

Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021  
History

Can you guess what topic are we going to learn about?



Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021  
History

## What questions do we need to ask about The Great Fire of London?

**Task 1:** Write down some questions on purple mash about The Great Fire of London, that you would like to answer. Use the pictures to help you.

**Example:**

- When was The Great Fire of London?

**Task 2:** Listen to the song, what more does this tell us about The Great Fire of London? Add this to your purple mash.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrA6lY4c9io>





Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2021  
History

## Past and Present London

**Task 1:** Using the next few slides, what do you already know about London? Write a few facts down on purple mash.

**Example:**

Tower Bridge is a bridge across the River Thames.

**Task 2:** How do you think it might have been different in 1666 and why? Add this to your task on purple mash.

Look at the facts on the slide about London in 1666 to help you.

**Example:**

I think London would have been different to today, because there were no trains in 1666.



### Word Bank

**Nouns:** River Thames, London, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, wood, straw

**Conjunctions:** because, if, so, when, yet

**Prepositions of time:** before, during, since, in, at, on.







Big Ben





London Eye





Houses of Parliament





Natural History Museum





London Underground





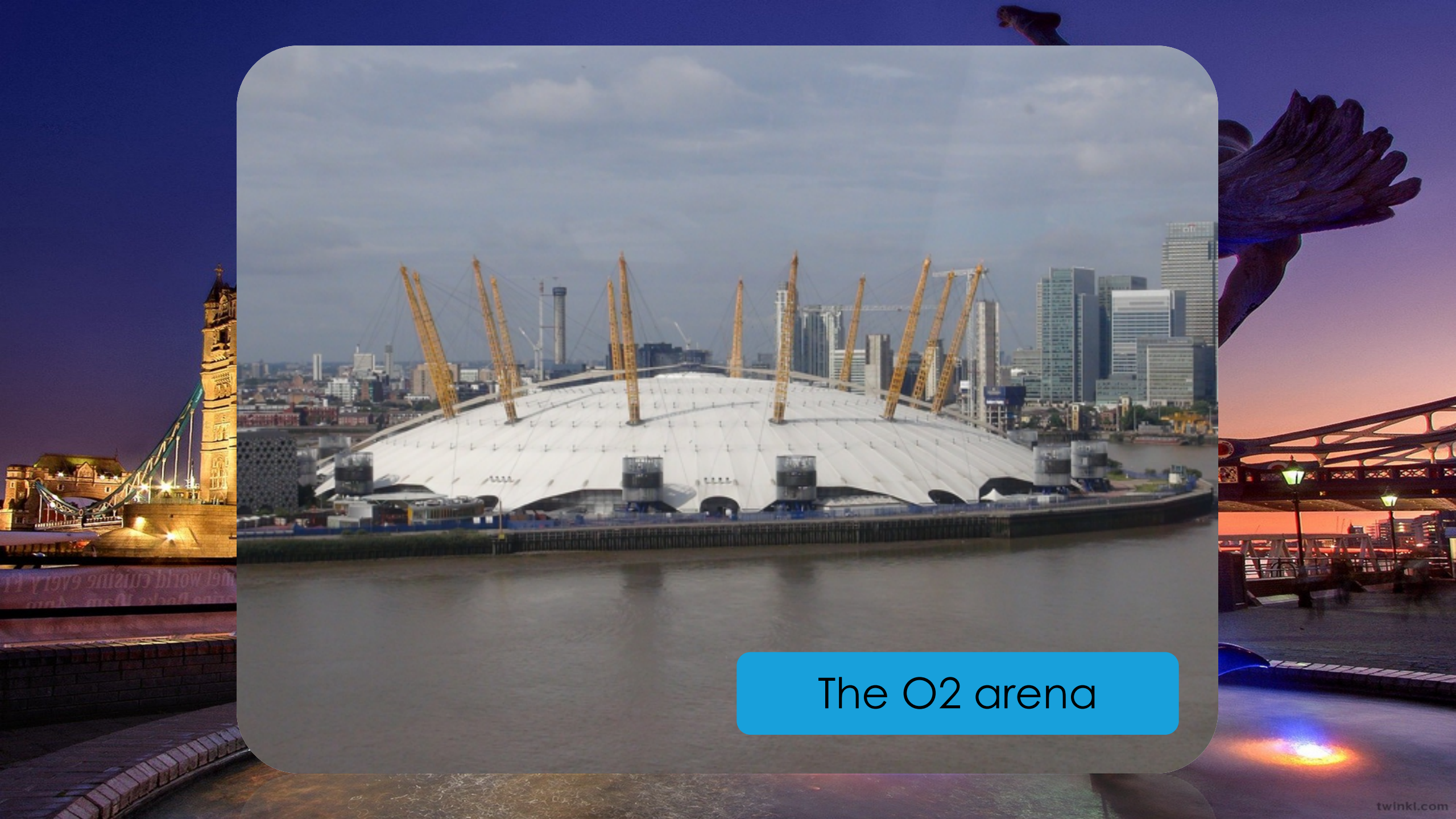
Tower Bridge





St Paul's Cathedral





The O2 arena

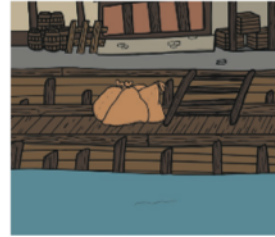
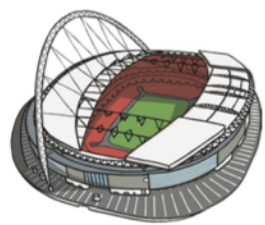
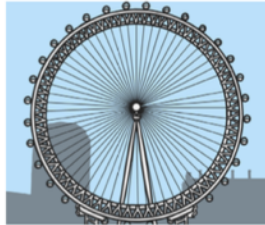


# Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2021

## History

### London in 1666

- Houses were made of wood and straw
- Houses were built close together
- Around 350,000 people lived in London before the fire
- The streets were narrow and dusty
- People used candles for light and cooked on open fires
- There were not fire engines or firemen to stop a fire spreading





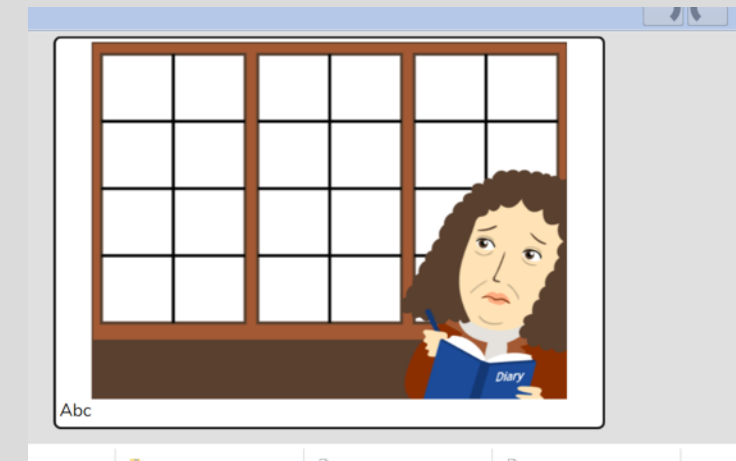
Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> February 2021  
History

## Who was Samuel Pepys?

**Task 1:** Read the following slides and talk about Samuel Pepys. Is he a significant person? Share your ideas with an adult or sibling. Complete the picture on Purple Mash. What could Samuel Pepys see outside his window, as he was writing his diary? If you prefer, draw this by hand and upload your picture.

### Extension

Create a fact file about Samuel Pepys, using the template below.





# Who was Samuel Pepys?

- Samuel Pepys worked for the British government and navy and lived during the 17th Century.
- He is most famous for writing a diary between 1659 and 1669.
- Today, we use his diary as a historical record of the events of the past.





# The Life of Samuel Pepys

- Samuel Pepys was born in London on 23rd February 1633.
- His father was a tailor and his mother was a butcher's daughter.
- He went to St Paul's School in London and later went to Cambridge University.
- After university, he began working for the government and the navy. His cousin, the Earl of Sandwich, helped him to get a good job.
- Samuel Pepys married a young French girl named Elizabeth in 1655.
- He also liked going to the theatre, wearing fine clothes and a wig! Many rich men did this.



# The Diary

Samuel Pepys began writing his diary on 1st January 1660.

He wrote of everyday things that happened in his life but also about important events in Britain's history.

Pepys wrote with quills and ink – there were no ball point pens in those days!

He wrote using a secret code, a shortened version of words. He did this because he didn't want people he knew, to read his diary!



# The Great Plague

Pepys lived through the Great Plague that spread through London in 1665 and wrote about it in his diary.

If a person was suffering with the Plague, also known as the Black Death, they would have some of these symptoms:

- Fever
- A 'Ring-o'-Roses' which is a circle of spots
- Sneezing
- The plague would usually lead to death

People didn't know very much about how the Plague spread and some thought it was carried by stray cats and dogs. As a result many animals were killed. Some thought it was in the air so they held bunches of posies to their noses to smell instead of the air. Fleas on black rats are what actually caused the disease to spread.

Ring-o'-Roses is a famous nursery rhyme about people suffering from the Great Plague.





# The Great Fire

- Pepys also wrote about the Great Fire of London a year later in 1666.
- On 2nd September 1666, a fire broke out at Thomas Farrinor's bakery on Pudding Lane.
- In those days, houses in London were made out of wood and were built very close together. It was easy for the fire to spread.
- The fire burned for 4 days and more than 13,000 houses were destroyed.  
Most of the people in the city were able to escape the fire but sadly, at least 6 people lost their lives.





# The Great Fire

- Pepys recorded the ways people escaped the fire. He watched them escape in boats on the River Thames because the fire could not spread along the water. When he felt he was in danger, he buried a parmesan cheese from Italy because it was expensive.
- In those days, fire fighters were not as well equipped as they are today. There were no fire engines, instead they used horse-drawn carts and leather buckets. They had no gas masks or protective clothing so they were in danger of catching fire if they entered a burning building.



## Samuel Pepys Fact File

Full Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

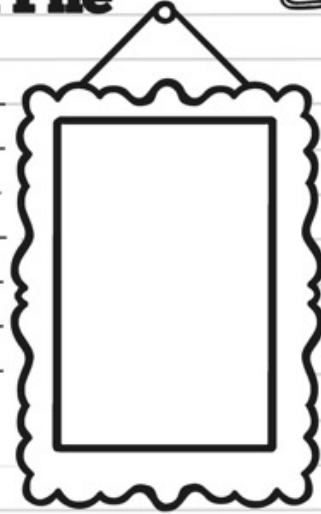
Place of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Famous for: \_\_\_\_\_

## Who was Samuel Pepys?

## Samuel Pepys' Life

## The Great Plague and the Great Fire





Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021  
History

## What was the impact of The Great Fire of London?

**Task 1:** Read the facts on the next slide about the impacts of the fire. On purple mash complete the missing words.

**Extension:** Do you think the fire was a good or bad thing and why?

**Example:**

I think the fire was a bad thing because they had to rebuild London and lots of people were homeless.



### Word Bank

**Nouns:** River Thames, London, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament

**Conjunctions:** because, if, so, when, yet

**Sentence starters:** I think, I feel, In my opinion

**Technical vocabulary:** house, homeless

Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021  
History



- The fire destroyed more than 13,000 houses.
- The fire badly damaged St Paul's Cathedral
- London was rebuilt out of stone, which is less flammable.
- It took 50 years to rebuild London.
- At the time of the fire, there was a plague in London, but the fire killed most of the rats who were carrying the plague-ridden fleas, so the plague ended.
- London did not have a fire brigade in 1666.
- London began to improve their firefighting efforts after the fire.



Friday 26<sup>th</sup> February 2021  
History

## Fire safety in 1666 compared to today

**Task 1:** Watch this video by the Essex Fire Brigade.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pcMxRUCre1I> It is a recap of our learning and gives you lots of information for today's lesson. As well as safety tips for the home. If you would prefer you can read the following slides instead.

**Task 2:** Complete the matching task on Purple Mash.

**Extension:** Create a fire safety poster, to help people know what to do if there was a fire. Complete by hand and send us a picture.

## Word Bank

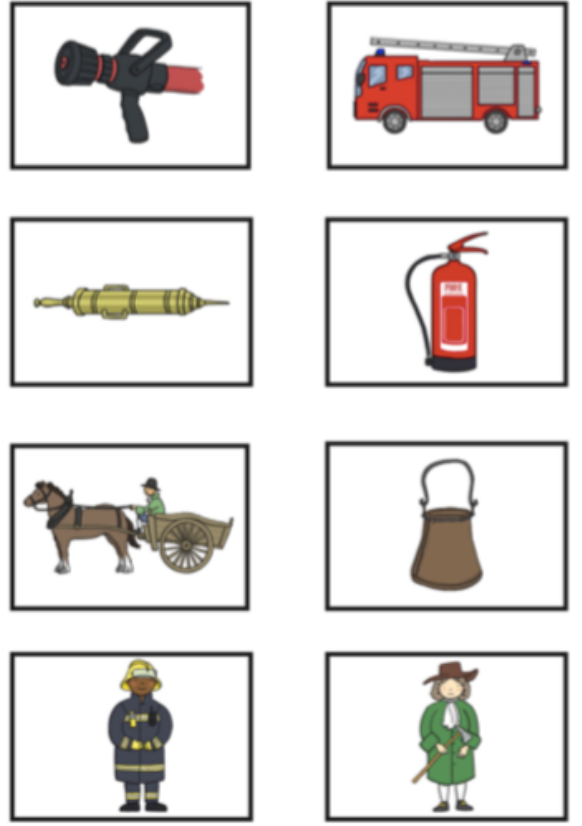
**Nouns:** River Thames, London, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament

**Conjunctions:** because, if, so, when, yet

**Sentence starters:** (time connectives) I think, I noticed

**Technical Vocabulary:** fire brigade, truck, safety

**Time connectives:** firstly, secondly, thirdly



# History

Today, we are lucky to have a fire service as part of our emergency services.

If there is a fire, we can call 999 and the fire service will come to put it out. Sometimes, they help rescue animals or people stuck in cars.



We are very lucky to have our fire service but we didn't always have these everyday heroes. A long time ago, there were no firefighters.



# The Great Fire of London

Over 350 years ago, there was a fire in London. It started in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane on Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666.

All of the houses and shops were made from wood and they were built very close together. This meant that the fire spread quickly.



# The Great Fire of London

There was no fire service so lots of people tried to put the fire out.

They only had leather buckets, which they filled with water, axes, fire hooks and squirters.

Leather buckets had to be passed from person to person in a long chain to get the water from the river to the burning buildings.





# The Great Fire of London

Gunpowder was sometimes used to create a 'fire break', where houses were blown up to try to stop the fire spreading.

The fire burnt for days. When the fire went out, many houses and shops in London were destroyed.



# The Earliest Fire Service

After the Great Fire of London, people wanted to make sure that there would never be a fire like this again. New buildings were made from bricks so they wouldn't burn so quickly and the streets were widened.

One year after the Great Fire of London, the first fire service was set up. They would go to a fire and put it out if people needed them. This fire service didn't put every fire out, though. Instead, they only went to the homes of people who had paid them money to look after (insure) their house. The fire brigades put a 'fire mark' on each house that had paid to be looked after (insured).





# The Earliest Fire Service

In 1833, ten fire brigades in London joined together to make one fire service which later became the London Fire Brigade. Eventually, the government passed a law that meant every county in the UK had their own fire brigade.



# Female Firefighters

In 1939, the UK was involved in the Second World War. Many young men had joined the British army to fight in the war. This meant that there were not enough men to join the fire service.

During the Second World War, women were allowed to join. They were only allowed to be fire watchers (people who look out for fires), drivers and to manage the communication systems.

Women were finally allowed to join the fire service around 40 years ago. The first woman to join the fire service was called Josephine Reynolds and she joined in 1982.





# Uniforms and Equipment

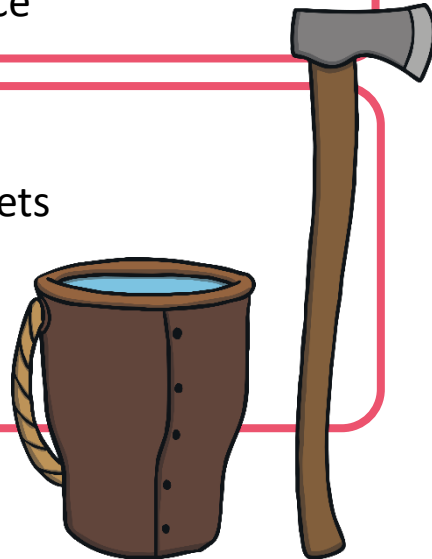
## 1666 – The Great Fire of London

### Uniform

- no uniform
- no fire service

### Equipment

- leather buckets
- axes
- squirters
- fire hooks



# Uniforms and Equipment

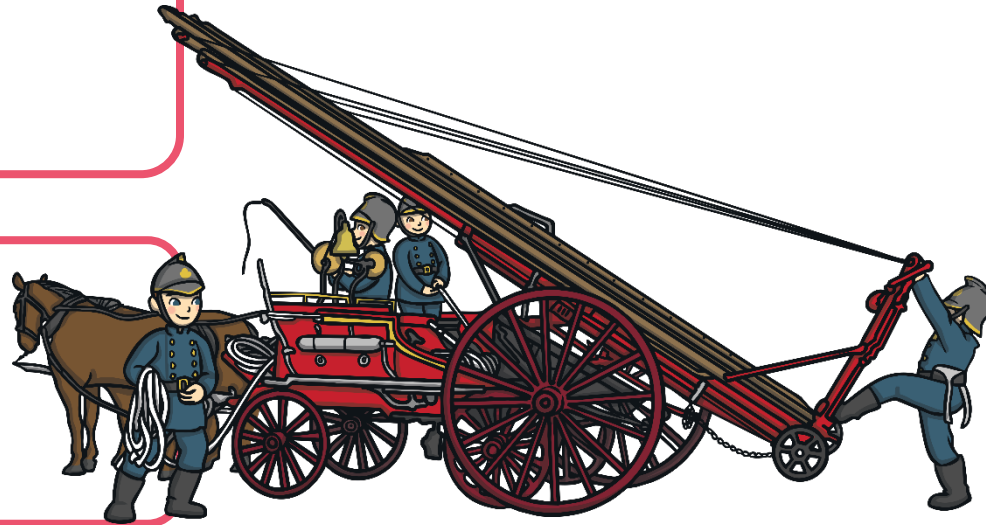
1866

## Uniform

- blue double-breasted tunic, made from wool
- woollen trousers
- brass helmets

## Equipment

- an axe and a hose spanner
- fire trailers that were pulled by horses





# Uniforms and Equipment

## Second World War

### Uniform

- steel helmet
- rubber boots
- trousers

### Equipment

- trailer pumps towed by taxis



# Uniforms and Equipment

1974

## Uniform

- woollen tunic
- yellow rubber leggings, keeping firefighters safer and making them visible

## Equipment

- trailer pumps towed by taxis





# Uniforms and Equipment

1989

## Uniform

- the first suit that had the same protection in the coat and the trousers
- waterproof uniform
- better protection against the heat and flames



'Hampshire fire engine' by [deltaalpha24](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

## Equipment

- modern fire engine with flashing blue lights and fluorescent yellow stripes

# Firefighters Today

Today, firefighting is very different to when it started.

## **Uniform**

Today's uniform is a golden colour. It is made from a special, protective material. This means that firefighters are protected against fire and any spillages.

Firefighters wear helmets which have a built-in torch.

Radios are worn so firefighters can speak to each other.



# Firefighters Today

## **Vehicles**

The fire service uses large fire engines. Fire brigades are hoping that, in the future, some of these will be powered by electricity because this will cut down pollution.





# Firefighters Today

## Technology

Firefighters wear a tracking device, which connects to a computer and tells other firefighters exactly where they are.

Firefighters carry a thermal imaging camera. This is a special camera that shows a firefighter how warm things are. It is very useful when there is so much smoke or darkness that firefighters can't see clearly.



# Firefighters Today

## Shifts

Firefighters work long hours during the day and all through the night. These shifts mean that there is always someone able to come and fight a fire at any time of the day or night when you call 999.

