Darlinghurst Academy Year 4 Autumn 2 Why Do We Speak English at School?

|             | Vocabulary   | Palaeolithic Britain: early  |
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| archaeology | the study of human history and<br>prehistory through the excavation of<br>sites and the analysis of artefacts and<br>other physical remains. | Paraeolithic Britain: early<br>humans first use tools<br>from stone<br>approx. 800,000BC - Neolithic Britain:<br>start of farming<br>approx. 4,000 BC Iron Age: people made<br>tools from iron Romans leave Britain and<br>Anglo-Saxons begin to settle<br>AD 410  |
| artefacts   | an object made by a human being,<br>typically one of cultural or historical<br>interest.   | 1.Roman Empire Bronze Age: settlers arrived  |
| culture     | the ideas, customs, and social<br>behaviour of a particular people or<br>society.  | 2.Anglo-Saxon<br>Invasion<br>Vikings begin to raid Britain.<br>AD 789  |
| empire      | an extensive group of states or<br>countries ruled over by a single<br>monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign<br>state.                       | Roman soldier  |
| invasion    | an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.   | WITH COUNTRIES   |
| kingdom     | a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.   | CARTHAGE CARTHAGE TERUSALEM NORTH SEA  |
| Latin       | the language of ancient Rome and its<br>empire, widely used historically as a<br>language of scholarship and<br>administration.              | ROMAN EMPIRE 121 AD  |
| rebellion   | an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader  |  |
| resistance  | the refusal to accept or comply with something.  | SPAIN SPAIN BLACK SEA  |
| settlement  | a place where people establish a community.  | Angles Saxons State Saxons Stat |