Why should The Great Fire of London never be forgotten?

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Moorfields Spread of the Fire London Mac Sunday 2nd September 1666	Historical Skills
destroy	To put an end to something.	4-5th September 1666 Section per Lothbury St Paul's Cornhill ALOGATE Expres CANNON STREET CANNON STREET Thames Street Pudding Lone Pudding Lone Pudding Lone	 Place events on a simple timeline. Sequence 4 artefacts from different periods of time. Explore and compare different recounts of the 'Great Fire of London'. Talk about the passing of time.
St. Paul's Cathedral	A very large, important church in London. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.		
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.		☐ Handle sources and evidence to ask and answer questions about the 'Great Fire of London'
firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.	Sticky Knowledge about The Great Fire of London	Exciting Books
bakery	A place that makes bread, cakes etc.	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.	Great Fire of London London London
Pudding Lane	Pudding Lane is a small street in London widely known as the location of Thomas Farriner's bakery where the Great Fire of London started in 1666.	☐ The fires used for baking were not put out properly.	
Lane		In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. Ithad also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.	
Thomas Farriner	Thomas Farriner was a baker in 17th century London. His bakery in Pudding Lane was the source point for the Great Fire of London.		You Wouldn't Want to Be in the
King Charles II	King Charles II was King at the time of The Great Fire of London.	People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.	Great Fire London. London London
Samuel Pepys	Samuel Pepys witnessed and wrote an account of 'The Great Fire of London'.	By Thursday 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.	
		☐ In 1666, people didn't know nearly as much about stopping fires as we do today.	A PARTY AND A PART