



KEY VOCABULARY

ancient Egypt

an ancient civilisation which grew along the River Nile, in the country we now call Egypt

pharaoh

a ruler in ancient Egypt

pyramid

a large stone building in the shape of a pyramid, built as a royal tomb

tomb art

art painted on the walls of special places where the ancient Egyptians placed important people who had died

sphinx

a mythical creature with the head of a man and the body of a lion

bust

a sculpture of a person's head, shoulders and chest

papyrus

paper made from reeds

the Book of the Dead

a collection of art work and hieroglyphs that tells stories about the afterlife, often found on the walls of ancient Egyptian tombs, on coffins and on papyrus



a bust of Queen Nefertiti

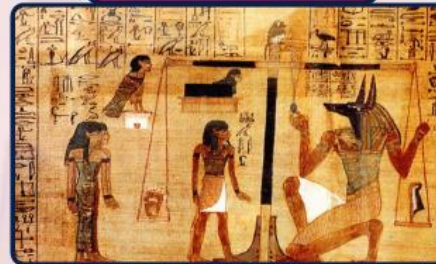
Neus Museum, Berlin

Cairo, Egypt



The Great Sphinx

Cairo, Egypt



Book of the Dead (painting on papyrus)



KEY VOCABULARY

river

a large natural stream of water that flows into lakes or into the sea

river source

the start of the river, usually on high ground

stream

a small, narrow river

tributaries

a stream or lots of streams that join together into a river

estuary

the area where a river widens and meets the sea

mouth of a river

the end of a river, where the sea begins

river basin/
drainage basin

the area of land from which water has drained into a river

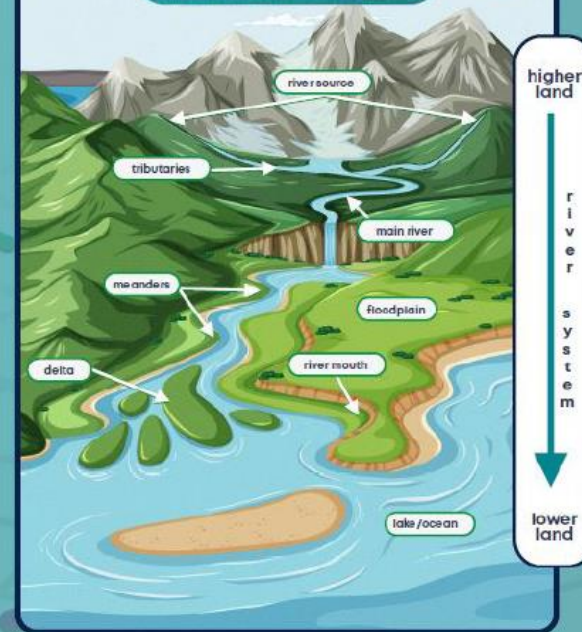
watershed

the edge of a river basin

waterway

a route within a river that is used by people for travelling along, for pleasure, for travel or for trade

features of a river



River Thames

Europe



River Danube

Europe



River Nile

Africa



River Ganges

Asia



River Amazon

South America



The Murray

Australia





The Anglo Saxons, the Scots and the Vikings



KEY VOCABULARY

Anglo-Saxon

Viking

kingdom

Scots

Picts

migration

settlement

raid

trade

invasion

Pagan

Danelaw

danegeld

a mix of people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands who came to live in England during the 5th Century (the three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes)

people of Scandinavian origin who travelled by sea and raided, invaded and settled in Europe from the 8th century

a country or place ruled by a king or queen

people who lived in Scotland (previously thought to have migrated from Ireland)

early settlers in Scotland who fought with the Romans

where people move from one place to live in another place

a place where people live, and sometimes work

an unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal and/or destroy

buying and selling goods or services

to enter a country or place by force with the intent of taking over

a word used to describe people who believe in many gods and goddesses

the area of northern and eastern England ruled by the Vikings

money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places

KEY PEOPLE



King Cnut (Canute)

a Viking king who ruled Denmark, England and Norway



Edward the Confessor

an English king who built the original Westminster Abbey



Alfred the Great

ruled the kingdom of Wessex and fought back against the Vikings in Britain



Kenneth MacAlpin

King of the Picts who, according to national myth, was the first king of the Scots



Bede (Bede the Venerable)

a monk who wrote about life in Anglo Saxon England



Ethelred the Unready

English king who paid the Vikings to stop them attacking



William the Conqueror

defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, 1066, and became King of England

WYCK in the 18th Century



KEY VOCABULARY

geology

the study of rocks

permeable

rock that **water can seep** through

impermeable

rock that **does not allow water to seep** through

fossils

the **preserved remains** or traces of a dead organism, the process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation

soil

soil is made from **small pieces of rock mixed with organic matter** (decaying plants and animals)

sediment

tiny bits of rock, minerals, animal and plant matter that get washed into bodies of water



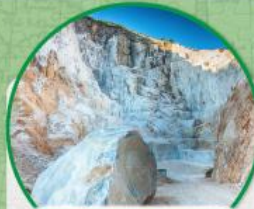
sedimentary

rock that is formed by years and years of **sediment** (tiny bits of rock, sand, minerals, animals or plant matter) compacting together and becoming hard, e.g., shale, limestone and sandstone



igneous

rock formed by volcanoes as they erupt and spew out hot molten rock called magma or lava, eventually the magma will cool down and harden, e.g., basalt and granite



metamorphic

rock formed by great heat and pressure inside the Earth's crust, metamorphic rocks are often made from other types of rock, e.g., marble, soapstone

how rocks are formed

an ammonite (prehistoric sea creature)



a fossilised plant



an insect trapped in amber



Mary Anning

Mary Anning was a palaeontologist who discovered many fossils in the rocks along the cliff edge in Dorset on the south coast of England. Mary taught herself about geology so she knew where to look for fossils.

