

peoples

members of a particular nation or community

ceremony

a **social or religious occasion** often celebrating a particular event

Bamana
Peoples

a group of **peoples** living mainly in Mali, Western Africa

headdress

a **covering for the head**, especially worn in ceremonies

Edo Peoples

a group of **peoples** living mainly in southern Nigeria

Benin City

a **city in southern Nigeria**, West Africa: Benin City flourished from the 14th-17th centuries as the centre of the Benin Kingdom

plaque

a **flat, decorated slab**, often square or rectangle that is fixed, to a wall or other surface and remembers an event or a person

relief

where **sculptures stick out from a flat surface**, rather than being made all the way around

cast

the process of making an object by **shaping liquid metal in a mould**

brass

a metal made by mixing two other metals, **copper and zinc**

ivory

a hard, white substance, **made from the tusks of elephants**, which can be carved

Benin plaque
showing
equestrian Oba
and attendants,
Nigeria (Edo
Peoples)

1550-1680



Benin ivory
mask of Queen
Mother, Nigeria
(Edo peoples)
16th century



antelope
headdress, Mali
(Bamana Peoples)
19th century/early
20th century





KEY VOCABULARY

sweet

something which tastes **sugary** (the opposite of savoury)

sugar

a **sweet tasting powder**, either made from the plant sugar beet or sugar cane

honey

a **thick, sticky, sweet substance** made by bees to eat – it is harvested and eaten by humans as a **sweet food**

harvest

gathering food which has been produced to eat

beekeeper

a **person who looks after bees** to produce honey

hive

a **box where bees are kept**

bake

to **cook** something in an **oven**; cakes and bread are baked

mixture

where **ingredients are combined** by stirring / beating / whisking. A cake mixture is like a thick liquid

beat / whisk

stirring quickly to combine ingredients and **add air** to a mixture – eggs and cake mixture are often beaten with a whisk

whisk

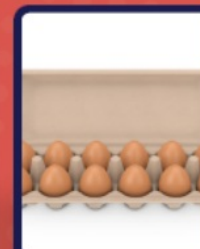
a **utensil used for beating / whisking** – whisks come in different shapes and designs, and can be operated by hand or by a machine



honey cakes



sugar



eggs



flour



jars of honey



whisk



bee hives



beekeeper in
protective clothing



vegetable
oil



milk

a cake mixture is often made up of eggs, flour, sugar, a fat (such as butter or oil) and milk



KEY VOCABULARY

industry

activity where **raw materials** are changed into **goods** that can be used and traded

arable farming

farming where **crops** are planted, tended to and then harvested

pastoral farming

farming where **animals** are raised and used for food or other produce such as wool

mining

where a **raw resource** is extracted from the earth, e.g. coal

national park

an area **protected by laws** to ensure land is preserved

viaduct

a type of **bridge** built across a valley to allow transport to cross from one side to another

valley

the **low-lying land** between mountains or hills

relief map

a map showing the **shape and height of land**

population

the **number of people** living in a specific area

topography

the **surface features** in an area of land, e.g. hills, mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers (topography can also include features made by humans such as viaducts, dams, roads, and even cities)

East Anglia

- includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire
- the Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife
- known as 'Britain's bread basket'

Yorkshire and Humberside

- Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England
- North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK
- the Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside

the Midlands

- the Midlands means 'land in the middle'
- the biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham
- in the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines

East Anglia



Yorkshire and Humberside



the Midlands





The Industrial Revolution

**Richard Arkwright**

discovered how to use water to power cotton spinning, so that a machine could make thread (and built the first modern factory in England)

**James Watt**

received the greatest recognition for being the inventor of the steam engine

**Abraham Derby**

invented a new process for producing strong, cheap iron during the 1700s: the blast furnace

**George Stephenson**

engineer who built the first public railway to use steam trains

Industrial Revolution began

1750

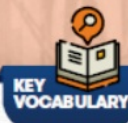
Richard Arkwright builds Britain's first factory

1771

first steam engine was produced by James Watt and Matthew Boulton in Birmingham

1776

first passenger steam train built by George Stephenson

1830**KEY VOCABULARY****Industrial Revolution**

the 'Industrial Revolution' began in the 18th century and describes **the move from hand manufacturing** and human or animal power, to machinery

locomotive

the **engine of a train** that pulls the other coaches

cottage industry

a **small business** that is run from home

factory

a building, or groups of **buildings**, where **goods are made using machines**

cotton spinning machinery

cotton-spinning machinery refers to machines which **process (or spin) prepared cotton into workable thread**

mass production

when **lots of products / goods are made** at the same time

steam train**steam engine**



life cycle

a series of **changes in the life of a living thing**, including reproduction

reproduction

the **production of offspring** by a living thing

interconnection

a **connection between two or more things**

mammal

a **warm-blooded vertebrate** that has live young and hair or fur

amphibian

a **cold-blooded vertebrate** that begins life underwater and develops the ability to breathe and live on land

metamorphosis

the **process of transformation to adult** form where a creature completely changes

hibernate

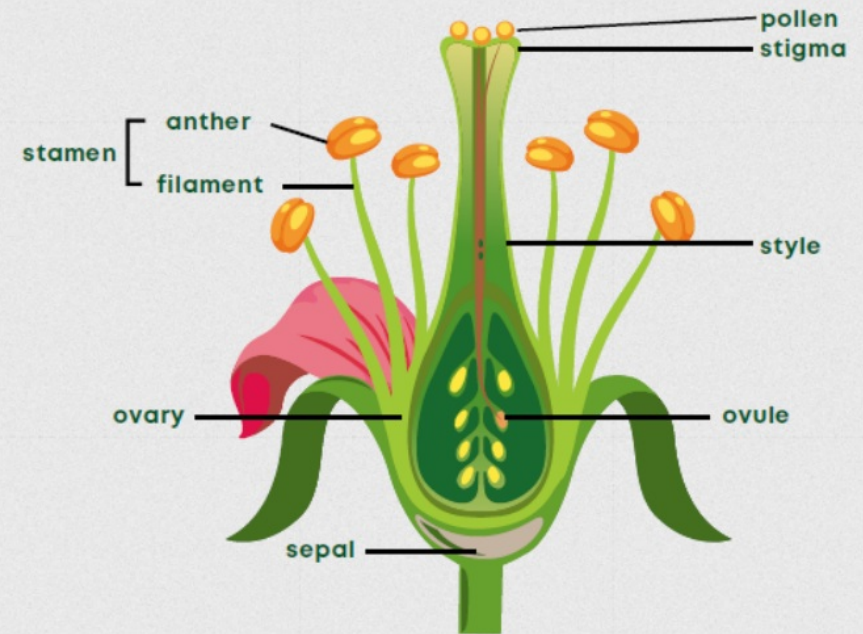
when a creature **spends winter in a very deep sleep** where they rest in a safe, often dark place, to survive the cold

incubate

when a creature **sits on eggs to protect them** and keep them warm before they hatch

larva (larvae)

very young insects or amphibians, before they transform into adults, e.g., caterpillar



most large plants reproduce by combining a male and female gamete (pollen and ovule) to make a fertilised egg that grows into an embryo, the embryo or baby plant is protected inside a seed

newt - larva



newt - adult



acorn



oak tree



Sir David
Attenborough

a broadcaster
and natural
historian



Dame Jane
Goodall

a primatologist and
world expert on
chimpanzees



KEY VOCABULARY

composer

a person who writes music

concerto

a piece of music with a prominent solo and orchestral accompaniment

movement

a self-contained part of a larger musical composition

programme music

music which describes a story, scene, event or emotion in sound

motif

a short musical idea

tonality

the character or mood of a piece of music determined by whether it is based on a major or minor key

major key

this often creates music with a happy mood

minor key

this often creates music with a sad mood

triad

a set of three notes or pitches which are like building blocks in music – triads are used to make patterns in pitch

ritornello

a structure used in concertos where the full orchestra alternates with the soloist

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Vivaldi was from Italy (shown in red)



An orchestra of different instruments



A violin – a stringed instrument that is played with a bow while resting on the player's shoulder



Antonio
Vivaldi

Composer of
The Four Seasons

Dots on a staff show a musician what pitch to play

