



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

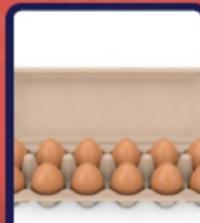
a **utensil** used for **beating / whisking** – whisks come in different shapes and designs, and can be operated by hand or by a machine



honey cakes



sugar



eggs



flour



jars of honey



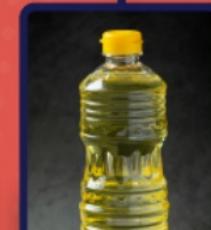
whisk



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**
**arable farming**
**pastoral farming**
**mining**
**national park**
**viaduct**
**valley**
**relief map**
**population**
**topography**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Ribblehead 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**




**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 Darby**

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

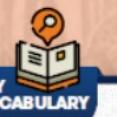
1771

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

locomotive

cottage industry

factory

cotton spinning machinery

mass production

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

the engine of a train that pulls the other coaches

a small business that is run from home

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

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

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

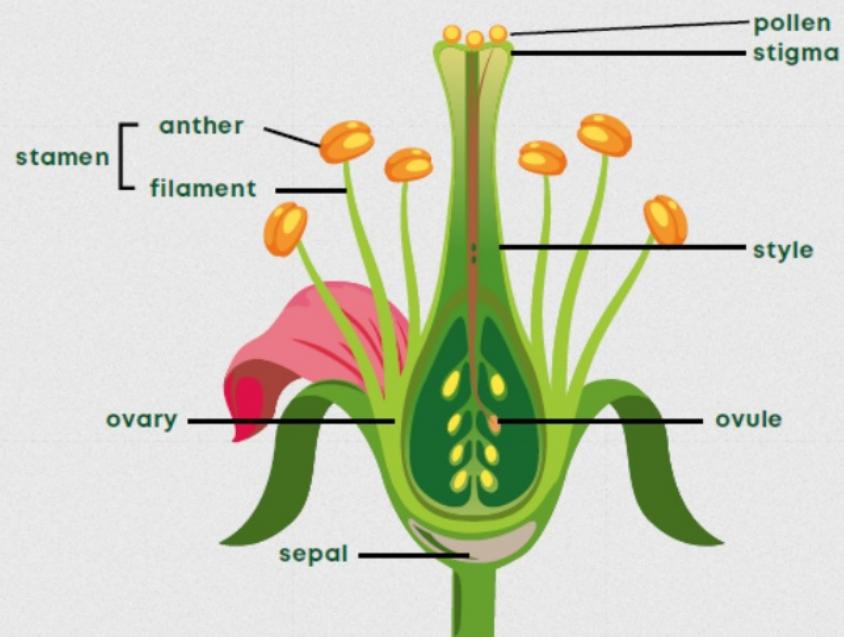
when a creature **spends winter in a very deep sleep** where they rest in a safe, often dark place, to survive the cold

## 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

concerto

movement

programme music

motif

tonality

major key

minor key

triad

ritornello

a person who writes music

a piece of music with a prominent solo and orchestral accompaniment

a self-contained part of a larger musical composition

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

a short musical idea

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

this often creates music with a happy mood

this often creates music with a sad mood

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

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 stave show a musician what pitch to play

— stave

—

—

—

—

D

F

A

Dots on a stave indicating a minor triad of D, F and A