

# Was the Victorian period our most influential era?

Key Vocabulary		Famous People	
<b>workhouse</b>	A building where poor people received a bed and food in return for work.	<b>Queen Victoria</b>	Queen of the UK from 1837 to 1901. She is one of the longest serving monarchs in British history (63 years). The Victorian era is named after her.
<b>coronation</b>	The special ceremony for crowning a new king or queen.		
<b>coal mine</b>	<b>Steam engines, locomotives, steamships</b> were fueled from burning <b>coal</b> . Coal is a rock found underground made from dead plants.	<b>Prince Albert</b>	Husband of Queen Victoria, died in 1861.
<b>dunce's cap</b>	A paper cone put on the head of a dunce at school as a mark of disgrace.	<b>Thomas Edison</b>	Inventor who lived during the Victorian Era – he invented the light bulb.
<b>reign</b>	The length of time that a person is king or queen for.	<b>Charles Dickens</b>	Famous Victorian author. He wrote: <i>Oliver Twist</i> , <i>A Christmas Carol</i> and <i>Great Expectations</i> .
<b>peasant</b>	A poor person of low social status.	<b>Dr. Barnardo</b>	Founder of the charity Barnardo's in 1867 - providing homes and education for poor children.
<b>monarchy</b>	A system of having a king or queen rule over a country. As one king or queen dies, the power is passed to another member of the family.	<b>Victorian Inventions...</b>	
		<p><b>1840</b> – the first postage stamps (penny post) came into use.  <b>1844</b> – the first Morse Code message was sent.  <b>1845</b> – rubber tyres were invented.  <b>1851</b> – ice cream was invented in the USA.  <b>1852</b> – the first public flushing toilet opens in London.  <b>1863</b> – the world's first underground railway opens in London.  <b>1864</b> – the world's first jelly babies were made in Lancashire.  <b>1872</b> – invention of the penny-farthing bicycle.  <b>1875</b> – the first chocolate Easter eggs were made by Fry's of Bristol.  <b>1876</b> – Alexander Bell invented the telephone.  <b>1879</b> – Swan and Edison invented the light bulb for home use.  <b>1887</b> – invention of the gramophone (Emile Berliner).</p>	
<b>coal</b>	A hard, black material that is found in the earth and burned as fuel.		
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	The industrial revolution was a time of change. Products that were often made by hand began to be made by machines in factories and mills.		

## Map of the United Kingdom





London  
(capital)

## Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria ruled Britain from 1837 – 1901.

# What does it mean to be free?

Key Vocabulary		Influential People		Map of Africa
<b>government</b>	A group of people with the authority to lead a country/ state and make decisions.	<b>Martin Luther King Jr.</b>	An American Christian minister who was an influential spokesperson for the Civil Rights Movement in America, which began in 1955.	
<b>segregation</b>	The action of separating an individual/ particular group from others.			
<b>boycott</b>	Withdraw from social relations/ situations, as part of a punishment or protest.	<b>Nelson Mandela</b>	A South-African anti-apartheid leader, who was jailed for standing up for what he believed in. He eventually became president of South Africa in 1994.	
<b>protest</b>	A statement or action expressing disapproval, or objection, to something.	<b>Rosa Parks</b>	American activist in the Civil Rights Movement. She is most famously known for her role in the Montgomery bus boycott.	
<b>preach</b>	To deliver a message, or sermon, to a group of people.	<b>Emmeline Pankhurst</b>	A British political activist, best known for leading the UK suffragette movement, demanding women receive the right to vote.	
<b>diversity</b>	The state of being diverse – a range of different things. Everything is not the same.	<b>Malala Yousafzai</b>	A Pakistani activist who fought for females to have the right to be educated in her country. She is the youngest Nobel Prize laureate (as of 2020).	
<b>democracy</b>	A system of government controlled by the majority of its members (citizens).	<b>Facts about Nigeria...</b>		<p align="center"><b>Nigerian Flag</b></p> 
<b>prejudice</b>	A preconceived and unfair opinion that is not based on reason, or actual experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Nigeria is located in west Africa. It is the most populous country in Africa.</li> <li>-Abuja is the modern-day capital, but Nigeria's capital city used to be Lagos (the biggest city in Nigeria, by population).</li> <li>- Nigeria has two main seasons: rainy season and dry season.</li> </ul>		
<b>society</b>	A community of people living together in a country or region. They tend to share the same laws and customs.	<p>Our class novel, <i>The Other Side of the Truth</i>, is set in Nigeria, Africa. The story refers to a time in Nigeria where the government ruled unfairly and citizens were scared to stand up for their beliefs.</p>		

The two green stripes on the flag represents Nigeria's forests and natural wealth.  
The white stripe in the middle represents peace.

# The Mayan Civilisation

Key Vocabulary		Important Places	
<b>agriculture</b>	The science of farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals.	<b>Chichen Itza</b>	A large, pre-columbian city built by the Mayans. A huge step pyramid, known as <i>El Castillo</i> , was built at the centre. The ancient city ruins still exist today.
<b>architecture</b>	A complex or carefully designed structure/ building.		
<b>cacao</b>	Seeds from a tropical tree, from which cocoa and chocolate can be made.	<b>Copan</b>	Another major city built by the Maya Civilisation. The archeological ruins can be found in Honduras, close to the border of Guatemala.
<b>civilisation</b>	A developed society/ culture. A particular way of life for a community of people.	<b>Palenque</b>	Also known as <i>Lakamha (big water)</i> , Palenque was an important Maya city, found in Southern Mexico.
<b>codex</b>	An ancient manuscript that is written in a book form.	<b>Tikal</b>	One of the most powerful city-states during Maya civilisation. A large city with six large pyramids, it was situated in the country of Belize.
<b>hieroglyphs</b>	An ancient writing system where a picture represent a letter symbol or sound	<b>Temple of Kukulcan</b>	Also known as <i>El Castillo</i> , the pyramid-shaped temple is at the centre of Chichen Itza city.
<b>maize</b>	A cereal plant from Central America that yields large grains (corn).	<b>Did you know...</b>	
<b>Mesoamerica</b>	A historical region and cultural area in North America. Includes countries such as Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.	Did you know the Mayans are associated with discovering chocolate? Cacao beans (which we know as cocoa) are grown and harvested in South America. The Mayans used to make a chocolate drink using the beans – they liked to add chilli!	
<b>society</b>	A community of people living together in a country or region. They tend to share the same laws and customs.	Did you know the Mayans held many festivals? The most famous festival, <i>Day of the Dead</i> , is still celebrated across	

## Map of South America



## Timeline of Key Events

(All dates below are approximate)

<b>c. 2000 BC</b>	The Mayan civilisation emerges in Central America.
<b>c. 100 BC</b>	First city states appear.
<b>c. AD 250</b>	The 'classical' period begins, urbanisation begins and continues.
<b>c. AD 300</b>	Mayan settlements become centres for trade across the region. Goods such as stone and chocolate are traded with neighbouring city states.
<b>c. AD 600</b>	Mayan settlements support an increasing population, growing at a fast rate due to plentiful food supply.
<b>c. AD 650</b>	Caracol, one of the main Mayan cities is increasingly populated and expands over a large area becoming an important centre.
<b>c. AD 900</b>	Mayan centres become less important, perhaps because of a widespread drought, but no clear reason has yet emerged.

<b>trade</b>	The action of buying and selling goods (e.g. food).	South America today.	