

## Key Vocabulary

Sir Joseph Banks	Banks introduced 80 species of plants, including the eucalyptus and the banksia, which is named after him.
David Douglas	The Douglas fir tree is named after this <b>botanist</b> . He also introduced pines and the flowering currant to Britain.
Jeanne Baret	Baret introduced 70 plants to Europe, including the bougainvillea.
Tom Hart Dyke	This plant hunter hunts rare plants such as orchids.
Marie Curie	Marie Curie was a famous scientist who developed the use of x-rays, which meant that a lot more patients could be correctly diagnosed and treated.
George Washington Carver	George came up with more than 100 uses of a peanut so farmers could sell these plants at a higher price. The uses of peanuts included paints, face creams, plastics and medicines.
William Smith	William studied <b>geology</b> and would study the pattern of fossils. He realised that he could tell the age of a rock by looking at fossils.
Inge Lehmann	Inge was a <b>seismologist</b> and looked at the waves of energy caused by earthquakes. She concluded that the earth has a solid core at the centre.



Sir Joseph Banks



David Douglas



Jeanne Baret



Tom Hart Dyke



Marie Curie



George Washington Carver



William Smith



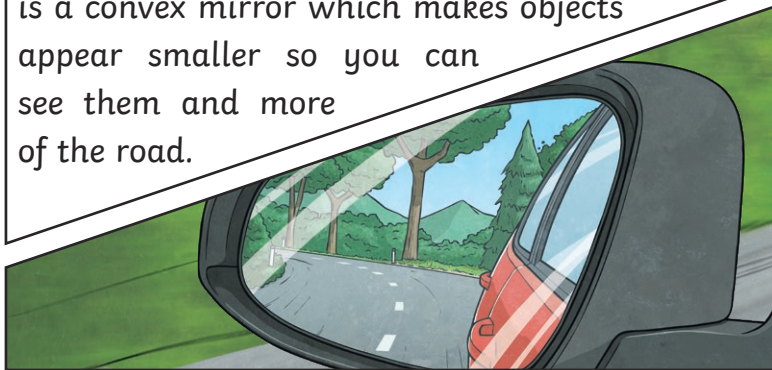
Inge Lehmann

## Key Vocabulary

<b>seismology</b>	The study of earthquakes, including how they happen and how to measure them.
<b>geology</b>	The study of the earth and what it is made of.
<b>botanist</b>	A person who studies plants.
<b>magma</b>	Hot molten rock found deep below the earth's surface, which flows out of a volcano as lava.

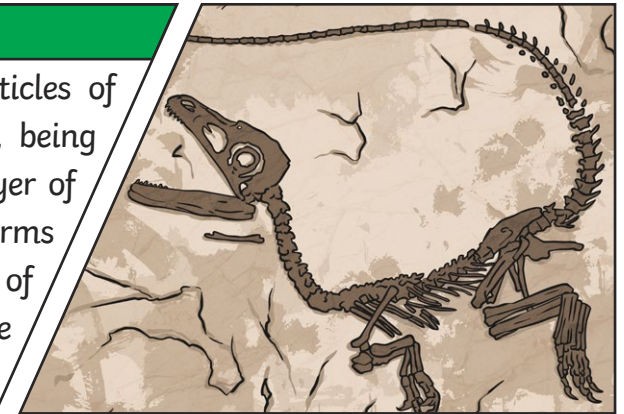
## Concave and Convex

Concave and convex mirrors reflect light differently to flat mirrors because the bend in the mirror causes the ray of light to reflect at different angles. Concave mirrors bulge inwards making the reflection appear larger. A car wing mirror is a convex mirror which makes objects appear smaller so you can see them and more of the road.



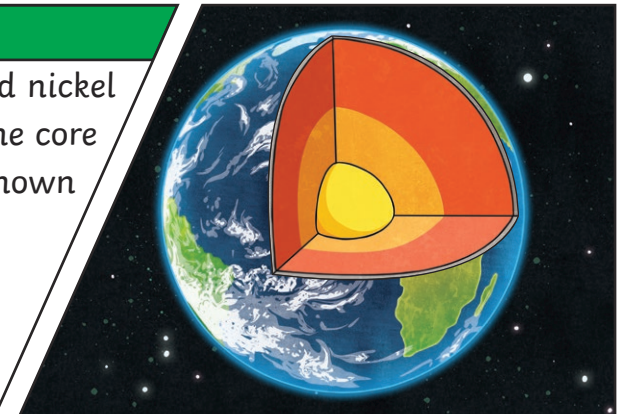
## Fossils

Sedimentary rocks are formed by small particles of other rocks, along with minerals and plants, being squashed over many years to form a solid layer of rock. Over time, this process is repeated and forms lots of layers in the rock. Fossils are the remains of plants and animals that died as these layers were being formed and were preserved in the rock.



## The Earth's core

The earth's core is made up of solid iron and nickel and it is as hot as the surface of the sun. The core is hot enough to melt rock, which is then known as **magma**.



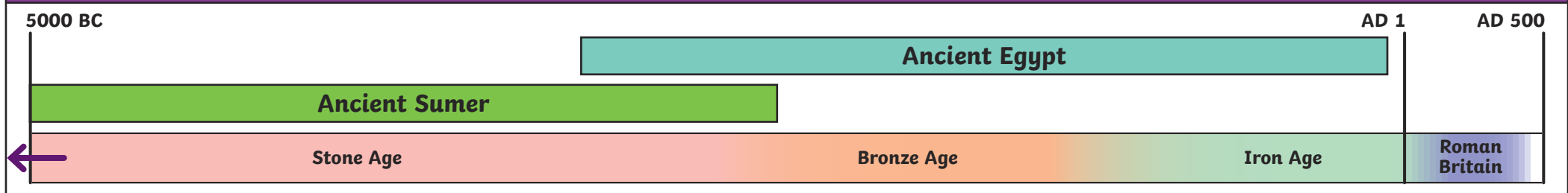
## X-rays

Bones are used for supporting our bodies, protecting our organs and allowing our limbs to move. X-rays are electromagnetic radiations that can pass through opaque materials and enable us to see images of things inside our bodies, such as bones, teeth and joints.






## Timeline



## Key Vocabulary

hunter-gatherer	A person who moves from place to place in search of food. Surviving by hunting, fishing and collecting berries, fruits and seeds.
agriculture	Growing crops and keeping animals for food and materials (farming).
settlement	A place where people live together in a community.
tribe	A community of people, ruled by a leader, with shared traditions, ancestors and culture.
monument	A building or structure which is important for learning about the past.
migration	When people move to live in a different place.
technology	Using knowledge to invent new devices or tools.
prehistoric	From a time in the past before there were written records.

## Historical Skills Vocabulary

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.
archaeologist	A person who studies the past by excavating historical places and studying objects and remains. 

## How Do We Know About Prehistoric Times?

It is generally believed that the first written records available for British history are from Roman times so the periods before the Romans arrived in Britain are classed as being **prehistoric**.

**Archaeologists** have been able to work out lots about what life was like in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age using evidence from artwork, artefacts, **monuments** and also from animal and human remains.

### The Stone Age

The Stone Age was a very long period of time when early humans made tools and weapons from stone.

### Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a historic site and **monument** that was started in the New Stone Age but was also developed later through the **prehistoric** period. Lots of people added to it over many years.



### The Bronze Age

During the Bronze Age, people developed the **technology** to make bronze. This was used to make bronze tools, containers and jewellery. There was a lot of **migration** to Britain during this period. Some of the people who arrived in Britain were from Central Europe and were called the 'Beaker People'. They are known for the distinctive bell-shaped pottery they made, mainly used for drinking from. It is likely, but not certain, that the Beaker People brought their knowledge of making bronze to Britain and that is how the Bronze Age in Britain started.



### Palaeolithic (or Old) Stone Age

The Palaeolithic period was significantly longer than any other time in the Stone Age and any other period in human history. In Britain, it is thought to have started around 800,000 BC. At this time, people were **hunter-gatherers** and moved on to live in a different place once they had hunted and gathered all the food available.

### Mesolithic (or Middle) Stone Age

The Mesolithic period started in Britain from around 8000 BC around the end of the last Ice Age. People were still living as **hunter-gatherers** but towards the end of this time in the Stone Age, people started to learn about **agriculture**.



### Neolithic (or New) Stone Age

People started to live in permanent **settlements** having been introduced to **agriculture** by people **migrating** from Europe.



### The Iron Age

During the Iron Age, **technology** developed further across many aspects of life. People began to make tools and weapons from iron. Again, many of the new ideas came with the **migration** of people. People who lived at this time are now often called 'Celts'. Celts were farmers and lived as part of a **tribe**. Hillforts developed during the Iron Age. Communities lived on hills for protection from when other **tribes** attacked.

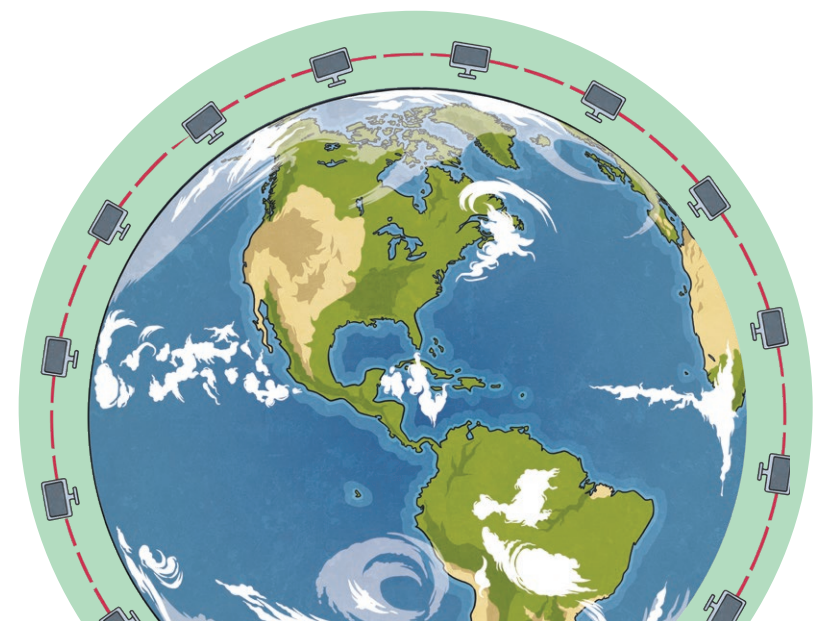
## Key Vocabulary

<b>Internet Protocol Address</b>	Each computing device that connects to the Internet, has something called an <b>Internet Protocol address (IP address)</b> . This its own unique address which is made up of numbers.
<b>Internet Service Provider (ISP)</b>	A company that provides access to the Internet, either using cables, such as fibre-optic or copper or using wireless technology.
<b>search engine</b>	A <b>search engine</b> is a service you use on the Internet to help you find information via the <b>World Wide Web</b> .
<b>web browser</b>	A <b>web browser</b> allows you to access the Internet, including <b>search engines</b> and other <b>web pages</b> .
<b>web page</b>	This is a specific page that is viewed on a <b>web browser</b> by entering a <b>URL address</b> . It can display text, images and hyperlinks to other <b>web pages</b> .
<b>website</b>	This is a collection of <b>web pages</b> grouped together.
<b>World Wide Web</b>	The <b>World Wide Web</b> is a collection of <b>web pages</b> found on a network of computers.
<b>Uniform Resource Locator (URL)</b>	This is the address given to find <b>web pages</b> on a <b>web browser</b> , for example, <a href="http://www.twinkl.co.uk">www.twinkl.co.uk</a> .

## The Internet

The Internet is a network of computers connected to each other all around the world.

The concept of the Internet was created by Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf. You can access the Internet by connecting many digital devices to it, such as laptops, computers, tablets, smartphones, smartwatches and gaming consoles.



### Stop and Think - Don't Choose the Weakest Link!

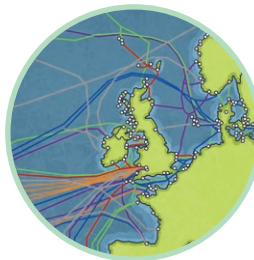
When making searches online, be sure to check the reliability of the link by:

1. checking there is an **s** at the end of the **https://**;
2. looking for a padlock;
3. looking at a **web page's URL** and checking the top-level domain (.com, .co.uk, .org, .net);
4. checking the name of the **website** to see if it is one you have heard of before, such as BBC Bitesize or National Geographic.

### How Do Search Engines Work?

When looking for something like an image, a request is sent in a packet to a web server. Each computer has its own **IP address** which is like a postcode. Requests can be made by fibre-optic cables under the sea (submarine cables) or via satellite. The web server can then send the information back to your computer.

Wireless technology can also be used to connect to the Internet which uses radio signals to send and receive data via a router.



### Using the Internet

Bookmarking is where you can save a **web page** you'd like to revisit by clicking on the star in the address bar. Microsoft refer to this as a favourite.



There are different ways to **copy and paste** from a web page.

- Press Ctrl and C to copy and Ctrl and V to paste.



- Right-click and copy, right-click and paste.



- Use the Snipping Tool on your device.



- Right-click and save the image, then insert it into a document.