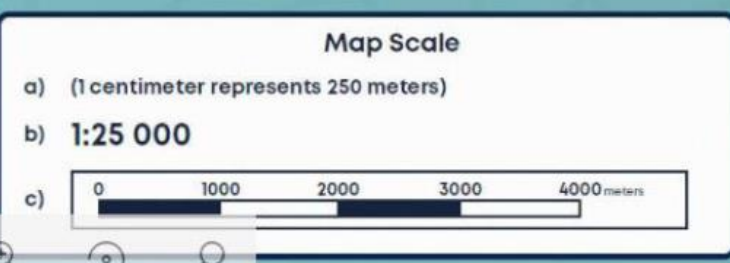
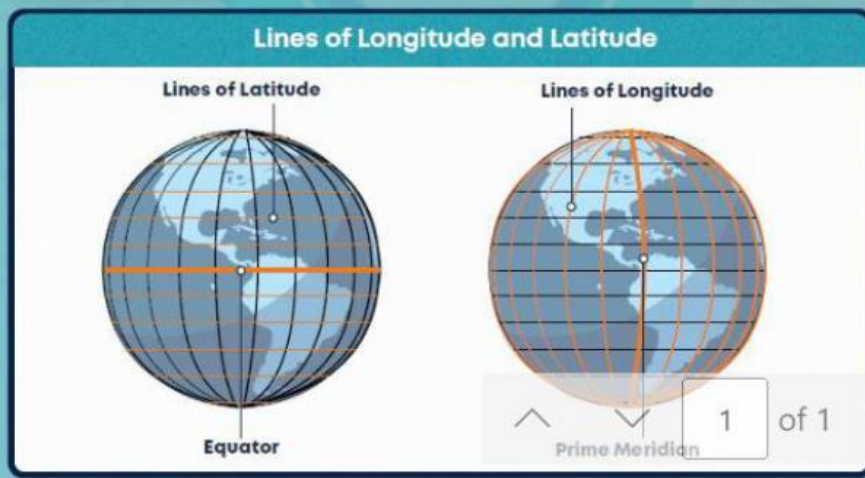
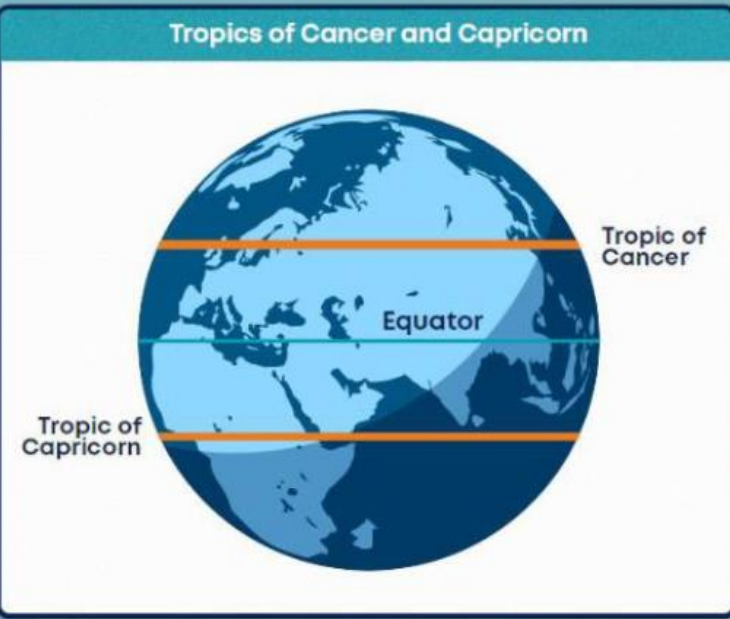


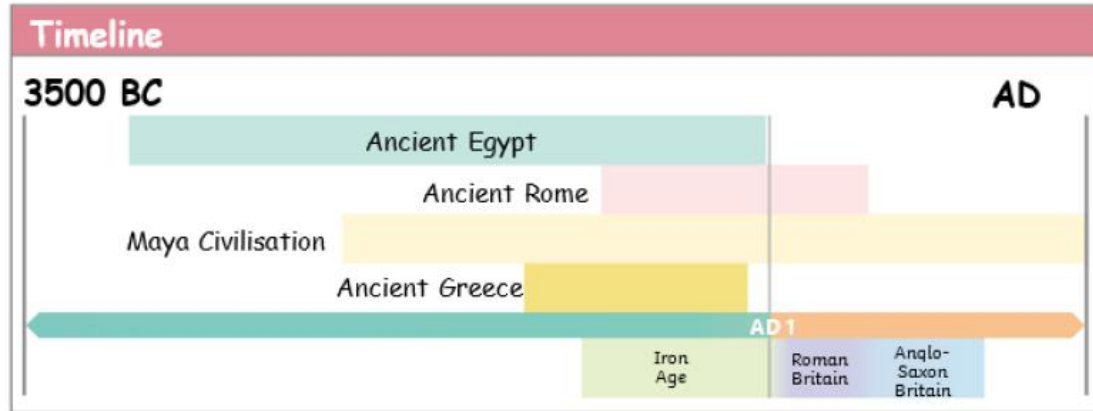


Lines of Latitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far north or south of the equator a location is
Lines of Longitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is
Equator	An imaginary line that shows us the locations that are half way between the north and south pole . The Equator divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude that measures 0° and runs through Greenwich in London
Tropic of Cancer	The most northern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn	The most southern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Capricorn
Scale	The relationship between the size of a map and the size of the real area that is represented on the map



The Romans


Key Vocabulary	
Celts	People living in Britain in tribes , including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire , only citizens were able to vote.
conquest	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
emperor	The ruler of an empire .
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
rebellion	An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia.
tribe	A group of people who share the same culture and values.



The colosseum

Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to **conquer** Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the **Roman Empire** and punish the **Celts** for helping his enemies. His **legions** weren't able to overcome the **Celts** in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the **Celts** could continue to live as they were.



Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43

In AD 43, **Emperor** Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to **conquer** the **Celtic tribes**. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**.



Sound

Autumn 1

Key knowledge

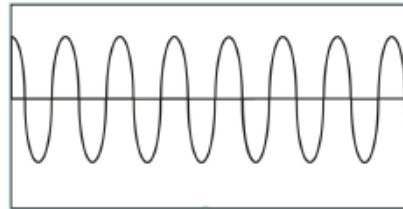
Sound is a form of energy. Sounds are made when something vibrates. These vibrations travel through the air to our ears in a which enables us to hear sounds.

Sounds get fainter (quieter) as the distance from the sound source increases.

The stronger the vibrations which produce a sound, the louder the sound is.

Pitch refers to how high or low a sound is. The pitch of the sound is due to the frequency (speed) of the vibration. The faster the vibrations, the higher the pitch.

Volume of a sound is how loud or quiet a sound is. The stronger the vibration, the louder the sound. The weaker the vibration, the quieter the sound. The volume will decrease the further away a sound is.



Key vocabulary

VIBRATION	A back and forth movement. Vibrations are essential for us to hear sound.
SOUND WAVES	A wave of vibrations that move through the air when a sound is made, carrying the sound to our ears.
VOLUME	How loud or quiet a sound is.
PITCH	How high or low a sound is.
LARYNX	The larynx, or voice box, is in our throat. The larynx vibrates to make sounds.
EAR DRUM	Skin barrier between your outer and inner ear.
BREAK THE SOUND BARRIER	When an object begins to travel faster than sound.
SUPERSONIC	Travelling faster than sound.
AMPLITUDE	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
ABSORB SOUND	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.

Key scientists(s)



Robert Boyle
(1627-1691)



Ernst Mach
(1838-1916)



Heinrich Hertz
(1857-1894)