

## GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

The Great Fire of London was a **major conflagration** that **swept** through the central parts of the English city of London, from Sunday, 2 September to Wednesday, 5 September 1666.

The fire **gutted** the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall. It **threatened**, but did not **reach**, the aristocratic district of Westminster, Charles II's Palace of Whitehall, and most of the **suburban slums**. It consumed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St Paul's Cathedral and most of the **buildings** of the City authorities. It is **estimated** to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the City's 80,000 inhabitants.

The death **toll** is unknown but **traditionally** thought to have been small, as only six **verified** deaths were recorded. This **reasoning** has recently been challenged on the grounds that the deaths of poor and middle-class people were not recorded, while the heat of the fire may have **cremated** many victims leaving no **recognisable remains**. A **melted** piece of **pottery on display** at the Museum of London **found** by archaeologists in **Pudding Lane**, where the fire started, shows that the temperature reached 1700 °C.

The Great Fire started at the **bakery** of Thomas Farriner (or Farynor) on Pudding Lane, **shortly** after midnight on Sunday, 2 September, and spread **rapidly west** across the City of London.



the use of the major firefighting technique of the time, the creation of firebreaks by means of demolition, was critically delayed owing to the indecisiveness of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Bloodworth. By the time large-scale demolitions were ordered on Sunday night, the wind had already fanned the bakery fire into a firestorm which defeated such measures.

the fire pushed north on Monday into the heart of the City. Order in the streets broke down as rumours arose of suspicious foreigners setting fires. The fears of the homeless focused on the French and Dutch, England's enemies in the ongoing Second Anglo-Dutch War; these substantial immigrant groups became victims of lynchings and street violence. On Tuesday, the fire spread over most of the City, destroying St Paul's Cathedral and leaping the River Fleet to threaten Charles II's court at Whitehall, while coordinated firefighting efforts were simultaneously mobilising. The battle to quench the fire is considered to have been won by two factors: the strong east winds died down, and the Tower of London garrison used gunpowder to create effective firebreaks to halt further spread eastward.

The social and economic problems created by the disaster were overwhelming. Evacuation from London and resettlement elsewhere were strongly encouraged by Charles II, who feared a London rebellion amongst the dispossessed refugees. Despite numerous radical proposals, London was reconstructed on essentially the same street plan used before the fire.

1. Many suburban slums were burnt down

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

R- it threatened, but did not reach, most of the suburban slums.

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2. How many inhabitants had their homes destroyed?

- a. 13,200.
- b. 70,000.
- c. 80,000.

R- it is estimated to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the city's 80,000 inhabitants.

Do you SPEAK English?

3. There were many deaths recorded.

- a. True.
- b. False. ✓
- c. We don't know.

R- The death toll is unknown but traditionally thought to have been small, as only six verified deaths were recorded.

4. The Lord Mayor of London decided to demolish the burnt buildings to control the fire.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

R- the use of the major fire fighting technique of the time, the creation of firebreaks by means of demolition.

5. The city was rebuilt following a new street design.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

R- despite numerous radical proposals, London was reconstructed on essentially the same street plan used before the fire.

# Text 3/6 Great Fire of London

major: importante

conflagration: conflagración

sweep: barrido

gutted: des-tripado

threatened: amenazado

reach: alcanzar

suburban: suburbano

slums: barrios marginales

buildings: edificios

estimated: estimado

toll: peaje

traditionally: tradicionalmente

verified: verificado

reasoning: razonamiento

cremated: incinerado

recognisable: reconocible

remains: restos

melted: derretido

pottery: cerámica

display: monitor

Found: encontrar

Pudding: pudín

bakery: panadería

shortly: dentro de poco

rapidly: rápidamente

west: oeste

fire fighting: extinción de incendios

technique: técnica

firebreaks: cortafuegos

owing: debido

indecision: indecisión

amused: divertido

putted: empujado

arose: surgió

suspicious: sospechoso

foreigners: extranjeros

encouraged: animado

proposals: propuestas