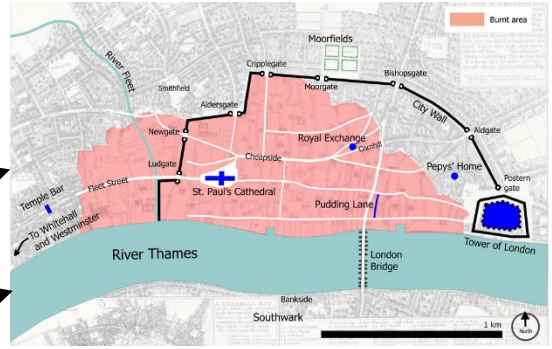
Year 2 – Autumn 2 – Great Fire of London

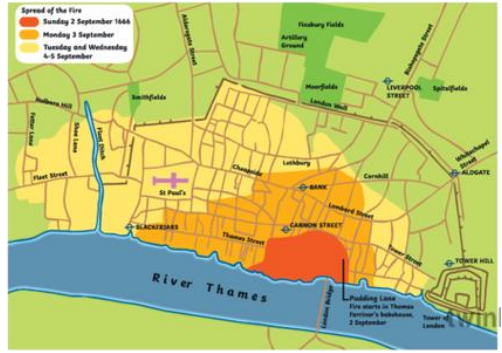
Key Words	Definitions
bakery 	A place where bread and cakes are made and sometimes sold.
diary 	A book in which you record your thoughts or feelings or what has happened each day.
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
River Thames	A river that flows through London.
firebreak 	A strip of land or gap to prevent a fire from spreading.
fire-hooks 	Giant hooks used to pull down houses.
embers 	A piece of wood or coal, etc. that continues to burn after a fire has no more flames.
flammable 	Able to catch fire very easily.

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

Samuel Pepys

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.

Guy Fawkes

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
Homework: 15 mins reading Numbots	**Homework**: 15 mins reading Numbots	**Homework**: 15 mins reading Numbots	**Homework**: 15 mins reading Numbots	**Homework**: 15 mins reading Numbots Spellings

Key Dates:

- 20th November – The Burning Experiment, woodlands
- 11th to 15th November – Anti-Bullying Week
- Glee Event: *Reading* – Wednesday 27th November 8.25-9.00am
- KS1 performance – 17.12.24 at 2pm or 6pm

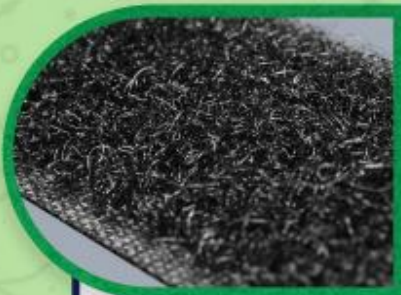
Science
PKC

Materials and matter

PKC

KEY VOCABULARY

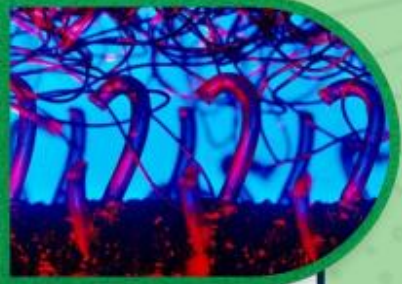
matter	the word scientists use to describe **everything that makes up the world** around us, it includes solids, liquids and gases
solid	matter that can be held, **holds its shape and stays in one place**, like wood; we can hold solids in our hand and some solids can be changed through squashing, bending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



velcro normal view

microscope

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



velcro under microscope