

Answers

1. When did The Great Fire of London start? Tick **two**.

- 2nd September**
- on Pudding Lane
- in the early hours of the morning**
- in a bakery

2. Number the events from 1-5 to show the order that they happened.

- 4** The King ordered the use of gunpowder.
- 3** People started to fight the fire themselves.
- 5** Buildings started to be built from brick and stone.
- 2** The fire spread quickly between the densely packed wooden houses.
- 1** An ember started a fire in a bakery.

3. Read the section called **How the Fire Spread**.

What does the word 'densely' mean in this section?

Accept either of the following: tightly packed; close together.

4. According to the text, what contributed to the fire spreading so quickly? List **two** points.

Accept two of the following: the houses were made of wood and had thatched roofs; the buildings were close together; the streets were narrow; there was no official fire brigade.

5. Fill in the missing words.

With no organised fire **brigade** to contain the blaze, **desperate** citizens took matters into their own hands.

6. Read the section titled **Rich and Poor**.

Find and copy the word that tells us that the conditions the poor lived in were dirty and unhygienic.

unsanitary

7. Do you think the Great Fire of London affected the rich and the poor equally? Explain your answer as fully as you can using evidence from the text.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think the Great Fire affected the rich and poor equally because everyone lost everything they owned in the blaze. However, poor people earned much less money, meaning that they might have found it more difficult to rebuild their lives afterwards.

8. Explain why you think historians believe the diary of Samuel Pepys is so important? Use evidence from the text.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Historians think Pepys's diary is so important because it gives a firsthand account of what happened in the fire, helping them understand the true impact of the disaster.

9. If there was another fire in London today, do you think there would be a disaster of a similar scale? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Pupils' own responses, such as: No, I don't think there would be a similar disaster today because the city was rebuilt using more fire-resistant materials on wider streets. We also have fire brigade services ready to respond to fires.

10. What impression do you have of King Charles II? Give **two** impressions, using evidence from the text to support your answer.

Impression	Evidence
1. King Charles II was decisive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The King 'took action'. • He 'authorised the use of gunpowder to blow up buildings quickly'.
2. King Charles II cared about the people of London.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Charles II 'ordered people to evacuate'. • King Charles II 'authorised the use of gunpowder to blow up buildings quickly and prevent further destruction'.

Award 3 marks for **two** acceptable points, at least **one** supported with evidence.

Award 2 marks for either **two** acceptable points, or **one** acceptable point supported with evidence.

Award 1 mark for **one** acceptable point.