

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Great Fire of London Impact



In 1666, a massive _____ erupted in London, leading to significant changes in the city and the Stuart period. It started in a _____ on Pudding Lane near London Bridge. The baker, whose name was Thomas _____, forgot to extinguish his oven, which caused the fire to break out. The _____ of London at that time were mostly made of wood, making the city extremely susceptible to fire.

The fire lasted for four _____, destroying a large part of the city, including many homes and important _____. The fire spread rapidly, and efforts to stop it, such as creating firebreaks by demolishing _____, were delayed. Because of this delay, the fire took hold and became much more difficult to control. King _____ II took personal interest in combating the fire and the subsequent rebuilding of the city.

This catastrophe led to new _____ regulations in London that required stone and brick, which are less flammable than wood. The _____ of London was led by notable architects like Christopher Wren, who designed the new St. Paul's _____. This event deeply influenced urban development and fire safety measures in the following _____.

Not only did the fire change the architecture and safety regulations, it also impacted the social and _____ aspects of life in London. The fire helped to eradicate the last of the _____ which had ravaged London the year before, as it destroyed the unsanitary conditions that allowed the disease to thrive. The need to rebuild _____ provided economic opportunities in construction and new business ventures, which changed the economic _____ of the city.

Despite the devastation, the Great Fire of London marked a turning point in urban _____ and public safety that had lasting effects throughout the Stuart period and beyond.

- building
- economic
- redesign
- Charles
- Farriner
- structures
- fire
- landscape
- London
- Cathedral
- houses
- plague
- planning
- days
- bakery
- buildings
- centuries