Blackbeard

An English pirate who sailed around the West Indies and North America. He became a renowned pirate. He got his nickname because of his thick black beard.

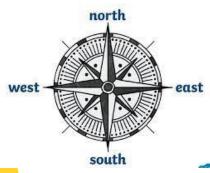


Year 2 - Pirates

Anne Bonny

An Irish pirate who often disguised herself as a man and became one of the most recognisable wanted faces of the 'Golden Age of Piracy'.





Fact Fiction

- Pirates stole gold and jewels.
- Pirates had wooden legs and eye patches.
- Pirates had the Jolly Roger.
- Pirates sailed in boats across the sea.

- All pirates were men.
- Pirates made treasure maps of where they buried their treasure.
- Pirates made their enemies walk the plank.

Ke	ey Vocabulary
map	A flat drawing of a place that includes some of its features.
Pirate	A pirate is a sailor who attacks other ships at sea and steals their property.
fact	Something that is known and proven to be true.
fiction	Something that is made up and not true.
booty	Treasure (like money or jewels) stolen by pirates.
key	Explains what symbols on a map mean.
symbols	Pictures that are used on a map to identify different places or features.



Year 2 - Halifax and Shibden Hall

Key Vocabulary	
Local area	The place close to where you live.
town	Larger than a village, with many houses and leisure facilities.
Countryside	Land not in towns or cities. That is either used for farming or left in its natural condition.
compass	Used for directions, basic compass points include north, south, east and west.
Aerial view	Looking at something from above. As though in the air.
route	How to get form one place to another.



Shibden Hall is an old building, in Halifax, in a larger park. It dates back to 1420.



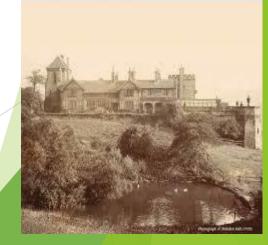


The Lister family then owned the whole estate for 300 years. The Lister family were very rich. This is Anne Lister who was very famous. She changed Shibden Hall and gave it a big tower, lots of gardens and a boating lake.

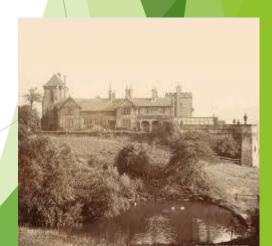


Halifax is a town in West Yorkshire, England.

It was only in 1926 that it became a park that is open to the public like it is today and the hall became a museum in 1934 so that the public could see the historic artefacts, furniture and lifestyle of the people who lived there.







Year 2 - Space Race

Key Voc	abulary
chronological	Arranging things in time order.
past	An event in time which has already happened.
significant person	An important person in history.
planet	A large circular object which orbits a star.
moon	A natural satellite which orbits the Earth or other planets.
sun	A huge star with the Earth and other planets in our solar system orbit around.
astronaut	A person who travels to space.

The **space race** was a competition between the **Soviet Union** and **America** for space exploration, including sending humans into space and landing on the moon.



Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon. When he first stepped on to the moon he said "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." When on the moon he planted an American flag and collected dust samples. He worked for NASA. He was born in 1930 and died in 2012.



First moon landing

Who?

Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins.

When? 1969

How?

They flew to space, on an eight day mission, on a Saturn 5 rocket on the Apollo 11 mission to the Moon.

Neil Armstrong is considered a significant person in history because he was the first person to step foot on to the moon.

Year 2 - South Africa

The Big 5

South Africa is home to many animals including 'the Big 5' which refers to the five most difficult animals to catch and some of the most dangerous.





African art has lots of patterns inspired by nature and animal prints. These include masks, prints on clothing and on pottery.

Physical Features

- South Africa is mainly high flat areas but there are some mountains such as 'Drakensberg' which means Dragons Teeth!
- It has coasts on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
- Augrabies waterfall, Orange River -South Africa.
- Table Mountain.
- Grasslands cover many areas.



Human Features

- South Africa had 3 capital cities;
 Cape Town, Pretoria and Bloemfontein.
- Bloukran's Bridge South Africa

Key Vo	cabulary
continent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.
Africa	The worlds second largest continent.
South Africa	Is the most southern country in Africa.
climate	Is the average weather conditions in a place over a long period of time.
drought	A long time of little or no rainfall leading to not much water.
village	A small group of houses usually surrounded by countryside.
human features	Geography features created by humans such as roads and houses.
physical features	Geography features created by nature such as rivers and hills.

Climate:

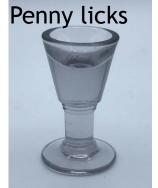
Most of South Africa has a dry climate with warm summers and cool winters. Drought is a common problem.

Year 2 - Under the Sea

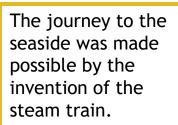
Ke	y Vocabulary
<mark>co</mark> ntinent	A large solid area of land. There are 7 continents.
ocean	A continuous body of salt water that is contained in an enormous basin on Earth's surface.
sea	A portion of the ocean that is partly surrounded by land.
UK	The United Kingdom made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
beach	A small strip of land covered with sand or small stones by the edge of a sea or ocean.
cliff	A steep rock face at the edge of a sea.
coast	A part of land next to or near a sea.
harbour	A place on the coast, which is sheltered by natural or man-made walls often keeping ships or boats.
port	A place where boats can come and go to load and unload their supplies/people.



Coasts have many different features, such as caves, cliffs and beaches.

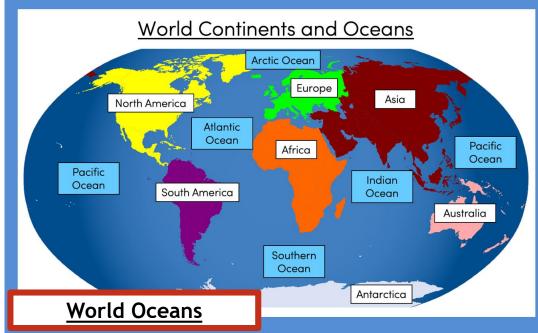






There are differences between seaside holidays 100 years ago, 50 years ago and today e.g. different clothes and different entertainment. People got changed in special bathing machines.

The Punch and Judy show became a major attractions at the seaside during the Victorian times.



Victorian seaside	Seaside 10 years ago	Present day seaside
	-	
70.00	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	STATE OF THE PARTY
ar .		新发展



UK's Surrounding Seas and Oceans: