



17th CENTURY FIREFIGHTING

Sřední průmyslová škola Hranice

Mgr. Radka Vorlová

07_17th century firefighting

CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0608

Výukový materiál

Číslo projektu: CZ.1.07/1.5.00/21.34.0608

Šablona: III/2 Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT

Číslo materiálu: 10_02_32_INOVACE_07



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

17th CENTURY FIREFIGHTING

Předmět: Anglický jazyk

Ročník: Požární ochrana – 2. ročník

Jméno autora: Mgr. Radka Vorlová

Škola: SPŠ Hranice



Anotace: Article about 17th century firefighting and reading comprehension tasks.

Klíčová slova: firefighting, history, 17th century, London's history, reading

Autorem materiálu a všech jeho částí, není-li uvedeno jinak, je Mgr. Radka Vorlová

Financováno z ESF a státního rozpočtu ČR.

17th CENTURY FIREFIGHTING

In the 17th century fire was main **hazard** because the cities were overcrowded and most houses were made of wood and were built close together and their roofs were **thatched**. The upper floors were built straight above the lower floors. And the upper floor usually reached the neighbour's houses. Therefore the flames could easily spread from building to building. Moreover, people used candles for **light**, open fires for cooking and in the cities there were also many **warehouses** which stored **combustibles** such as oil.

That time there was no police and fire department to call when the fire **broke out**. Instead of fire departments, local **militia** (known as Trained Bands) dealt with general emergencies. One of their tasks was watching for fire. At night thousands of **watchmen** guarded the streets against fire. Moreover, in hot weather **householders** left buckets of water outside their houses' doors. In case of fire the watchmen rang the church bells to **alert** the fire.

There were only two techniques of fighting the fire **available** – demolition (making firebreaks in the path of the fire) and water.

By law, the tower of every church **contain** firefighting equipment: long ladders, leather buckets, axes and fire hooks for **pulling down** the buildings. Sometimes controlled explosions were used to create firebreaks (for example the Great fire of London was stopped by this technique).

Fire buckets were usually made of leather. When extinguishing the fire, people made chain and **passed along** the buckets full of water from **water supply** to the fire.

In the 17th century people didn't have house **insurance**. In case of house damage caused by fire, only other people and charity could help these people. And many people (especially Puritans) believed that fire was a punishment from God for man's sinfulness.

TASK 1: Answer the questions

1 Why was fire the main hazard in the 17th century?

TASK 2: Decide whether the statements are true or false

The people usually stored combustibles at home at night.

Local militia worked as police and fire department in the 17th century.

When it was hot, the watchmen could find buckets of water in front of the houses at night.

The firefighters in the 17th century used leather buckets and fire hooks to extinguish the fire.

The firefighting equipment was placed in some churches.

When the fire damaged people's houses in the 17th century, no insurance company helped those people.

TASK 3: Try to answer the following question:

...that fire was a punishment from God for man's sinfulness.

VOCABULARY REVISION

TASK 1 – Match the word with its definition

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 HAZARD | A a large building for storing things before they are sold |
| 2 WAREHOUSE | B to have something inside or include something as a part |
| 3 COMBUSTIBLE | C something that is dangerous |
| 4 WATCHMAN | D a person who owns a house |
| 5 WATER SUPPLY | E a person whose job is to guard buildings at night |
| 6 CONTAIN | F demolish |
| 7 HOUSEHOLDER | H an amount of water that is available for use when the fire breaks out |
| 9 AVAILABLE | I able to burn easily |
| 10 PULL DOWN | J if something is _____, you are able to buy it, own it or have it |

TASK 2 – Write down the proper vocabulary:

- 1 In the 17th century people used fire _____ and leather bucket to extinguish the fire.
- 2 This house is hers, so she is _____.
- 3 They stored combustibles such as oil in _____.

TASK 3 – Answer the questions:

Where were the combustibles stored?

What did the watchmen do?

What did the householders do when it was hot weather?

Where could we find ladders, buckets, axes and fire hooks in the 17th century?

What did they use fire hooks for?

Where did the people (whose houses burned) get money for a new house?

VOCABULARY:

Hazard

Thatched

Light

Warehouse

Combustible

Break out

Militia

Watchman

Householders

Alert

Available

Contain

Pull down

Pass along

Water supply

Insurance

17th CENTURY FIREFIGHTING (teacher's worksheet)

In the 17th century fire was main **hazard** because the cities were overcrowded and most houses were made of wood and were built close together and their roofs were **thatched**. The upper floors were built straight above the lower floors. And the upper floor usually reached the neighbour's houses. Therefore the flames could easily spread from building to building. Moreover, people used candles for **light**, open fires for cooking and in the cities there were also many **warehouses** which stored **combustibles** such as oil.

That time there was no police and fire department to call when the fire **broke out**. Instead of fire departments, local **militia** (known as Trained Bands) dealt with general emergencies. One of their tasks was watching for fire. At night thousands of **watchmen** guarded the streets against fire. Moreover, in hot weather **householders** left buckets of water outside their houses' doors. In case of fire the watchmen rang the church bells to **alert** the fire.

There were only two techniques of fighting the fire **available** – demolition (making firebreaks in the path of the fire) and water.

By law, the tower of every church **contain** firefighting equipment: long ladders, leather buckets, axes and fire hooks for **pulling down** the buildings. Sometimes controlled explosions were used to create firebreaks (for example the Great fire of London was stopped by this technique).

Fire buckets were usually made of leather. When extinguishing the fire, people made chain and **passed along** the buckets full of water from **water supply** to the fire.

In the 17th century people didn't have house **insurance**. In case of house damage caused by fire, only other people and charity could help these people. And many people (especially Puritans) believed that fire was a punishment from God for man's sinfulness.

TASK 1: Answer the questions

1 Why was fire the main hazard in the 17th century? **Cities overcrowded, houses made of wood...**

TASK 2: Decide whether the statements are true or false

The people usually stored combustibles at home at night. **F (in warehouses)**

Local militia worked as police and fire department in the 17th century. **T**

When it was hot, the watchmen could find buckets of water in front of the houses at night. **T**

The firefighters in the 17th century used leather buckets and fire hooks to extinguish the fire. **F (no firefighters)**

The firefighting equipment was placed in some churches. **F (by law in every church)**

When the fire damaged people's houses in the 17th century, no insurance company helped those people. **T**

TASK 3: Try to answer the following question:

...that fire was a punishment from God for man's sinfulness.

VOCABULARY:

In case of -

Hazard – riziko

Thatched – doškový

Light – osvětlení

Warehouse – skladiště

Combustible – hořlavina

Break out – vypuknout, propuknout

Militia – milice, domobrana

Watchman – noční hlídač, strážný

Householders – obyvatel domu, uživatel, majitel domu

Alert – varovat

Available – dostupný, k dispozici

Contain - obsahovat

Pull down – strhnout, zbourat

Pass along – posílat, předat

Water supply – požární vodovod; zásoba vody

Insurance – pojištění

VOCABULARY REVISION - ANSWERS

TASK 1 – Match the word with its definition

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1 HAZARD | C | A a large building for storing things before they are sold |
| 2 WAREHOUSE | A | B to have something inside or include something as a part |
| 3 COMBUSTIBLE | I | C something that is dangerous |
| 4 WATCHMAN | E | D a person who owns a house |
| 5 WATER SUPPLY | H | E a person whose job is to guard buildings at night |
| 6 CONTAIN | B | F demolish |
| 7 HOUSEHOLDER | D | G people who operates only for some time, the people also have other jobs |
| 8 MILITIA | G | H an amount of water that is available for use when the fire break out |
| 9 AVAILABLE | J | I able to burn easily |
| 10 PULL DOWN | F | J if something is _____, you are able to buy it, own it or have it |

TASK 2 – Write down the proper vocabulary:

- 1 In the 17th century people used fire HOOK and leather bucket to extinguish the fire.
- 2 This house is hers, so she is HOUSEHOLDER.
- 3 They stored combustibles such as oil in WAREHOUSES.

TASK 3 – Answer the questions:

Where were the combustibles stored? **IN THE WAREHOUSES**

What did the watchmen do? **GUARD AT NIGHT**

What did the householders do when it was hot weather? **BUCKET WITH WATER**

Where could we find ladders, buckets, axes and fire hooks in the 17th century? **IN EVERY CHURCH**

What did they use fire hooks for? **FOR PULLING DOWN BUILDINGS**

Where did the people (whose houses burned) get money for a new house? **FROM OTHER PEOPLE AND CHARITY**

Použité zdroje:

Zdroje použité při tvorbě textu:

AUTOR NEUVEDEN. *The Stuarts - Fire and Fire-Fighting* [online]. [cit. 27.2.2013]. Dostupný na WWW:
<http://www.historyonthenet.com/Stuarts/fireandfirefighting.htm>

AUTOR NEUVEDEN. *History of Firefighting* [online]. [cit. 27.2.2013]. Dostupný na WWW:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_firefighting

TIM LAMBERT. *A Brief History of Firefighting* [online]. [cit. 27.2.2013]. Dostupný na WWW:
<http://www.localhistories.org/firefighting.html>

AUTOR NEUVEDEN. *The Great Fire of London, 1666* [online]. [cit. 27.2.2013]. Dostupný na WWW:
<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/londonfire.htm>

AUTOR NEUVEDEN. *Great Fire of London* [online]. [cit. 27.2.2013]. Dostupný na WWW:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Fire_of_London

AUTOR NEUVEDEN. *Great Fire of London, 1666* [online]. [cit. 27.2.2013]. Dostupný na WWW:
<http://www.luminarium.org/encyclopedia/greatfire.htm>