Stone	Ancient	Bronze	Iron	Ancient	Mayan	43AD-410AD	410AD-1066	1066	1100	1666	1700	1760	1837-1901	1914-1918	1939-45
Age	Egyptians	Age	Age	Greeks	Civilisation	Romans	Anglo Saxons	Battle of	Iroquois	Great Fire	Coal	Captain	Victorian	WW1	WW!!
								Hastings	Tribes		Mining	Cook			
History : YEAR TWO Autumn 2															

## What happened in 1666?

SECTION 1	KEY VOCABULARY	When and where did the fire start? Why did the fire start?	Why did the fire spread so quickly?					
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.	The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane, London.	In 1666, the buildngs in London were made out of wood an straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It has also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were					
firebreak	A gap that stops a fire spreading to nearby buildings.	The fires used for baking were not put out properly which is why the fire started.						
St. Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. A new St Paul's Cathedral was built after the fire.		blowing, which helped the flames to spread.					
Timeline	A timeline displays people, objects or events in time (chronological) order.	How did people try to put the fire ou	ut? How and when was the fire put out?					
Decade, century, year.	A decade is 10 years. There are 100 years in a century. There are 365 days in a year and a leap year is 366.	People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to	put the fire out, but these did not wok. Later in the week,					
Significant event	Significant events affect the lives of many peo- ple over a long period of time and are some- times commemorated.	King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop them from spreading. This created a firebreak. By Thurs- day 6th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.						
Artefacts	Artefacts are objects and things made by peo- ple rather than natural objects. They provide evidence about the past. Examples include coins, buildings, written texts or ruins.							

