



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.



KEY
VOCABULARY

jury

a group of people that **make a decision on someone's guilt** based on evidence given

Rule of law

a **set of rules** that must be followed

trial by ordeal

to decide someone's guilt by use of a **cruel test**

the Crusades

a **series of invasions** of Muslim controlled territory in the Holy Land by Christian armies

Holy Land

modern day **Israel and Palestine**

knight

a **king's soldier** who wore armour

tyrant

a **cruel ruler**

baron

a very **powerful and wealthy** landowner

burgh

a medieval **area of land**

Parliament

the highest legislature, consisting of the **Sovereign, House of Lords and the House of Commons**

Magna Carta

a **document of rules** sealed by King John in 1215

KEY PEOPLE

Henry II

known as the 'Father of English Common Law'

Archbishop of
Canterbury

the head of the English church: Thomas Becket was the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162-1170



Richard I

fought in the Holy Wars: known as Richard the Lionheart



King John

King of England from 1199-1216: he signed the Magna Carta in 1215



Pope

the head of the Catholic church: Pope Innocent III was the Pope between 1198-1216



Henry III

was captured by Simon de Montfort





Western Europe



KEY VOCABULARY

climate

the **weather conditions** in an area over a long period of time

temperate climate

a climate where the conditions **do not get extremely hot or extremely cold**

trade

buying and selling things, e.g. food, machines, books

import

buying things from other countries

export

selling things to other countries

agriculture

the **farming** of plants and/or animals

the Alps

a large **mountain range** located in Western Europe



France



capital city
Paris



language(s)
French



Germany



capital city
Berlin



language(s)
German



Belgium



capital city
Brussels



language(s)
French and Flemish



Switzerland



capital city
Bern



language(s)
German, French and Italian



Austria



capital city
Vienna



language(s)
German



the Netherlands



capital city
Amsterdam



language(s)
Dutch and English



Luxembourg



capital city
Luxembourg City



language(s)
French, German, Luxembourgian



Parthenon

architects:

Ictinius, Callicrates

completed: 432 B.C.



Sagrada Família

architect:

Antoni Gaudi

estimated: 2026



St Paul's Cathedral

architect:

Christopher Wren

completed: 1710



architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a person **who designs buildings**

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

pillar or column

a tall, straight part of a building that is sometimes decorated, often **holds up another part** of the building

tower

a **tall narrow building** or part of a building

dome

a **rounded roof** of a building with a circle-shaped base

materials

what a building is **made of**, e.g., stone, brick, cement, steel

symmetrical

where the parts of an object, including a building **look exactly the same** on both sides, a mirror image

asymmetrical

where the parts of an object, including a building **do not look the same** on both sides

in relief

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

in the round

where sculptures **are carved or built** all around, from front to back

frieze

a **band of relief sculptures** or painting on a wall, often near the top

mosaic

a picture or a pattern made by putting **small pieces of stone, glass or tile** together: sometimes these decorate a floor