



KEY VOCABULARY

Balkan Countries

South of the Danube are the **Balkan countries**, along the Balkan Peninsula. These include **Croatia, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Kosovo**

Baltic Countries

Countries located on the Baltic Sea **Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia**. This term sometimes includes Poland

Cyrillic

The **alphabet used in Russia**, named after St. Cyril who translated the Bible

Human Geography

The geographical study of **people and their communities, cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment**

Physical Geography

The geographical study of **processes and patterns in the natural environment**

Steppe

Flat grassland with few or no trees



Example of Cyrillic alphabet:

А Б В Г Д Е
 Ж З И Й К
 Л М Н О П
 Р С Т У Ф
 Х Ц Ч Ш Щ
 Ы Э Ю Я

Eastern European Seas:

Caspian Sea
 Black Sea
 Adriatic Sea
 Baltic Sea

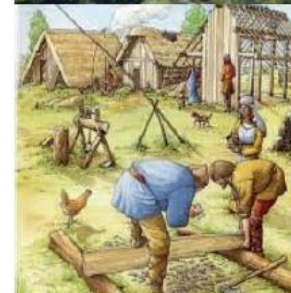
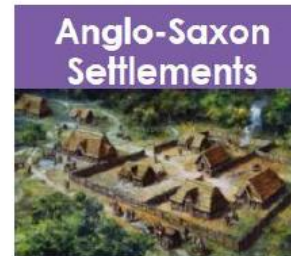
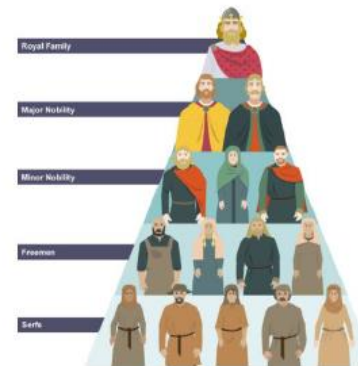


RUSSIA

- POPULATION: 144,463,451
- CAPITAL CITY: Moscow
- MAIN LANGUAGE: Russian (русский)
- CURRENCY: Russian ruble (₽) (RUB)

Anglo-Saxons

Key Vocabulary	
Angles	Tribes from an area today known as modern day Denmark that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Saxons	A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.
Scots	People from Ireland who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.
invaders	People who enter an area and take control of it by force.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king or queen.
Pagan	Someone who follows the Paganism religion and worships many gods and goddesses.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

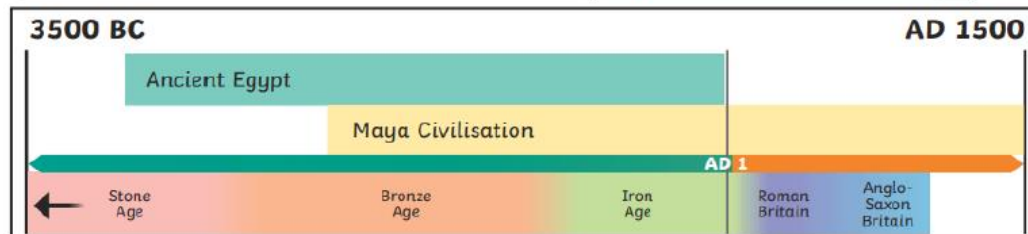


Living in Anglo-Saxon Britain

The Romans preferred living in towns but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages.

Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. Wessex was a place named after the West Saxons who settled there. Sussex was named after the South Saxons.

The kingdom of Mercia (which means border people) was named Mercia because it had so many borders with other kingdoms.



Electricity

Spring 1

Key knowledge

Electricity is a form of energy which can be converted into sound, movement and light.

Electricity can be very dangerous but we can use electricity safely by; not putting fingers in sockets, not using electrical items with wet hands and checking that wires are not frayed.

An electrical circuit is a loop that allows electricity to travel around it.

An electrical circuit must have wires and a battery. If the circuit is broken, electricity will not be able to flow around it.

Materials that allow electricity to pass through are conductors.

Materials that do not allow electricity to pass through are insulators.

Many, but not all, metals conduct electricity.

Key scientists



Thomas Edison
1847 - 1931

He invented the first lightbulb suitable for use in homes.



Lewis Latimer
1848 - 1928

He invented a lightbulb that could stay alight for a long time.

Key vocabulary

ELECTRICITY	A form of energy that helps to make things work.
CIRCUIT	A path which electricity flows around.
BATTERY	A store of electrical energy.
ELECTRICAL CURRENT	The flow of electricity around a circuit.
LIGHT BULB	An electrical component that converts electrical energy to light energy.
FILAMENT	The part of the light bulb that lights up when electricity passes through it.
SWITCH	An electrical component that can open or close an electrical circuit.
WIRE	A thin piece of metal (usually covered in plastic) that allows electricity to flow through it.
CONDUCTOR	An electrical conductor allows electricity to flow through it. Eg. copper
INSULATOR	An electrical insulator does not allow electricity to flow through it. Eg. wood

Key symbols

