



Asia: India & China



POPULATION
1.3 Billion



CAPITAL CITY
New Delhi



MAIN LANGUAGE
Hindi हिंदी लेखन



MAIN RELIGIONS
Hinduism, Islam,
Buddhism & Sikhism



Taj Mahal

One of the **most famous monuments in India**. Built by Shah Jahan in 1653 as a tomb for his wife.

Indus River

One of the **longest rivers in Asia**. Travels through China, India and Pakistan.

Indus Valley Civilisation

An **ancient civilisation** that flourished in the Indus River valley, from about 2500 to 1500 B.C.

River Ganges

A river that runs through the north-east of India. The Ganges is a **sacred river** in the Hindu religion.

Great Wall of China

A **defensive wall** built through China to protect it from invaders.

Qin Shi Huangdi

The **First Emperor of China** who began the construction of the Great Wall.



POPULATION
1.4 Billion



CAPITAL CITY
Beijing



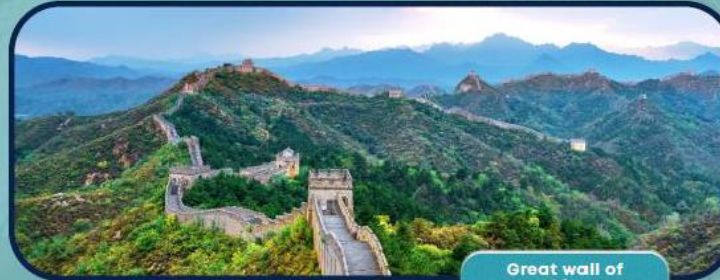
MAIN LANGUAGE
Mandarin 普通话写作



MAIN RELIGIONS
Officially Atheist



River Ganges



Great wall of
China

Henry VIII and the Monasteries - Enquiry Questions:

- 1) What does the evidence tell us about life in Fountains Abbey?
- 2) What happened to monasteries such as Fountains Abbey, Kirkstall Abbey & Bolton Abbey?

Key Vocabulary:

Christianity - One of the world's main religions and a religion that dominated Europe in Tudor times. It was led by the Pope who lived in the Vatican City in Italy.

Monastery - Was a building or an area of land where religious monks lived. They worked and lived off the land around the monastery.

Fountains Abbey - A monastery in Ripon founded in 1132 by 13 Benedictine Monks from St. Mary's Abbey in York.

Monk - A person (often a man) who was deeply religious and wished to dedicate themselves to God. They either chose to live alone or in a monastery with other monks.

Benedictine and Cistercian Monks - Two different types of monks. Cistercian monks were much stricter in their beliefs.

Lay Brothers - (the beginning of the term labourer) they were used to work the land. They were men who wanted to live the life of a Cistercian Monk but were often from poorer family backgrounds.

Wool house - A room dedicated to making and keeping woollen fleeces for trading and selling.

Tannery - A room where animal skins and hides were treated to become leather.

Henry VIII - Henry VIII was a Tudor and the King of England. He was born in 1491 and died in 1547.

Tudor - A royal family dynasty who fought for the crown of England, won and then ruled England from 1485 to 1603.

Church of England - Is a form of Christianity created and led by Henry VIII. It still exists today.

Pope - The leader of the Christian Church in Rome. He is seen as God's representative on earth.

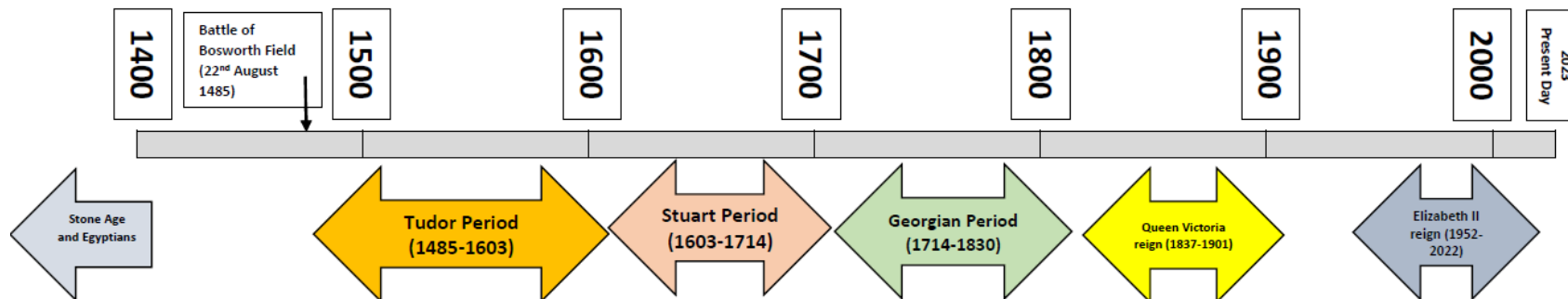
Henry VIII Tudor King of England



Fountains Abbey



Pope Clement VII



KEY VOCABULARY

Light

A type of **energy that makes it possible for us to see** and helps to support life on earth

Dark

The **absence of light**. It is hard for us to see in the dark

Light Source

Something that makes light; these can be natural or artificial (made by people)

Transparent

A property of a material that **allows light to travel through it**. We can see through transparent things

Opaque

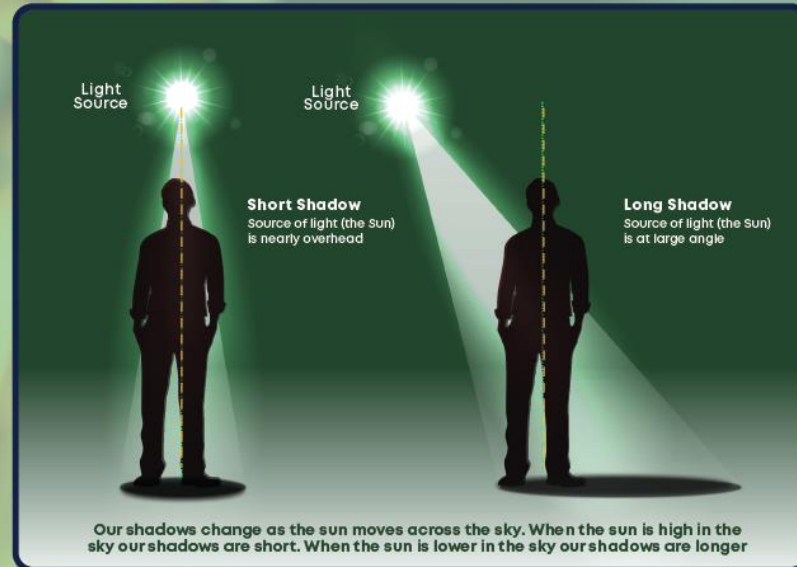
A property of a material that **does not allow light through it**. We cannot see through opaque things

Reflect

When **light bounces back** from a surface

Shadow

A **dark area** created by an object blocking a light source



CONCAVE



When a mirror is bent inwards, creating a hollow – the image looks bigger

CONVEX



When a mirror is bent outwards, creating an arch – the image looks smaller



The sun is a natural light source. It is essential for life on earth

Transparent	Opaque	Reflect
Light can travel through an object or material	Light cannot travel through an object or material	Light bounces back from an object or material