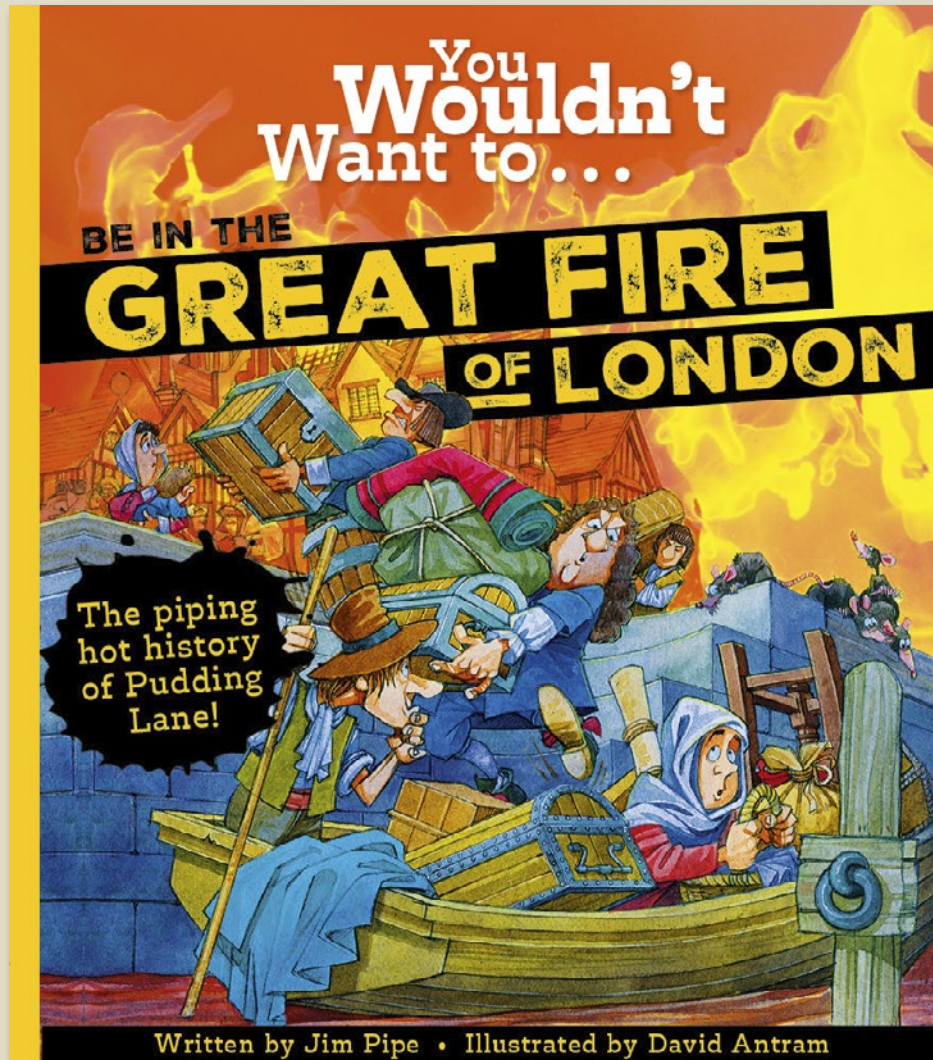


You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Great Fire Of London!



The piping hot history of the Great Fire of London!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, entertaining way.
- A funny, fiery and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the curriculum.

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Who's to blame?

During the Great Fire many post offices and newspaper offices were burnt down. Robert Haker is blamed for starting the fire. But a year later the King's Council agrees the fire was an accident, they suspect. So calm things down, King Charles speaks to religious at Moorfields. He tells them the fire was simply an accident, but more people still believe the fire was started deliberately.

Who'dunnit?
Charles II
Robert Haker
King Charles II
The King's Council
The Mayor
The Bishop
The Duke of York
The Duke of Gloucester
The Duke of Devonshire
The Duke of Albemarle
The Duke of Somerset
The Duke of Beaufort
The Duke of Devonshire
The Duke of Albemarle
The Duke of Somerset
The Duke of Beaufort

Handy hint
If you see a man in a top hat and a long coat, he's probably a member of the King's Council. They were the people who made the laws in the 17th century.

Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire was a time of great change. New ideas and new buildings were being built. The city was becoming more modern and more comfortable to live in. This was a time when London was becoming a world city, and people from all over the world were coming to live and work in the city.

Rebuilding London

After the fire, there's lots to be done. Troops are put on alert to case there's a French invasion. The streets are cleared and new markets are created so everyone can get back to business. People also argue about how the City should be rebuilt. Some want it modern, elegant city with wider streets and freer-of houses. Throughout 1667 people clear rubble and survey the burnt areas. New laws are passed so new houses should be built. But by the end of the year only 150 new houses are finished. For decades, parts of the City lie in ruins. The rebuilding takes for nearly 50 years. The new St Paul's Cathedral is only completed in 1710 - almost 50 years later!

Handy hint
The new streets were good!
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The Aftermath

The Great Fire is a disaster but it does bring change. Many of the new houses are built in brick and stone. A huge army of migrant workers come to rebuild the city, along with craftsmen to finish the new houses. By the early 18th century London is the largest city in Europe and probably the richest, too. It also has wonderful new buildings, such as a new St Paul's. Though houses built after the Great Fire are safer, a large fire in 1733, burning over 400 houses south of the river. In January 1873, a fire destroys your home. Eleven years later, another home of yours is only saved when a neighbour's house is blown up to create a firebreak. Will you ever be able to sleep in peace?

Better firefighting
The fire engines were built in 1666. They were the first fire engines in the world. They were built by Thomas Goddard, a clockmaker from London. They were used to fight fires in the City of London. They were built in 1666, the year of the Great Fire. They were built in 1666, the year of the Great Fire. They were built in 1666, the year of the Great Fire.

What survives today?
The only building that survived the fire was the tower of St Paul's Cathedral. It was built in 1675, the year of the Great Fire. It was built in 1675, the year of the Great Fire. It was built in 1675, the year of the Great Fire.

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Dirty old town

Strolling through London in the summer of 1666, it's easy to be swamped by the sights, sounds and smells of this busy metropolis. London is a giant city with over 300,000 inhabitants. It's also a centre for trade, finance and government – a wealthy place where lords are carried in grand coaches by servants. Yet the old centre of London, the City, is a horrible place. Its smoky streets are narrow, stuffy and dark. The summer of 1666 is hot and the place is bone-dry after 10 months of drought. You hold your nose to avoid the stench of dead dogs and rotting waste.

Why is life so grim?
Noisy streets
Fashion
Wigs
Medicine

Handy hint
Beware! People throw the contents of their chamber pots out the windows. Hug the wall to avoid this filth, but don't get in anyone's way – they might get angry!

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Beware! People throw the contents of their chamber pots out the windows. Hug the wall to avoid this filth, but don't get in anyone's way – they might get angry!

Mustn't smile, mustn't emile...

I feel much better, honest!

Do you have any money?

Yes, loads of it, thanks!

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