



New Zealand and the South Pacific



Maori	People living in New Zealand from the earliest times, before the arrival of settlers or colonists.
Earthquake	A shaking of the surface of the earth . Some earthquakes are caused by tectonic plates moving.
Tectonic Plates	Huge pieces of the earth's crust and mantle that move around causing earthquakes and volcanoes.
Tsunami	Earthquake under the sea can cause huge waves called Tsunamis. The word means "harbour wave" in Japanese.
Biome	A community of plants and animals that have shared characteristics due to the environment they live in.
Industry	Activity where raw materials are changed in goods that can be used and traded.
Commonwealth	A group of countries that voluntarily work together on issues such as human rights . Many of these countries used to be part of the British Empire



A vent in the Earth's surface that sometimes ejects water and steam in a jet.

Geyser

* Rotoura



An opening in the earth's surface, usually in a mountain, where gas, magma and ash can escape.

Volcano

* Mount Ruapehu (Roo a pay who)



A place where two tectonic plates meet. New Zealand is located on a plate boundary.

Plate Boundary

* A plate boundary runs through the South Island

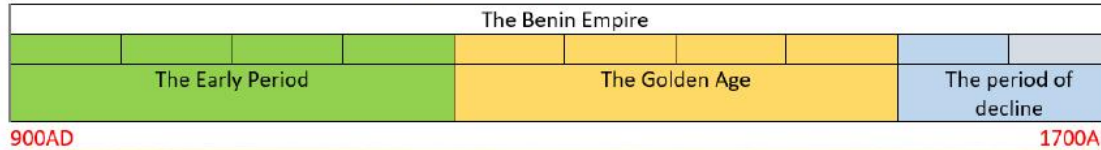


A large landform that rises up above the surrounding land, formed by tectonic plates or volcanoes.

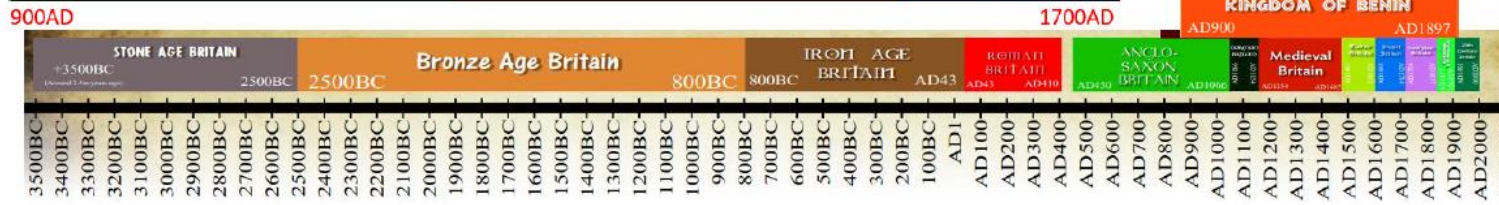
Mountain

* Aoraki Mount Cook

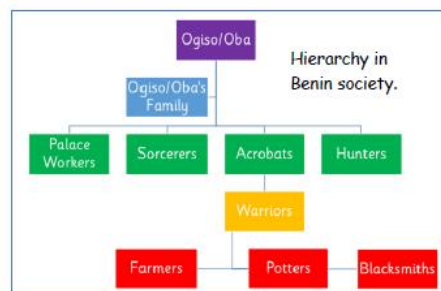
Why did the Benin Empire crumble?



An example of the Benin bronzes.

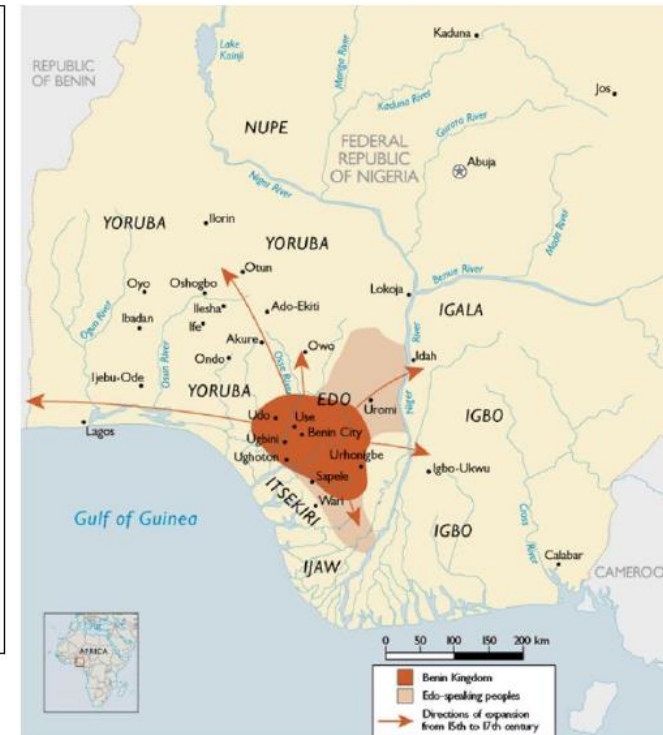


Oba	A monarch and religious ruler
Igodomigodo	The name of the kingdom which began in 900AD
Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled by one monarch
Edo	A member of the communities living in Benin (Africa) and the name of their language.
Dynasty	A line of rulers in a country all belonging to the same family.
Kingdom	A country or territory ruled by a king or queen.
Ogisos	Means 'Ruler from the Sky'. This was the name given to kings and they believed the Gods chose their families to rule.




Sticky/Fingertip knowledge:

- People in Benin believed the Oba was a God sent to earth to rule over them and the Oba lived apart from ordinary people inside the Royal Court in Benin City.
- The Oba owned all the land in his kingdom. He gave orders to his chiefs on how his kingdom should be run and he decided when his armies should go to war.
- Town chiefs were chosen to govern the ordinary people of each town.
- Benin was famous for its craft workers.
- When European visitors discovered Benin Kingdom's sophisticated artwork, including metal work and ivory carvings, they could not believe that a people that they had considered to be 'primitive' could have produced them.
- The discovery caused Britain to completely re-evaluate its view of West African civilization.
- Benin City was destroyed by British troops and became a part of the British Empire in 1897.







Lesson Sequence



1. Identify the key stages of a mammal's life cycle




2. Explore the gestation periods of mammals



3. Learn about foetal development



4. Investigate the hand span of different aged children



5. Learn about the changes experienced in puberty



6. Describe the changes humans may experience during old age

Human Gestation Period (9 months*)

The gestation period is when the **foetus** develops inside the **female**. It is different in all **mammals**.



Some animals give birth to 1 baby – the North American Opossum has between 16 and 20!

- Humans - 9 months
- Elephants – 23 months
- Basking shark – 42 months
- North American Opossum - 12 days

Human Young (0-3years*)

Young mammals (babies) are **dependent** - they:

- need milk
- have poor muscle control
- need lots of sleep
- cannot control toileting



Puppies are born with their eyes closed.

Human babies see light and dark.

Toddlers begin walking between 1-2 years.

Human Adults (21-100 years*)

- Adults are fully grown.
- A dog reaches adulthood at about 2 years.
- Adults reproduce so the whole cycle starts again.



A middle-aged adult



An elderly adult

Human Youngsters (4-11 years*)

Human and other mammal youngsters walk **independently**, eat independently and toilet independently. They begin to learn new skills.



Human Adolescents/Young Adults (12-21 years*)

- Shoulders broaden
- More muscly
- Hair on legs, chest and face
- Penis and scrotum develops
- Voice breaks

During puberty, hormones cause physical, mental and emotional changes.

Some are the same for boys and girls:

- Hair on armpits and groin.
- Greasy skin/spots
- Mood swings

- Hips broaden
- Breasts develop
- Menstruation starts (periods)

***These are approximate ages – every individual is different.**

