



Key Vocabulary

fell - hill

by - farm or village

ham - village

barrow - woodland

hurst - wooden hill

port - market town

stead/sted - place

toft - small village

kirk/kir - church

ford - shallow river crossing

ness - coastal headland

stow/stowe - meeting place or holy place

ton/tun - enclosed village, farmland, manor

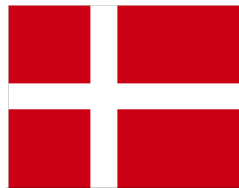
wick/wich - produce of a farm

mouth - mouth of a river or estuary

leigh/lee/ley - forest clearing

bury/borough/burgh - fortified place

holme - marshy, wet farmland, or island



Denmark



Norway



Sweden



Germany



Netherlands

Key Knowledge

The first Anglo-Saxon villages were often named after the chieftain (leader of the village), which made it clear which tribe the village belonged to.

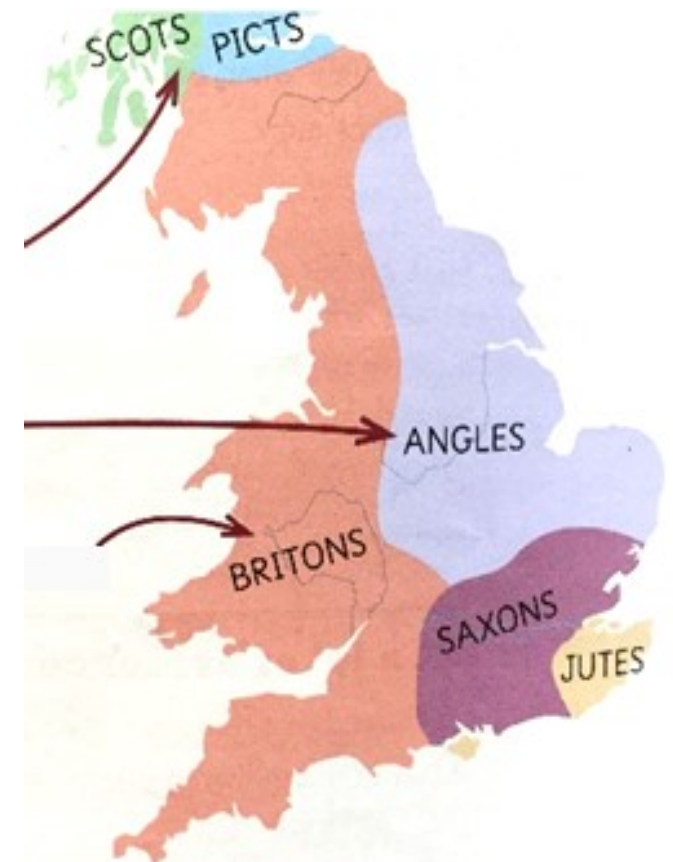
Later Anglo-Saxon villages were named after a feature in their surroundings rather than the name of the chieftain.

For example, 'Oxford' was given its name because it was a place where oxen were driven across a *ford* in a river.

Lindisfarne is a small island off the north-east coast of Britain. It was the first place the Vikings came across when invading from Scandinavia. Vikings raided the famous Christian monastery, killing the monks and stealing their riches.

Vikings came from: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Anglo-Saxons came from: Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.





Key Knowledge

Mexico (North America) and Central American countries Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras make up the ancient Mayan civilisation and can still be visited today.

Earthquakes occur in Central America because of the movements of tectonic plates. The North American plate meets the Caribbean plate in this region.

Traditional Mexican men's costume has changed very little during centuries but women's clothing has. Most costumes were formed by mixing the cultures of Native Americans and European people (mostly Spanish new settlers).

The Gulf of Mexico is to the north of Central America and the Caribbean Sea is to the north-east. The Pacific Ocean is to the south-west of Central America.

The longest river in Mexico is the Rio Grande (or Rio Bravo del Norte), whose source is in USA and whose mouth is the Gulf of Mexico, to the east.

The official language of Central American countries and Mexico is Spanish, except for Belize where the official language is English, but Spanish is also popular.



Mexico



Belize



Guatemala



Honduras



El Salvador



Nicaragua

Key Vocabulary

Volcano — a mountain with a crater or vent that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface.

Earthquake — a sudden violent shaking of the ground due to volcanic eruption, movements in the earth's crust or at tectonic plate boundaries.

Tectonic plate — enormous slabs ('plates') of the Earth's outer shell that glide very slowly over the mantle, the rocky inner layer above the core.

Continent — large land mass or group of countries usually joined together.

Central America — a group of countries in the continent of North America, between mainland North America (including Mexico and USA) and the continent of South America.





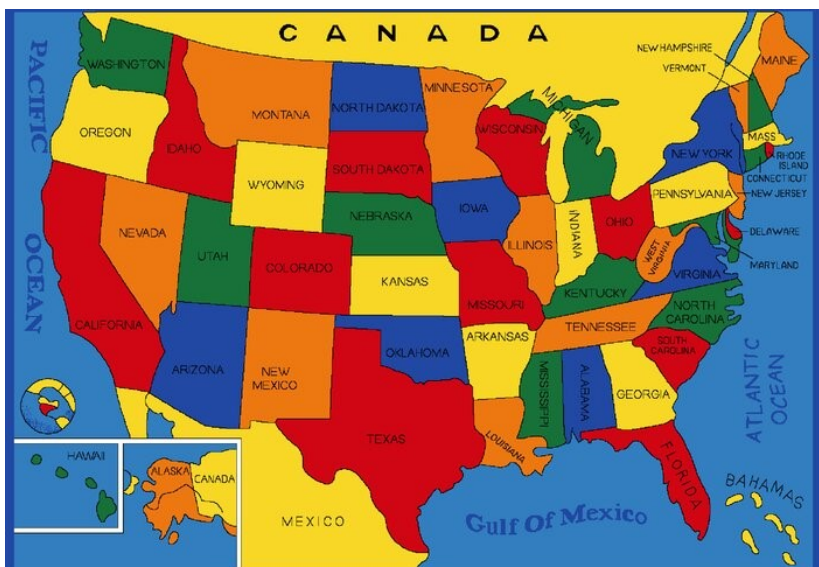
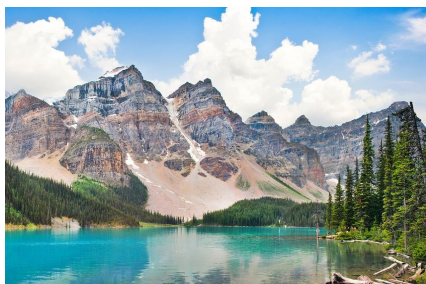
Key Knowledge

USA is a country within the continent of North America and is made up of 50 states.

Environmental regions tend to be based on natural features in a particular areas, such as ecosystems, biomes. A region has its own nature.

There are eight different biomes: deserts, rainforests, taiga, deciduous forest, grasslands, savannah, tundra, aquatic.

Within the country of USA, there are six time zones. For example, the UK is five hours ahead of New York.



Key Vocabulary

Biome — a very large ecological area on the Earth's surface with flora (plants) and fauna (animals) which adapt to their environment. They are defined by natural features such as climate, temperature, soil types, vegetation.

Habitat — the area where a plant or animal naturally lives and grows, it s a unique environment.

Desert — a large region which gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in deserts.

Rainforest — a dense forest rich in a variety of flora and fauna, typically found in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall (biome).

Taiga — a swampy coniferous forested area, which experiences short summers and long winters (biome).

Deciduous forest — an area of land covered in forests full of trees that lose their leaves seasonally—winter (biome).

Grassland — a large open area of country covered with grass, especially one for grazing (biome).

Savannah — a grassy plain with only a few trees

Tundra (arctic/alpine) — a barren, treeless plain (biome).

Aquatic (freshwater/saltwater) — a biome dominated by water.

Physical geography — the study of naturally occurred features on the earth, such as mountains, rivers, coasts, earthquakes.

Human geography — the study of features on the earth which occur as a result of humans (man-made), such as settlements, buildings, roads.

Terrain — a stretch of land.