


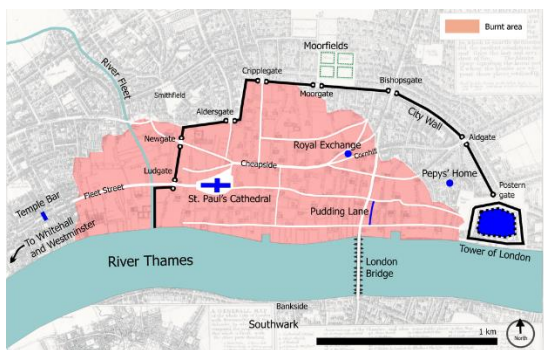

# Year 2 – Autumn 2 – Great Fire of London



Key Words	Definitions
<b>bakery</b>	A place where bread and cakes are made and sometimes sold.
<b>diary</b>	A book in which you record your thoughts or feelings or what has happened each day.
<b>embers</b>	A piece of wood or coal, etc. that continues to burn after a fire has no more flames.
<b>flammable</b>	Something that is flammable burns easily.
<b>firebreak</b>	A strip of land or gap to prevent a fire from spreading.
<b>fire-hooks</b>	Giant hooks used to pull down houses.
<b>London</b>	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
<b>River Thames</b>	A river that flows through London.
<b>St Paul's Cathedral</b>	Iconic London landmark with a stunning dome. 

### What was the Great Fire of London?

The fire started in a bakery, near Pudding Lane on the night of 2nd September 1666. The fire swept through London for four days. It destroyed 13,200 houses, 87 churches, and even St Paul's Cathedral.

### Maps of the Great Fire of London

Important figures	
<b>Samuel Pepys</b> He lived over 300 years ago. He wrote a very important diary. In his diary he described two of the most important events in English history: The Plague in 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666. 	<b>Guy Fawkes</b> Guy Fawkes was a British soldier and a member of a group who planned to blow up the palace at Westminster during the state opening of parliament in 1605. 

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK: 15 mins reading Numbots	HWK: 15 mins reading Numbots	HWK: 15 mins reading Numbots	HWK: 15 mins reading Numbots	HWK: 15 mins reading Numbots Spellings

**Key Dates:**

- Burning experiment
- Anti-Bullying Week



KEY VOCABULARY

matter	the word scientists use to describe <b>everything that makes up the world</b> around us, it includes solids, liquids and gases
solid	matter that can be held, <b>holds its shape and stays in one place</b> , like wood; we can hold solids in our hand and some solids can be changed through squashing, bending or twisting)
liquid	matter that <b>flows like water</b> ; liquids can take the shape of the bottom of their container, and we can pour them
atoms	a tiny building block that <b>everything around us is made from</b>
materials	matter from which <b>something is made</b> , e.g., wood, glass, metal
properties	<b>characteristics</b> that we can use to describe objects, e.g., smooth, hard, soft
transparent	a material that <b>allows light to pass through</b> ; we can see through it, e.g., glass
opaque	a material that <b>does not allow light</b> to pass through; we cannot see through it, e.g., wood



state of matter



gas

liquid

solid



gas state



liquid state



solid state

hot  cool



microscope

velcro normal view

a tool that scientists use to look closely at very tiny things

velcro under microscope