answer</li> </ul>