



Timeline of Key Events

The Fire of London started on 2nd September 1666 and lasted for 5 days.

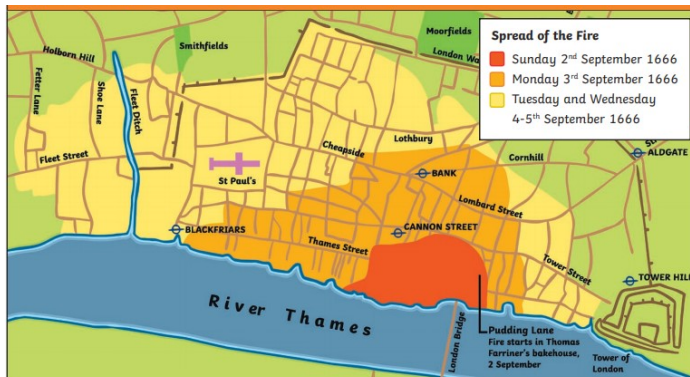
2nd September 1666: A fire broke out in the house of baker Thomas Farriner in Pudding Lane. Samuel Pepys started writing his diary.

3rd September 1666: The fire continued to spread due to hot dry and windy weather conditions. The Lord Mayor left the city.

4th September 1666: The fire continued to spread. King Charles II joined people to fight the fire. The roof of St. Paul's Cathedral caught fire.

5th September 1666: The wind died down and the fire spread more slowly.

6th September 1666: The fire was finally put out. Thousands of people were left homeless.



Key Knowledge

In 1666, houses were made from wood which burns easily. Houses were built too close together and there was no fire brigade.

The fire of London started in a bakery in Pudding Lane on 2nd September 1666.

It hadn't rained for months so the city was very dry.

They used leather buckets and squirts filled with water, axes, fire hooks and gun powder to make fire breaks.

The fire burned for 4 days. As the wind died down and changed direction the fire became under control and was finally put out.

Samuel Pepys wrote a diary about the fire.

6 people died as a result of the fire. Thomas Farriner's maid was the first person to die because she was too scared to jump from the burning building.

13,200 houses were destroyed by the fire and 70,000 people were left homeless. Many left London to live elsewhere and some slept in tents.

After the fire -

King Charles II made a decree that houses must be built further apart and built from stone, not wood.

An organised fire brigade was created.

People began to insure their homes.

Key Vocabulary

Bakery: A shop where bread and cakes are made.

Oven: A place where food is cooked. Today we use gas or electricity to heat ovens but in 1666 they burnt wood to heat the oven.

Leather bucket: Leather is a material and was what buckets were made from before plastic was invented.

Fire hooks: Giant hooks used to pull houses down.

Fire break: When buildings are destroyed to make a break so the fire can't spread to the next building.

King Charles II: The King of England in 1666.

Samuel Pepys: A famous man who wrote a diary about the fire.

St Paul's Cathedral: A famous Christian church which burnt down during the fire. It was rebuilt and still exists today.

River Thames: River running through London. Many people got on a boat to escape the fire.

Tower of London: Where the King lived in 1666. It did not catch fire because the fire was stopped just before it reached the place.

Diary: A book that people write about their lives in.





Timeline of Key Events

- 1632—Christopher Wren was born.
- 2nd -5th September 1666—The Great Fire of London.
- 1668- Christopher Wren was given the enormous task of rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 1669—Christopher Wren was given control of all government buildings in the country.
- 1673—Christopher Wren was knighted for his help in restoring the city.
- 1675-1711—St. Paul's Cathedral was built.
- 1677- The Monument was completed.
- 1723- Christopher Wren died.
- 1917—I.M.Pei was born.
- 1940- I.M.Pei became an architect.
- 1984- I.M.Pei was asked to rebuild the entrance to the Louvre in Paris.
- 1989- The Louvre pyramid was completed.
- 2019—I.M.Pei died.

Key Knowledge

The Great Fire of London destroyed most of the city of London.

Christopher Wren was originally a scientist before becoming interested in architecture.

Christopher Wren designed St. Paul's Cathedral in London. He also rebuilt 51 churches after the Great Fire.

It took 35 years to build St. Paul's Cathedral.

Christopher Wren is known for working with the finest building materials and craftsmen on all of his projects. He used Portland limestone to rebuild St. Paul's Cathedral.

The monument was built to commemorate the Great Fire of London and to celebrate the rebuilding of the city.

Christopher Wren also designed several other important buildings in England.

Christopher Wren was the first person to be buried inside St. Paul's Cathedral.

I.M.Pei was a Chinese-American architect.

I.M.Pei's architecture is identified by its combination of circles, squares and triangles. He designed many different kinds of buildings.

I.M.Pei has designed buildings all over the world. His best known building is the pyramid he created for the Louvre Museum in Paris, France.

The Louvre pyramid is the main entrance to the Louvre Museum. It is a large glass and metal pyramid, surrounded by three smaller pyramids.

The Louvre is home to Leonardo Da Vinci's Mona Lisa..

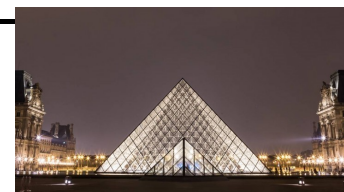
Key Vocabulary

- Architect:** A person who designs buildings and often supervises their construction.
- Architecture:** The art of designing and constructing buildings.
- Buildings:** A structure with a roof and walls.
- St. Paul's Cathedral:** A cathedral in London.
- Limestone:** A hard, white rock used as a building material.
- Glass:** A hard, brittle material, usually transparent or translucent.
- Metal:** A solid material, usually hard and shiny.
- Knighted:** A title given for extraordinary service.
- Monument:** A structure erected to remember something.
- The Louvre:** The world's largest art museum.
- Pyramid:** A structure with a square or triangular base and sides that meet at a point at the top.
- Paris:** Capital city of France.
- London:** Capital city of England.
- Mona Lisa:** A portrait painted by Leonardo Da Vinci.

Christopher Wren
1632-1723



I.M.Pei
1917-2019





Timeline of Key Events

Between 31BC-476AD— Amphitheatre was built in Chester.

1070—Construction of Chester Castle began.

1250—The Chester Cathedral that we see today was completed.

1387—Old Dee Bridge was built.

1661—The Bear and Billet was built.

1822—Construction of Chester Castle ended.

1864-69—Chester Town Hall was built.

1899—Eastgate clock and tower were built.

2011- The HQ Building was completed.



Key Knowledge

Chester is a city in northwest England.

The **HQ building** cost £50 million. It has a steel structure and is made from glass and sandstone. The design draws upon old and new and has amphitheatre curves, space and sandstone.

Chester Castle was originally built in timber but it was later rebuilt using stone. Built in a prominent position controlling the River Dee, the port of Chester and the road to Wales across the Old Dee Bridge.

The Bear and Billet pub (Tudor) was built using oak timbers. Tudor features include small leaded windows and an overhanging upper floor.

Old Dee Bridge (Medieval) was built to replace an earlier bridge. A drawbridge used to protect the city from the Welsh.

The **amphitheatre** (Roman) is the largest in Great Britain. It provided a central space for an event. One half is exposed whilst the other half is covered by buildings. Ruins were discovered in 1929.

The **Eastgate clock** (Victorian) was built to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. It is the second most photographed clock in the United Kingdom.

Chester Cathedral (Medieval) has been extended and rebuilt 3 times. It was built using red sandstone.

Chester Town Hall (Victorian) replaced the Exchange Building which burnt down. A competition was held to design building and was won by William Henry.

Key Vocabulary

Tudor times— Time between 1485 and 1603.

Amphitheatre— An open circular building with space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators.

Ruins— The remains of a building that has been destroyed.

Roman times— Time between 31BC and 476AD.

Medieval times— Time between 500AD to 1500 AD.

Victorian times— Time between 1837 and 1901 during the reign of Queen Victoria.

