

Why did London burn?

Sunday



2nd September 1666
Fire breaks out in a bakery in Pudding Lane.

Monday



3rd September 1666
The fire spreads near to the Tower of London.

Tuesday



4th September 1666
St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.

Wednesday



5th September 1666
The wind dies down and the fire burns more slowly.

Thursday



6th September 1666
The fire is finally put out by the evening.

London Then London Now

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Narrow Streets | Wider Streets |
| Wooden Houses | Stone/Concrete Buildings |
| Straw roofs | Slate roofs |

London Then



London Now



How did the fire start?

It is believed to have started in Thomas Farriners bakery on pudding lane, when the fire for his oven wasn't put out properly!

What was the damage from the fire?

The fire destroyed a third of the city and left many thousands of people homeless. People made make shift camps outside of the city to have somewhere to stay.

Why did the fire burn for so long?

1. Houses were made from wood and had straw roofs.
2. Houses were built close together with narrow streets.
3. It had been a very dry summer.
4. It was very windy, and it kept blowing embers onto other buildings.
5. There was no way to put out the fire, people tried to put out the fire with water but they only had leather buckets.

What changed after the fire?

As the city of London was rebuilt, they started to begin using stone and brick to make the buildings. Houses were no longer allowed to jut out on the top and the streets were made to be wider.



Samuel Peyps

Samuel Peyps wrote a diary during the Great Fire of London, recording everything that happened. His diary helped has helped us know and understand what happened.