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

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