

## Why did London burn for so long?

### End of Topic Quiz

1. What date did the Great **Fire of London** happen? **Circle one.**  
2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666                      1<sup>st</sup> October 1980                      22<sup>nd</sup> September 2022
2. Why is **Samuel Pepys** so well-known? **Tick one.**  
a) He was the baker whose baker shop started the fire.  
b) He was a Member of Parliament, who wrote about the fire in his diary.  
c) He was a fireman who helped put the fire out.
3. Why is **Samuel Pepys' diary** such an important **primary source**? **Tick one.**  
a) It has lots of great photos in it  
b) Samuel Pepys was the King at the time so his diary was interesting  
c) It gives us information about the fire from a personal point of view
4. Where did the fire first start? **Fill in the gaps.**  
  
In a \_\_\_\_\_ house on \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who did the house belong to? **Circle one.**  
Thomas Farriner                      Samuel Pepys                      Thomas Bludworth
6. How many days did the fire last for? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Which picture below is the most similar to the houses that were burnt down in the Great Fire? **Circle one.**



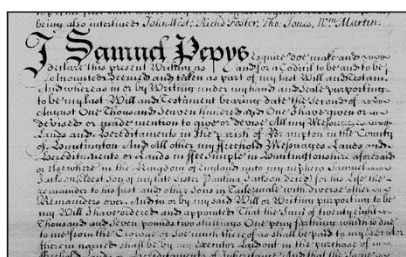
8. What would a **fireman** have looked like in 1666? **Circle one.**



9. Give two reasons why the fire spread so quickly through London? Use this **secondary source** to help you.



10. We know so much about The **Great Fire of London** and the damage it caused because of **primary** and **secondary sources**. Which of the following is a **primary source** and which is a **secondary source**? Fill in the box under each source.



An extract from Samuel Pepys diary

In the first place the woful experience in this late heavy visitation hath sufficiently convinced all men of the pernicious consequences which have attended the building with Timber, and even with Stone it self, and the notable benefit of Brick, which in so many places hath resisted and even extinguished the Fire; And we do therefore hereby declare Our express Will and Pleasure, That no man whatsoever shall presume to erect any House or Building, great or small, but of Brick, or Stone; and if any man shall do the contrary, the next Magistrate shall forthwith cause it to be pulled down,

all other eminent and notorious Streets, shall be of such a breadth, as may with Gods blessing prevent the mischief that one side may suffer if the other be on fire,

An extract from King Charles II's declaration

London had to be almost totally reconstructed.

13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, The Royal Exchange, Guildhall and St. Paul's Cathedral – built during the Middle Ages – was totally destroyed. The costs were estimated at £10 million.

From the London Fire Brigade website.

\_\_\_\_\_ source

\_\_\_\_\_ source

\_\_\_\_\_ source

11. Which source do you think is the most **reliable** and why?

