



KS2 Curriculum (History and Geography)

**Lakenheath Community
Primary School**



Our History Topics

Our History Topics Timeline

Stone Age: Until 3,000BC
Bronze Age: From 3,000 BC - 1,200 BC
Iron Age: 1,200 BC - 500BC

Ancient Rome:
753BC - 476AD

Kingdom of Benin
900AD - 1897

WW2
1939-1945

Ancient Egypt: 3100BC - 1,077BC

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
410AD - 1066AD

Victorians
1819-1901

Ancient Greece:
800BC - 146BC



Egyptians - Y3/4 Cycle A



Key Vocabulary:

- Ancient Egypt
- The Nile
- Pharaoh
- Tomb
- Mummification
- Pyramids
- Physical feature
- Human feature
- Papyrus
- Civilisation
- BC/ AD

Key facts to remember:

History

- **The Ancient Egyptian civilisation starts around 5,000 years ago and last around 3000 years.**
- Ancient Egyptians used a process called mummification to preserve dead bodies.
- The pharaoh was the ruler of upper and lower Egypt, giving him the title of 'Lord of the Two Lands'.
- The Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 2000 different gods and goddesses.
- There were many levels to society in Ancient Egypt ranging from slaves to pharaohs.
- There are 3 pyramids in Giza which are guarded by the Sphinx.
- Papyrus was the first form of paper. In fact, the word 'paper' comes from the word 'papyrus'.

Geography

- Egypt is a country in Africa
- Physical geography means the natural features and process on Earth (e.g. climates, rivers, mountains)
- Human geography is the man made features and impact humans make on Earth (e.g. settlements/ cities, structures, pollution)
- The River Nile runs through Africa and is the longest river in the world.
- The River Nile was the source of all life for Ancient Egyptians; they used it for: fishing, farming, leisure and washing.



Mummification:

Ancient Egyptians preserved the bodies of their dead, using a process called mummification. Only the rich could afford to be made into mummies. They believed that they would need their bodies in the afterlife.

To mummify a dead person, they pulled out the brains and put the organs into four canopic jars which had the heads of some of the gods they believed in. They used natron to help preserve the bodies and left them to dry out.

They would then cover the body in resin and layers of bandages.

They would then place the mummified body into their sarcophagus and finally into their tomb with food, gold and shabti.

Egyptian Gods and Goddesses :

Horus - God of the sky
Osiris - God of the dead
Anubis - God of embalming and the dead
Ra - God of the sun
Amun - Lord of the gods
Isis - Goddess of love



Egyptians - Y3/4 Cycle A

The Pyramids:

The pharaohs of Ancient Egypt built pyramids as their tombs. Pyramids were designed to protect the pharaoh in death. There were over 100 pyramids in Egypt, but the most famous are the Great Pyramids of Giza which are guarded by the Sphinx.



Inventions and Achievements:

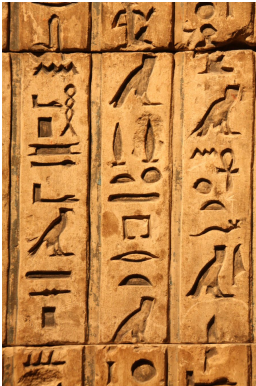
The Ancient Egyptians invented many things that we still use today. They developed systems of irrigation to get the water from the Nile to their crops throughout the year. They used a shaduf to lift the water from the canals.

They developed two types of clocks.

The Ancient Egyptians were the first people to use the sun to separate the year into 12 months.

They were also the first people to use oxen and other strong animals to help them plough their fields.

The Ancient Egyptians invented a number system using symbols to represent different amounts.



Tutankhamun:

Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered by a group of researchers lead by Howard Carter in 1922. It was located in the Valley of the Kings. The burial chamber was a very unusual resting place for a king because it was the only decorated room in the tomb. Normally all the walls would be carved or painted, which is how we know that Tutankhamun died very suddenly. Many of the items discovered, were made from, or covered in gold. The curse of the mummy started after Tutankhamun's tomb was opened. Mummies have been thought to have magical powers and some people believed that they can curse anyone that disturbed them.



River Nile:

The River Nile runs through Africa and is the longest river in the world at around 6,695 km in length. It has two main tributaries, the White Nile and the Blue Nile. The River Nile flows into the Mediterranean Sea. It was the source of all life for the Ancient Egyptians. It was used for farming, fishing, washing and leisure. They were also able to trade because most towns and villages were placed near the banks of the Nile. They could also trade with other countries using papyrus boats.



Ancient Greeks - Y3/4 Cycle A

Key Vocabulary:

- Ancient
- BC/ AD
- Europe
- Mediterranean sea
- Athens
- Spartans
- Marathon
- Trojan War
- Civilisation

Ancient Greece civilisation started in 800BC and lasted around 650 years.

Greek Gods and Goddesses:

The Ancient Greeks were religious. They believed that their gods and goddesses controlled everything in the world and that they must be revered and appeased.

Zeus - Most powerful of the gods; he was God of the sky and ruled Mount Olympus.

Poseidon - Brother of Zeus and God of the sea

Hades - Brother of Zeus; he was God of the dead and ruled the underworld

Hera - Sister and wife of Zeus and Goddess of family and marriage.

Ares - Son of Zeus and Hera and God of war.

Athena - Daughter of Zeus and Goddess of Art, Literature and intelligence

Apollo - Son of Zeus (twin to Artemis), God of the Sun

Aphrodite - Goddess of love, beauty and protector of sailors.

Hermes - Zeus' youngest son - Messenger

Artemis - Daughter of Zeus (twin to Apollo) Goddess of the moon

Athens VS Sparta

Athens

Welcome writers, promotes democracy, ensures women are not seen outside the house on their own, trades with everyone, likes books and free speech, welcomes visitors and felt trade was important.

Sparta

No writers, the king makes the rules, train their women and boys to be soldiers, no trade, no reading and didn't allow visitors.

The Battle of Marathon

King Darius of Persia wanted to invade Athens to increase his empire.

Pheidippides ran to Sparta to ask for help but they were in the middle of a religious festival.

After seeing King Darius' ships approaching they began to prepare. They were not trained fighters but were prepared to follow orders.

The Athenians tried a new strategy that the Persians were not prepared for.

6400 Persian soldiers die but only 192 Athenians.

Pheidippides ran back to Sparta to share the good news but unfortunately died.



Ancient Greeks - Y3/4 Cycle A

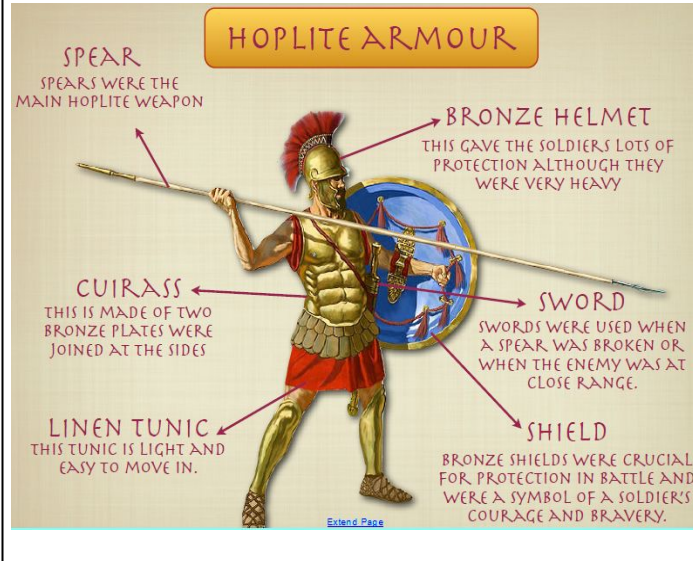
Trojan War

The Trojan War is a famous war fought between the cities of Troy and Greece around the 13th century B.C. It started when Prince Paris of Troy took Queen Helen of Sparta from her husband. The Greeks tricked the Trojans with a wooden horse, called the Trojan Horse to get inside their gates and finally defeat them.

Olympics

In Ancient Greek times the Olympics were part of a religious festival. The winners were awarded olive branches and only men were allowed to compete. The Olympics were held in Greece but in those days there were only a few events. The competitors were naked.

Greek Warfare



Daily Life

Clothes - men and women wore tunics but the women's tunics went down to their ankles.

Men and Women - Only men could be full citizens and vote. Women were expected to take care of domestic chores.

School - Only boys went to school and it wasn't free so only the rich could go.

Leisure - The Ancient Greeks enjoyed exercise, singing dancing and plays.

Food - They had a healthy diet which included fruits, vegetables and grains.

Home - Homes were designed to keep people cool and often the men and women lived in different parts of the house.



Stone Age-Iron Age - Y3/4 Cycle B

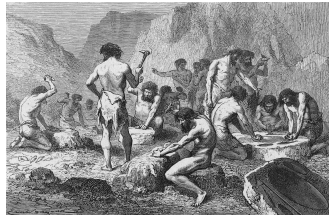
Key information:

- The Stone Age precedes the Bronze Age, ending around 3000BC
- The Stone Age is called the Stone Age because the tools were made of stone.
- Bronze Age began in 2100 BC
- Iron Age 750 BC
- BC stands for Before Christ
- Stonehenge and Skara Brae are structures from the Stone Age.
- Iron Age people lived in a hill fort.
- Stone Age people recorded their life through cave paintings.

Stone Age

What is needed to survive?

- Make clothes
- Kill animals
- Find water
- Find shelter
- Make a fire
- Skin an animal
- Collect wood
- Make a tool



Evidence of Stone Age Dwellings

Skara Brae is on the island of Orkney in North Scotland.

William Watt visited and excavated the site.

Storm damage in 1925 revealed more houses.

Evidence that Stone Age people were beginning to settle down in one place e.g. crops and livestock kept.

Bones and shells found suggest a farming community.

Stonehenge

Very famous Stone Age monument in the south of England.



Stone Circle built to worship the sun it is thought.



Stone Age-Iron Age - Y3/4 Cycle B

Bronze Age

- It was called the bronze age because people discovered how to smelt bronze and make tools from it.
- Bronze was the first metal.
- It was used for tools and armour
- Bronze is stronger and more durable than previous materials.
- Weather became warmer and wetter so people moved to valleys for farming
- People lived in more than one dwelling for different uses e.g. a cook house, a living house
- There was the Beaker Culture- named after the bell-shaped pottery these people made.
- They started copper mining: this was crucial to make bronze

Iron Age

- They lived in hill forts
- Roundhouses inside hillforts were large and housed many people
- Hembury was a large hillfort that has been excavated to give us evidence



Celts

Celts were one of the main groups who lived in tribes in Britain, Ireland and N Europe until Romans invaded.

Druids were the priests of the Celts who believed in hundreds of Gods.



Romans - Y3/4 Cycle B

Key Vocabulary

Continent: Europe

Mountains: The Alps

Country: Italy

Mountains: The Apennines

Capital City: Rome

Founders: Romulus and Remus

Bath House

Caladarium

Boudicca

River Tiber

Emperor Hadrian

Strigil

The Po river

Fosse Way

Frigidarium

The river Arno

Groma

Hypocaust

Camber

Celt

How did Rome begin?

The Romans had a story about how their city began.

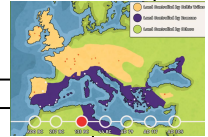
According to **legend**, Rome was founded by twin brothers, **Romulus** and **Remus**, who were the sons of the god **Mars**.

- As babies, the boys were left to drown in the River Tiber, but they were rescued by a **wolf**.
- When the boys were older, they decided to start a **new city**.
- Romulus wanted to build it on the **Palatine Hill** and Remus preferred the **Aventine Hill**.
- One day, the twins got in a fight. Remus was killed and Romulus named the new city '**Roma** after himself!

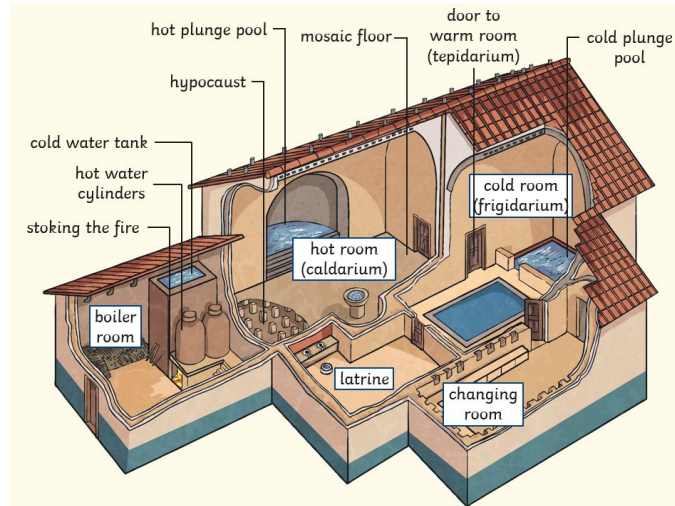
The growth of the Roman Empire 800 BC - 117 AD

Around **2,500 years** ago, the city of Rome was at the centre of a huge empire that stretched from **Scotland** to **Syria**.

- The Roman Empire lasted from **700BC** to **AD476**.
- At the peak of its power, Rome ruled more than **45 million people** across **Europe, North Africa and Asia**.
- Its army was the most powerful in the world.
- **Rome grew from a town into an enormous capital.**



Roman Baths



Romans - Y3/4 Cycle B

Hadrian's Wall: Hadrian was an emperor who ordered his soldiers to build a wall to protect Britain. Hadrian's Wall was made out of stone to keep invaders from the north out of the Roman province of Britain. It stretched across northern **Britain** for 73 miles (118 kilometers) from coast to coast. At every Roman mile there was a small fort, or fortlet, with a gate, most likely topped with a tower. These towers could hold about 30 soldiers. Ditches were dug on the north side of the wall.

Parts of the wall still remain today...



Facts about Modern Italy

Currency: Euro

Main Religion: Catholicism

Location: Europe

Capital City: Rome

Climate and topology compared to UK: Italy is warmer with higher mountains and hills.



Roman Roads: Romans were famous for building the first roads in Britains. They were straight and long, and some of them

Building the Roads

To build a Roman road, we would need to:



- 1 Dig a large ditch the width of your road.
- 2 Fill your ditch with a layer of rubble and a layer of stones.
- 3 Dig two smaller ditches either side.
- 4 Cover the stones with a layer of sand or small pebbles and gravel, thicker in the middle to make a camber so that the rain will drain off into the two side ditches.
- 5 Set a layer of smooth paving stones into the sand or gravel to make a hard surface.

The rebellion of Boudicca

Boudicca was a Celt of the Iceni tribe in East Anglia.

She was wronged by the Romans who attacked her daughters.

She led a rebellion against the Romans and held them back from taking control.

She chose to drink poison rather than be captured.



World War II - Y5/6 Cycle A

Key Vocabulary:

- Evacuation
- The Blitz
- Axis Powers
- Allies
- Nazi Party
- Rationing
- Remembrance
- Bombing
- Invaded



Key Information:

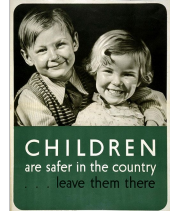
- Hitler's Germany invaded Poland
- Neville Chamberlain (Prime Minister of UK declares war against Germany - 1939
- Winston Churchill became a successful war leader for Britain
- The Blitz began 7th September 1940
- Allies - England, France, Russia, USA
- Axis Power - Germany, Italy, Japan
- War ended in 1945 with Germany's surrender
- Lakenheath's role in WW2 (dummy base)
- Physical changes in Lakenheath, education, childhood, jobs, amenities and transport.

Why WWII started:

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, European leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia, followed by Poland on 1st September. The Allies had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Evacuation:

During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing as cities were more likely to be bombed during The Blitz.



World War II - Y5/6 Cycle A



The Blitz

The Blitz was the name given to the period where Germany bombed London and other cities in England. It began 7th September 1940 and lasted for 8 months. One third of London was destroyed. Hitler was aiming to weaken morale, but instead he galvanized Britain in their fight against him.



Lakenheath in WWII

During World War II, RAF Lakenheath was built as a decoy airfield to draw German bombers away from other local RAF bases.

The physical appearance of Lakenheath has changed over time, as have the shops and amenities and local employment. School life was much stricter with a more limited curriculum during this time period. Many children left school at the age of 14, and many worked jobs alongside going to school.

Today the pond has been replaced with a war memorial.

The Women's land army had a base in Lakenheath and worked on the farmland.

There was also an Italian prisoner of war camp in Eriswell and the Italian soldiers helped on the fields.

Some children from London were evacuated to stay with families in Lakenheath.

Roles of women

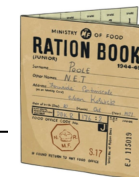
Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. Those who did work were paid less than men and were generally restricted to 'women's jobs', such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. However, when men were called up for active service, women were needed to do jobs such as making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves.

Rationing

Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible.

Examples of items that were rationed:

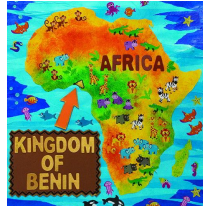
Sugar, tea, butter and meat.



Kingdom of Benin - Y5/6 Cycle A

Key Vocabulary

Animist
Artefact
Oba
Kingdom
Africa
Nigeria
Reincarnation
Craftsmanship
Spiritual
Oral history
Bronzes
Golden Age
Punitive
Slavery
Igodomigodo - Edo
Ogisos
Oracle



Key Facts

Built the second largest man made object after The Great Wall of China.

The 'Golden Age' was between 1400-1600 when trade took place with Europe.

They were 'animists' believed that everything had a soul and spirit also reincarnation.

Not much known about early period - unreliable oral evidence. From 1500's more artefacts have been found. Bronzes are important - demonstrated the value of art and skill of craftsmen.

Eweka an important leader - first Oba
Some wealth also came from slave trade.

Golden Age - wealth and expansion

Punitive Expedition - British revenge

When and Where:

The Kingdom of Benin was in West Africa and dates back to AD 900 -1700. Modern day Benin is located next to Nigeria, where the ancient kingdom used to be. Benin city is in Nigeria. River Niger and coastal location helped to make this an important place for trade

Development of Benin

Began as a collection of communities called Igodomigodo and ruled by the Ogiso. From 1100-1180AD there was no automatic ruler so fighting took place to determine the next ruler. 1180 Eweka became leader and calls himself Oba, meaning King. Name changed to Edo
By 1440 AD a wall was built around Benin City, 16,000km long.

In 1489, they began trading with the Portuguese, who later renamed the place 'Benin' as they couldn't pronounce the name.

1897 British take-over was the end of the kingdom.



Kingdom of Benin - Y5/6 Cycle A

Beliefs

The believed in reincarnation, They had many gods, They used human sacrifice. Animals like: Eagles, leopards, crocodiles, mudfish and snakes had special meaning - seen in carvings. The 'Head' was important - models of heads made when you died. They were made in bronze for kings.



How do we know about Benin?

Early period mostly oral history from stories - many have different versions. Archaeologists have found artefacts from 1500 onwards show great skill - unexpected

Evaluate the different sources of history:

Oral history - problem it is like chinese whispers - changes over time but most early history comes from oral history

Artefacts - should be more reliable but not always easy to tell what something is and what it was used for. Intelligent guessing needed.

Leaders

Obas (always men) were in charge of the military and were never questioned. They were believed to be semi-divine.

Much of the art in Benin was given to honour them.

Ovonrammen Nogbaisi was the last Oba.

Oba Ewuare - 1440 to 1473 was thought to have magical powers. He was the first warrior king. The Kingdom grew a lot due to his success and walls were built to keep people in. Not everyone was happy with his laws though. There were many bronzes made for him.

Oba Ozolua reigned from 1483 to 1514. His brother was poisoned on coronation. He defeated other kingdoms and increased contact with Portuguese. They wouldn't let Benin have guns.

Eweka

Benin had no king as son of king ran away falsely accused of wrongdoing. The King of Ife Oduduwa was asked to help by sending a son to rule. He sent Oranmiyan who married an Edo woman and had a son called Eweka. Eventually Oranmiyan made Eweka king as he was born in Benin. In 1180 Eweka became the first Oba and called the kingdom Edo.



Invaders and Settlers (Anglo Saxons and Vikings) -

Y5/6 Cycle B

Key Vocabulary:

Conquer
Danegeld
Danelaw
Invasion
Kingdom
Monastery
Settlers
Valhalla
Archaeology
Scandinavia



Key Facts:

- Anglo Saxons 450 AD- 793 AD
- Vikings invaded 793 AD- 1066 AD
- Understand the difference between invaders and settlers.
- Why people wanted to invade/settle in England, and the difficulties they overcame.
- Understand the priorities of Invaders and Settlers.
- Importance of West Stow
- Describe Anglo Saxons jobs, farming methods and their diet.
- Identify the main kingdoms and routes used by Anglo Saxons.
- Analyse and describe artefacts and explain what they can teach us.
- Religion.
- When and where Vikings came from.
- Important Anglo Saxon Kings and how they shaped Britain.

Who were the Anglo Saxons?

'Anglo Saxons' comes from the two biggest invading tribes, Angles and the Saxons. They were warrior farmers who came from North Western Europe and began to invade when the Romans were still in control.

Who were the Vikings?

They came from Scandinavia and travelled by boat. The word Viking means pirate, they were famous for raiding monasteries.



Invaders and Settlers (Anglo Saxons and Vikings)-

Y5/6 Cycle B

Kings and Conflict

The Anglo-Saxons started with seven kingdoms, but by 878 AD, only Wessex was free of Vikings.

Alfred the Great ruled and fought the Vikings, others succeeded him until the Battle of Hastings in 1066 AD



Religion

When the Anglo-Saxons first came to Britain, they had their own Gods and beliefs. However, over time they converted to Christianity and new churches/ monasteries were built.

Vikings believed in the afterlife and a place called Valhalla, where they would live with the Gods.

Why was Britain invaded?

Britain was invaded and settled on because of its rich resources, land and gold.

Their own countries were overpopulated. Britain had lots of spare land and good places to set up settlements.



West Stow

At West Stow, a few miles from Lakenheath, they discovered an early Saxon village. It is now a museum and they have reconstructed it to look like it would have done at the time with different houses including: farmer's house, sunken house, hall building and living house



Victorians - Y5/6 Cycle B

Inventions:

Key Inventions

1800s- Railway Network	1838- Photography	1840- Penny Black Stamp	1843- Christmas Cards
			
1852- British Pillar Post Box	1852- Public Flushing Toilet	1863- London Underground Railway	1872- The Penny-Farthing Bicycle
			
1876- Telephone	1879- Electric Bulb	1885- Petrol Motor Car	1895- X-rays
			

Key Vocabulary

- Industry
- Industrial revolution
- Invention
- Migrate
- Reign
- Rural
- Typhoid
- Workhouse

Key Facts:

- The Victorian's was a period of great change in Britain.
- Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years.
- Huge contrast between rich and poor.
- Expansion of the British Empire.
- 1851, Prince Albert masterminded the Great Exhibition.
- Major changes to everyday life due to inventions.
- 1880 The Education Act made schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.
- Prince Albert died of Typhoid in 1861.

Queen Victoria:

Began reign in 1837 aged 18. Married her cousin Albert, from Germany in 1840 and had 9 children. First Royals to live in Buckingham Palace and she founded Balmoral and Osborne House. Never got over the death of Albert, wore only black clothing for the rest of her reign. Died in 1901 aged 81.



Victorians - Y5/6 Cycle B

Workhouses:

Workhouses were huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work. Men, women and children were kept separate. Male jobs were physical e.g. breaking stones, female jobs were laundry or cleaning whereas children were educated. Food was very basic: bread, porridge (gruel) and occasionally meat and potatoes. People that were homeless either went to the workhouse or prison.



School:

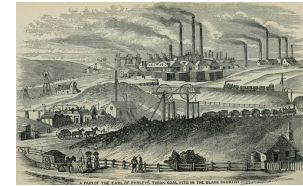
Up until 1844, not many children attended school or could read and write. The Education act was passed in 1870, requiring Britain to provide schools to children aged 5-12. However, not all schools were free which meant the poor could not afford to go to school. School became mandatory to attend in 1880, and in 1891 the 'school's pence' fee was removed and education became free for all children. School life was difficult for children. Their teachers were very strict, they would be punished for misbehaving with the cane or dunce hats. The main studies included reading, writing and arithmetic. Younger children wrote on slate boards and older children used fountain pens and ink.

The front of our school is Victorian...



The Industrial Revolution

A period of huge change between 1750 and 1900. Society changed from rural to industrial, meaning people moved into the growing towns and cities for work in the factories. Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting goods and people quickly and cheaply across the country. Inventions changed the way the population lived, helping Britain thrive. In 1851, Prince Albert hosted the Great Exhibition, where Britain were able to impress the world with their achievements.



Crime and Punishment

Queen Victoria introduced harsher punishments to deter people from committing crime. The police were introduced in 1829 to help reduce crime on the streets. Criminals were sent to trial and could be hung, imprisoned, fined or forced to carry out physical labour tasks. The most popular crimes during this period were pick pocketing, stealing and murder.

Our Geography Topics



World Map



Forests - Y3/4 Cycle A

Key Vocabulary

- Forests
- Rainforest
- Woods
- Urban
- Rural
- Emergent
- Canopy
- Understory
- Deforestation
- Wildlife
- Carbon Dioxide
- Equator
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Tropic of Cancer

Key information

- A rural area is an open area of land which has few homes or other buildings and has a low population density.
- An urban area includes the city itself as well as its surrounding areas.
- Thetford Forest is the UK's largest man-made forest - it is also the largest lowland pine forest in England.



Rural VS Urban

Rural - A rural area is an open swath of land which has few homes or other buildings and a low population density. Agriculture is the primary industry in most rural areas. Wildlife is more frequently found here because there are fewer people and buildings.

Urban - An urban area includes the city itself as well as its surrounding areas. Most inhabitants of an urban area have non-agricultural jobs. Urban areas are very developed meaning there is a density of human structures such as houses, commercial buildings, roads, bridges and railways.

Thetford Forest

It is the UK's largest man-made forest - it is also the largest lowland pine forest in England, covering 18,730 hectares.

The first trees were planted during the 1920s - shortly after the Forestry Commission was established to replenish the nation's timber following the First World War.

The High Lodge visitor centre was built in 1992. It offers the start of many different trails into the forest and is also home to the popular Go Ape and adventure play.

It is home to a wide variety of tree species, including Corsican pine, Douglas Fir, larch, Weymouth pine and broadleaves.

Thetford Forest is the third most visited attraction in the region with more than 1.5 million visitors annually.

A voluntary body, called The Friends of Thetford Forest, was established in 1995. It aims to increase knowledge, understanding, and enjoyment of the forest.



Forests - Y3/4 Cycle A

Where Rainforests are located?

Tropical Rainforests are located mainly along the Equator. They are found between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer. Some examples of tropical rainforests are the Amazon, Congo, Indo Burma, Sunderland and Australasian.

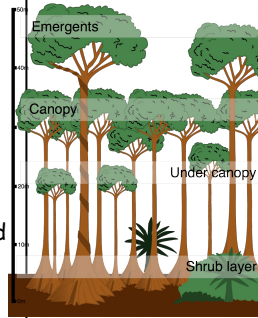
The four layers of the Rainforest:

Emergent Layer: Tallest trees growing out above the canopy

Canopy: Layer of tall trees

Understory: Shorter trees and bushes

Forest Floor: Ground cover plants and decaying vegetation.



Animals of the Rainforest:

The rainforest is an important habitat for many species of animals. Animals found in the Emergent layer include eagles, monkeys, bats and butterflies.

60% -90% of animals in the rainforest are found in the canopy. These include snakes, toucans and tree frogs.

The Understory is home to smaller animals such as geckos, badgers and snakes. However, some larger animals still hunt here.

On the forest floor there are giant anteaters, elephants and tigers.

Why the rainforest is disappearing:

Palm oil

Palm oil is used in many of the things we buy, from biscuits to shampoo! Huge areas of rainforest are being destroyed to make way for plantations of palm oil trees.

Cattle grazing

Big areas of rainforest are being cut down to make way for grazing land. Land is also cleared to grow soya, which is used to feed animals and in some of the food we eat.

Logging

Logging is when trees are cut down for timber. Wood is used in many ways, such as to make paper, furniture and to build houses. Some people cut down wood to use as a fuel for cooking or heating homes. Some rainforest tree species are worth a lot of money. Some logging is illegal. This means that the trees are cut down, transported, sold or bought in ways that are against the law.

Hydroelectric dams

Hydroelectricity uses the power of moving water. One way to make it is by building huge dams on rivers in the Amazon rainforest. The water stored by the dams is used to make electricity. The reservoirs (lakes) created by the dams have destroyed huge areas of rainforest. Many indigenous people have been moved off their land to make way for the dams.

Building

Rainforest is cleared to make way for the building of roads, towns and cities.

Mining

Gold, copper, iron and other minerals are mined from the soil under the rainforest.

Wildfires

Wildfires are common in the rainforest and in forests around the world. These fires are happening more frequently and are becoming more severe.



Beautiful British Isles - Y3/4 Cycle B

Key Facts

Name 4 countries of British Isles:
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

4 capital cities: London, Dublin,
Edinburgh, Cardiff

Compass points : North, East, South,
West, South West, North East etc

Regions and counties: eg North East,
South East, Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire

Seas and River of UK: North Sea,
English Channel, Thames, Severn.

River features: source, mouth, river
channel

Difference between UK and Austria

Hills and mountains of UK

Where is the UK?



**Location of UK in Europe and name
the 4 UK countries with capital
cities. Using an atlas, locate other
cities eg York, Cambridge,**

Research Suffolk

Neighbouring counties, eg Essex, Norfolk, Cambs

Towns/ Villages within the county, eg Ipswich,
Bury St Edmunds

Landmarks/ attractions, eg Thetford Forest,
Framlingham Castle

Rivers, Eg Orwell, Lark,

Famous people who have lived here , Eg Thomas
Paine, Elizabeth Garrett Andersen, St Edmund, Ed
Sheeran

REGIONS

An area of land with
common features

- East Anglia
- South East
- South West
- North East



Beautiful British Isles - Y3/4 Cycle B

Seas surrounding British Isles

Name the seas around us

North Sea

English Channel

Atlantic Ocean

Irish Sea



Name and define river features

- Source
- Mouth
- Confluence
- Tributary
- Drainage basin
- Watershed
- River channel

Using an atlas, name some rivers of the UK and some will be able to name the sea they run into.



Using an atlas, find Austria and describe main differences between UK and Austria.

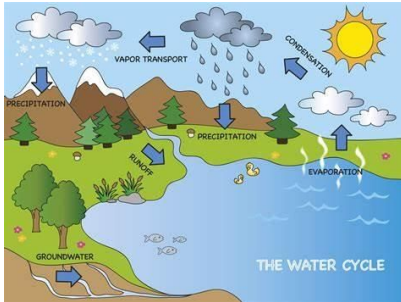
Hills and mountains

- UK Topographical maps and the location of hills and mountains
- Difference between hill and mountain



Extreme Earth - Y5/6 Cycle A

Water Cycle:



The word cycle means a series of events that reoccur. Therefore, the water cycle is a 6 stage process that naturally repeats itself.

The 6 stages of the water cycle are; **evaporation, precipitation, condensation, percolation, surface runoff and transpiration.**

Tornado

A tornado is a swirling funnel of air that can be created by large clouds called Cumulonimbus. They are formed when warm air rises up from the ground, and the winds begin to rotate, this is called a vortex. The wind gathers in all directions moving downwards to the ground, creating the funnel like shape. In America, there is a strip called Tornado Alley where the highest number of tornadoes have been recorded.

Key Words

Cycle - series of events that reoccur.

Source - Beginning of a river.

Mouth - where a river ends.

Tectonic plate - plates like a jigsaw that make up the Earth's crust.

Tsunami - harbour wave

Magma chamber - where magma is stored in the volcano below the Earth's surface.

Vortex - a whirling mass of fluid or air.

Cumulonimbus - large, towering clouds that can produce thunder and lightning.

Earthquakes

An earthquake is a natural event that occurs when the Earth's surface shakes/vibrates. It is caused by the tectonic plates push, rub or collide with each other creating waves of pressure. This pressure releases energy through the Earth's surface and we then feel the affect. Earthquakes can vary in size, and are often measured using the Richter scale or the Mercalli scale, both measuring the severity with a tool called a seismograph.

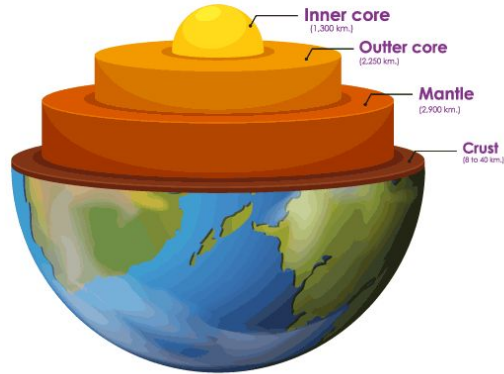
Tsunami

The word tsunami is Japanese origin meaning 'harbour wave'. A tsunami is a type of earthquake that happens at sea / near a harbour area which creates massive waves. These waves roll in towards land creating danger and destruction. If a tsunami was to occur, civilians are advised to leave the beach, get to high ground and listen to the radio for safety updates.



Extreme Earth - Y5/6 Cycle A

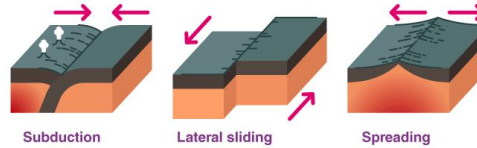
THE LAYERS OF EARTH



BYJU'S
The Learning App

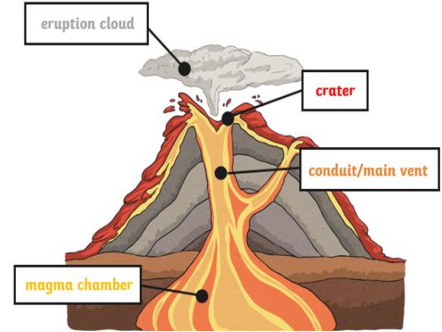
PLATE TECTONICS

BYJU'S
The Learning App



Tectonic Plates:

The tectonic plates are a combination of the crust and the outer mantle. These plates move very slowly, around a couple of inches a year. Where the plates touch each other is called a fault. When the plates move and the boundaries bump up against each other it can cause an **earthquake**.



Crust: The thin outside layer which is solid rock

Mantle: The thicker second layer of rock with more iron

Outer Core: The Earth's outer core is made up of iron and nickel and is very hot (4400 to 5000+ degrees C). This is so hot that the iron and nickel metals are liquid!

Inner Core: The Earth's inner core is made up of iron and nickel, just like the outer core, however, the inner core is different. The inner core is so deep within the earth that it's under immense pressure. So much pressure that, even though it is so hot, it is solid. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth, and, at over 5000 degrees C, is about as hot as the surface of the sun.

Volcanoes

A volcano is cone like shaped similar to a mountain or hill. It is an opening in the Earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash and gases erupt. Inside the volcano is the magma chamber, where molten rock (magma) is found. Pressure builds up underneath the surface forcing the magma out of the crater (the opening), and once it flows onto the Earth's surface it is known as lava.



Sustainable Earth - Y5/6 Cycle B



What is sustainability:

If something is sustainable, it means it can be maintained (keep going forever). For example:

- If you chop down trees, you should plant more trees to replace them
- If you fish, you should change locations to allow the fish to re-breed to maintain numbers



Plastic Pollution:

Plastic does not biodegrade (it doesn't rot). To be more sustainable, we should try to:

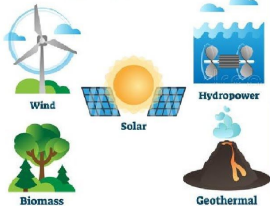
Reduce: Use less plastic - e.g. carrier bags

Reuse: Reuse plastic items rather than throw them away

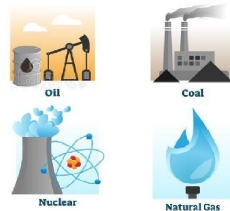
Recycle: Recycle plastic items for other uses. E.g. plastic bottles can be remoulded into park benches.

Energy Source

Renewable Energy



Non-renewable Energy



Renewable Energy (sustainable)

Wind power (using wind to generate electricity) Hydro-power (using water to generate power) Solar power (using the sun's energy to generate power) Geothermal energy (using underground heat as a source for power)

Non-renewable Energy (not sustainable)

Nuclear power, Coal-powered, Gas



Sustainable Earth - Y5/6 Cycle B

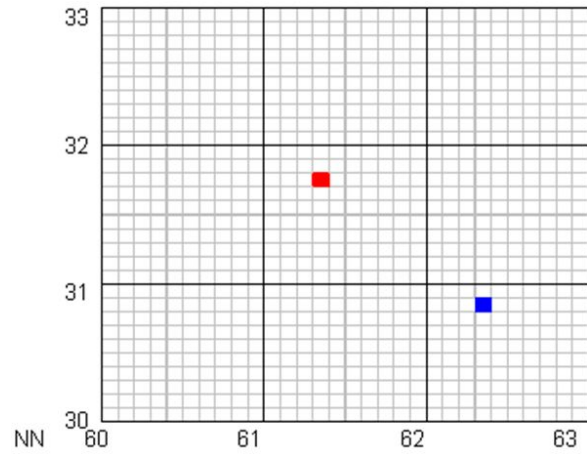
Grid References:

Grid references help us to locate things on a map. We read the eastings (along the bottom) and then northings (up the side) like we do with coordinates in Maths.

6 figure grid references:

The red square is positioned at 614,318

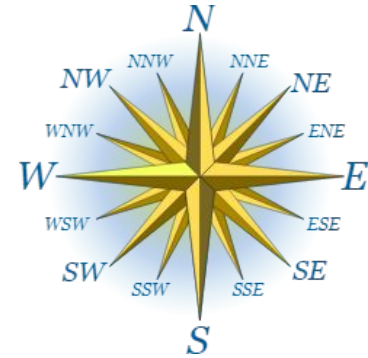
The blue square is positioned at 624,309



Locating places around the world:

We look at an **atlas**. Go to the index and look for the place we're looking for (alphabetically). It tells us the page number and grid reference. We find the correct page, and use the grid reference to locate the place.

Compass Points:



Tropics and equator:

