



Belfast

The **capital city of Northern Ireland** on the east coast

Londonderry

The **second-largest city in Northern Ireland**

Republic

A state in which **supreme power is held by the people who have an elected president** rather than a monarch

Partition

The dividing of a country into **separate areas of government**

Lough Neagh

A **lake in Northern Ireland** and the largest lake in the British Isles

Giant's Causeway

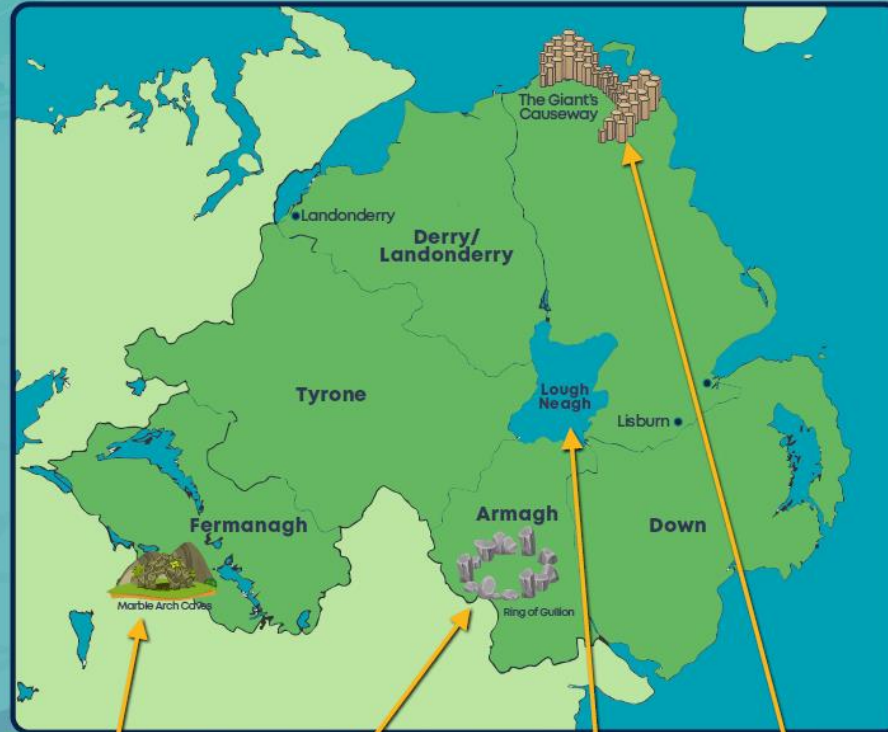
An **area of basalt columns**, the result of an ancient volcanic eruption

Unionists

People who are **in favour of the union** of Northern Ireland with Great Britain

Nationalists

People who **supports political independence** for a country



Finn MacCool

Legend says that Finn MacCool made Lough Neagh as well as the Giant's Causeway.



Marble Arch Caves



Ring of Gullion

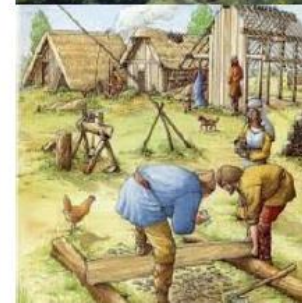
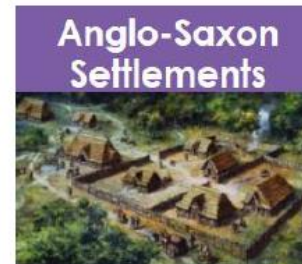
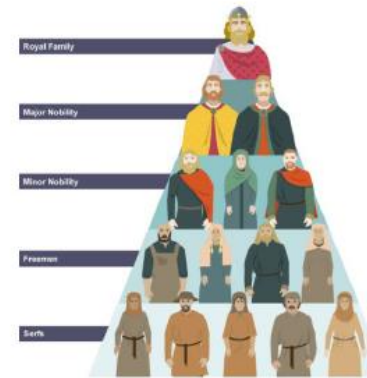


Lough Neagh



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.

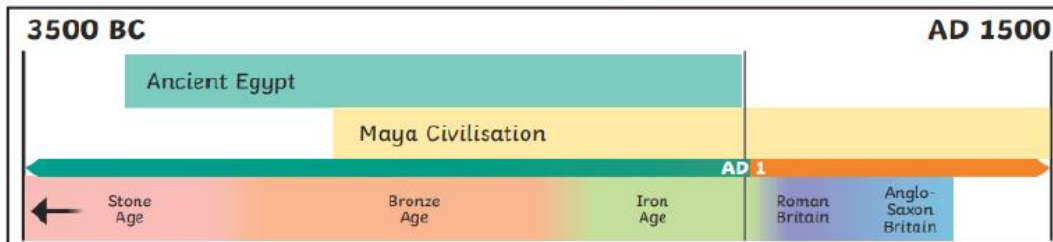


Living in Anglo-Saxon Britain

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.



Animals including humans

Spring 2

Key knowledge

There are different types of teeth:

- incisors - these teeth are for cutting so have a flat front and a chisel shaped back.
- Canines - these are pointed and allow for food to be pierced and cut.
- Premolars and molars - these have rough, squarer surfaces making them ideal for chewing.

The digestive system is made up of organs that break down food into protein, vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates and fats, which the body needs for energy, growth and repair.

After food is chewed and swallowed, it goes down the oesophagus and enters the stomach, where it is further broken down by powerful stomach acids.

From the stomach, the food travels into your small intestine. This is where your food is broken down into nutrients that can enter the bloodstream through tiny hair-like projections, the extra food that the body does not need or cannot digest is turned into waste and leaves the body.

A food chain shows how plants and animals get their energy.

All food chains start with a producer. This is an organism that makes its own food. Often this is a green plant because plants can make their food by photosynthesis.

A living thing that eats other plants and animals is called a consumer. Primary consumers eat only producers and are all herbivores (plant-eaters).

Secondary consumers eat primary consumers - they can be carnivores (eat only other animals) or omnivores (eat both plants and other animals).

The arrows in a food chain show the direction in which energy and nutrients flow.

Key scientists



Al-Jahiz
776 AD -
868 AD



Charles Elton
1900 -
1991



Charlotte Armah
Present
day

Key vocabulary

DIGESTION	The process by which food is converted into substances that can be absorbed into the body.
OESOPHAGUS	The tube that leads from the mouth through the throat to the stomach.
STOMACH	The organ into which food passes from the oesophagus for mixing and digestion before passing to the small intestine.
SMALL INTESTINE	The main site of the digestion of food into small molecules which are absorbed into the body.
PERISTALSIS	Movement of organ walls that propels food and liquid through the digestive system.
SALIVARY GLANDS	Glands in the mouth and digestive system that release saliva for digestion.
CANINES	Teeth that tear and rip food.
INCISORS	Teeth that bite and cut through food.
MOLARS/PREMOLARS	Teeth that hold, grind and crush food.
FOOD CHAIN	Show how plants and animals get energy.
PRODUCER	An organism that produces its own food.
CONSUMER	Can be primary or secondary.
PREDATOR AND PREY	A predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals. The animal that is hunted and eaten is called the prey.

