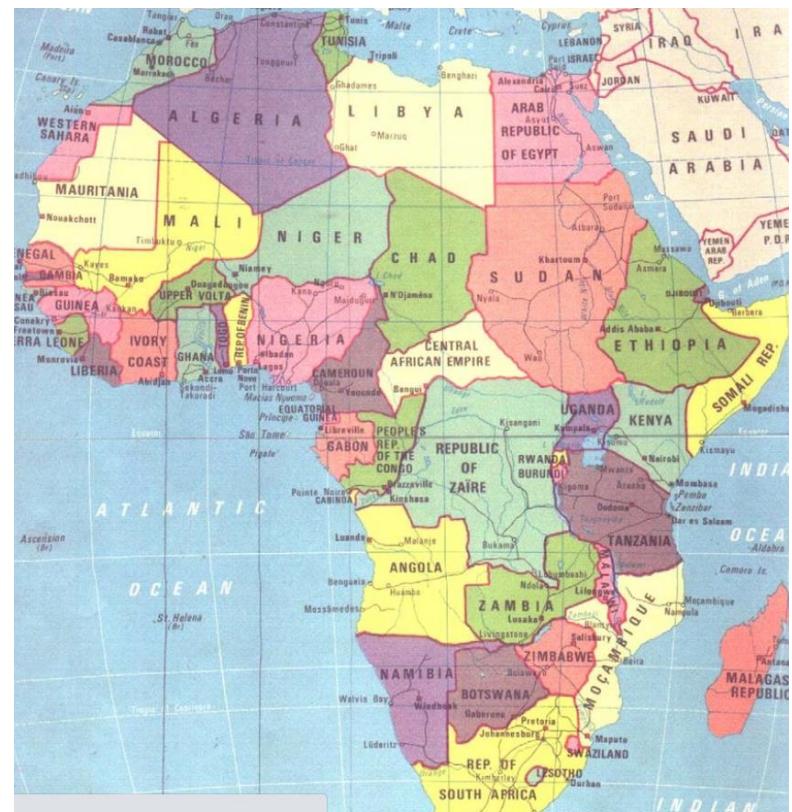


# Year 4 Autumn 2

## Ancient Egypt

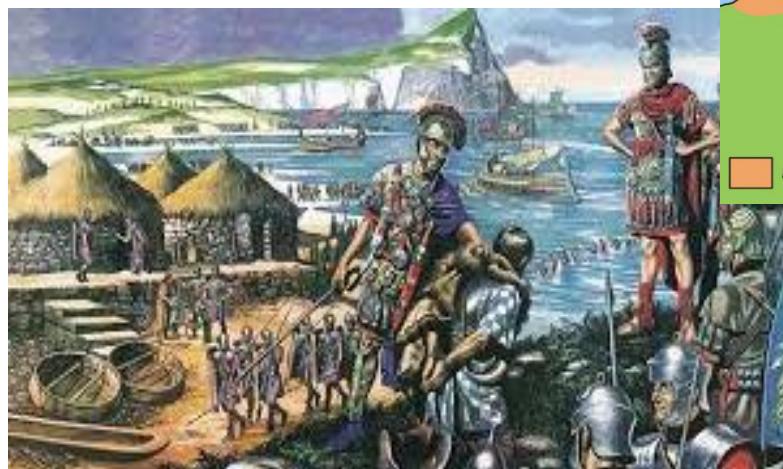
Key Knowledge		Subject Specific Vocabulary History
Geography		
Where is Egypt?	On the North East coast of Africa.	
History		
What was Ancient Egyptian life like?	Beginning in 3100 BC, Egyptians were ruled by kings and queens and were expert farmers and builders.	
Why was the River Nile so important?	It was the main water source, which allowed people to grow crops and to trade goods with other places.	
Who was Tutankhamun?	A pharaoh (aged 9) who was very popular in Egypt.	
What is mummification?	The process of preserving a body after death before burial.	
Why were pyramids important?	Built as monuments to the pharaohs at the beginning of their journey to the afterlife.	
What are hieroglyphs?	Symbols carved and written to represent over 2000 gods and goddesses.	
What happened to the Ancient Egyptians?	Romans invaded in 30 BC. Emperor Augustus defeated Cleopatra and Egypt became part of the Roman empire.	



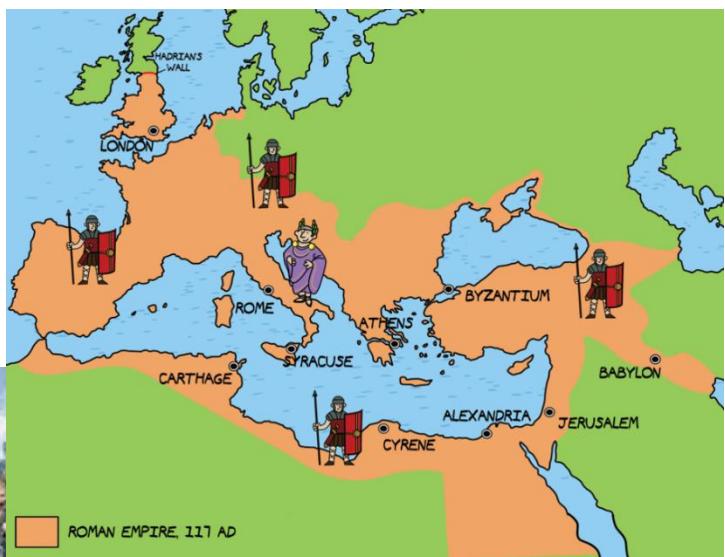
# Year 4 Spring 2

## The Romans

Key Knowledge	
Geography	
Where was the Roman Empire?	A huge empire covering most of Europe, Britain, a lot of western Asia and North Africa.
History	
Why did the Romans come to Britain?	They wanted to make use of the natural resources such as animals, gold, tin and iron.
How did the Romans conquer Britain?	In AD 43, the Roman Army landed on the coast of Britain with catapults and a troop of war elephants. It took 30 years for the Romans to control most of southern Britain.
Did the Romans conquer Scotland?	Eventually, after many battles and attacks, the Romans successfully conquered some of Scotland and built Hadrian's wall.
Why was the Roman Army so successful?	They were well trained, had advanced equipment and many weapons and tactics other armies did not.
What was it like in Roman Britain?	Most homes were huts made of wood. Men were in charge and women ran the home. Romans built lots of roads and bridges.
Why did the Roman Empire collapse?	The Romans were facing threats in all areas so returned to Rome to protect their homeland.
How did the Romans change Britain?	They built the first roads and walls. They also introduced Christianity to Britain and influenced the way we read, write and count even now.



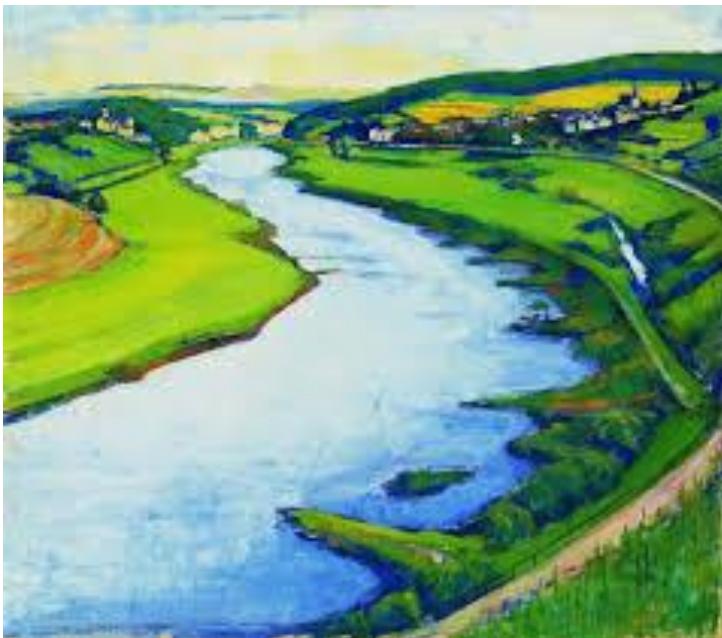
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
History	
<b>centurion</b>	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
<b>emperor</b>	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
<b>aqueduct</b>	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
<b>gladiator</b>	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
<b>Londinium</b>	This was the Roman name for London.
<b>conquer</b>	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
<b>senate</b>	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.
<b>Roman baths</b>	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.
<b>colosseum</b>	An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rom.
<b>Queen Boudicca</b>	A celtic leader who raised a huge army to fight against the Romans.



# Year 4 Summer 2

## Rivers

Key Knowledge	
Geography	
What is a river?	A moving body of water, flowing from its source into another body of water.
How are rivers formed?	Rain falls on high ground and flows downhill and across land.
Where does a river go?	When flowing across land, rivers move around hills or large rocks and erode the land on their way to the river's end.
Where does a river end?	At another body of water which could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or another river.
What is erosion?	Erosion is the wearing away of land around the river, caused by the movement of the water.
What is deposition?	Deposition is the dropping of rocks and sediments which have been eroded into another part of the river.
What happens to the water?	Once it joins a lake, the sea or ocean, water evaporates and condenses then falls again as precipitation, forming the water cycle.



Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Geography	
<b>estuary</b>	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
<b>mouth</b>	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
<b>source</b>	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
<b>meander</b>	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
<b>waterfall</b>	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
<b>erosion</b>	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
<b>deposition</b>	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
<b>tributary</b>	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
<b>ox bow lake</b>	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
<b>delta</b>	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
<b>stream</b>	A stream is a small body of flowing water.
<b>evaporation</b>	A process where water warms, turning it into water vapour which rises into the sky, collecting as clouds.
<b>condensation</b>	After evaporation, water cools again, turns back into a liquid and falls back down as precipitation.
<b>precipitation</b>	The release of water from the sky – rain, sleet, hail and snow.

