

Year 6 - Water

Course of a river

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys.



The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider.








The Lower Course

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides.

Key Vocabulary

estuary	An area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
mouth	The part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
meander	A winding curve or bend in a river.
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river
deposition	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
stream	A small body of flowing water.

Treating Water

				
Water is stored in reservoirs to allow solids to settle at the bottom.	Chemicals are added to help remove small particles .	Water passes through gravel and carbon to filter out tiny particles .	Chlorine is added to kill off bacteria.	Water is clean and safe to drink.

Evaporation:

- The Sun causes the water from the Earth to evaporate.
- This water evaporates from seas, lakes, streams and even puddles.
- When it evaporates, water turns into water vapour.



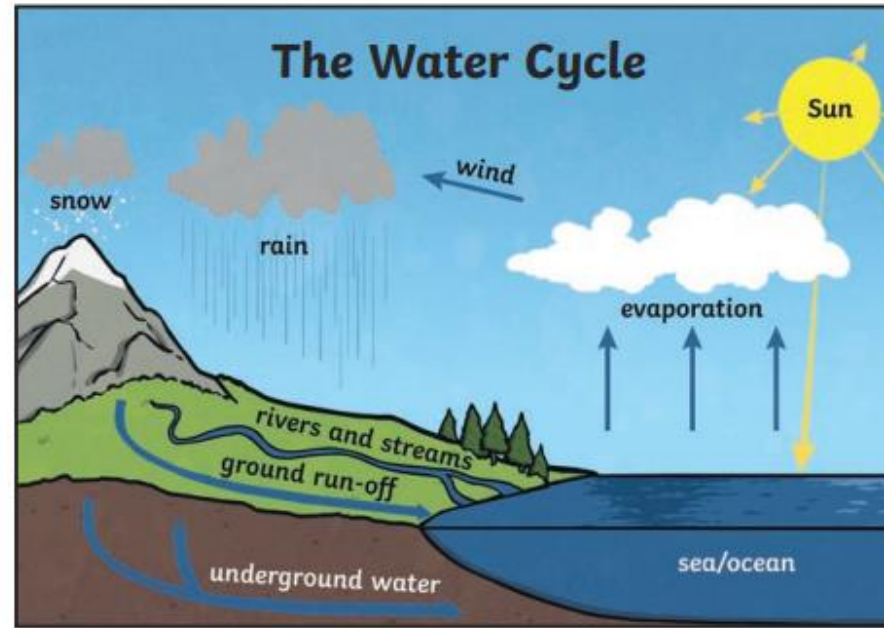
Condensation:

- As the water vapour rises, it cools down.
- As it cools down, condensation happens and water vapour condenses to small droplets of water.
- Clouds are made from a mix of dry air and small droplets of water.



Precipitation:

- As condensation continues to happen, more droplets of water vapour are formed.
- When the droplets become heavy and large enough, they fall back to the Earth's surface in the form of rain or snow.



Runoff and Transpiration:

- As precipitation happens in the form of rain or snow falling back to Earth, water is absorbed into the soil.
- This water is used by plants to grow - when water from plant leaves evaporates back into the atmosphere, this is called transpiration.
- Water may also run off and enter oceans, seas and rivers.
- Water then evaporates again and the water cycle begins again!



Year 6 - Vikings

Key Vocabulary

raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.
berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
pillaged	To violently steal something.
Scandinavia	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
misconception	This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.
conquer	To get something by force.

The Vikings first attacked Britain in **787 AD**.

The Vikings **raided** places such as monasteries and took expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

In **878**, **King Alfred the Great** **defeated the Vikings in battle** and had them sign a treaty saying they had to keep to their own land in England - this section of land was called **Danelaw**.

England once had a Viking king: King Canute ruled from 1016-1035.

William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the **Battle of Hastings (AD 1066)**. Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.

Danelaw covered an area east of their line joining London and Chester. Everything to the east belonged to the Vikings.

There were three main areas where Vikings lived - Northumbria, East Anglia, and the Five Boroughs.

Viking families came to settle on these lands. **Good farmland was scarce in the Vikings' own countries, and they were looking for a better life.**





Geography:

Vikings were attracted to Britain through physical geographical push and pull factors.

Push: extreme weather, mountainous landscapes, minimal agricultural land, access to fresh water.

Pull: favourable weather conditions, vast quantities of high quality farming land for crops and livestock, access to natural resources, greater consistency in daylight hours, navigable water ways and coastlines.

longship



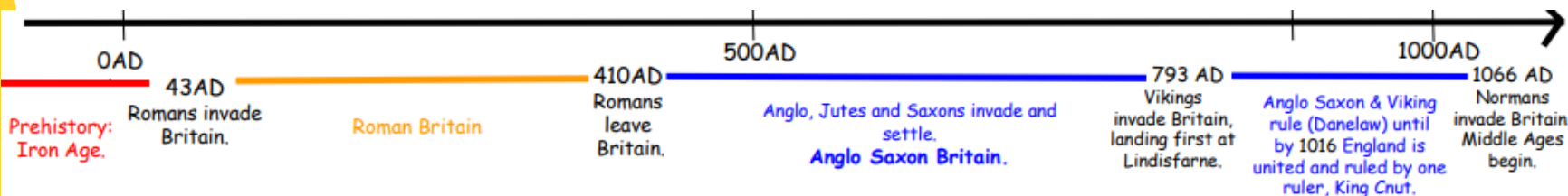
Everyday Viking Life

Many Vikings **worked as farmers**. They grew oats, barley and wheat to make flour, porridge and ale. They planted vegetables and kept animals too.

Some Vikings were **craft workers**, making things they needed with leather and wood. Others would make jewellery and pottery. Blacksmiths would make things they needed out of iron.

Many Viking families lived together in a **longhouse**. This was built from wood or stone and had a thatched or turf roof on top.

They would make their own laws which were passed round by word of mouth. If people broke those laws they would then become outlaws, banished to live in the wilderness.

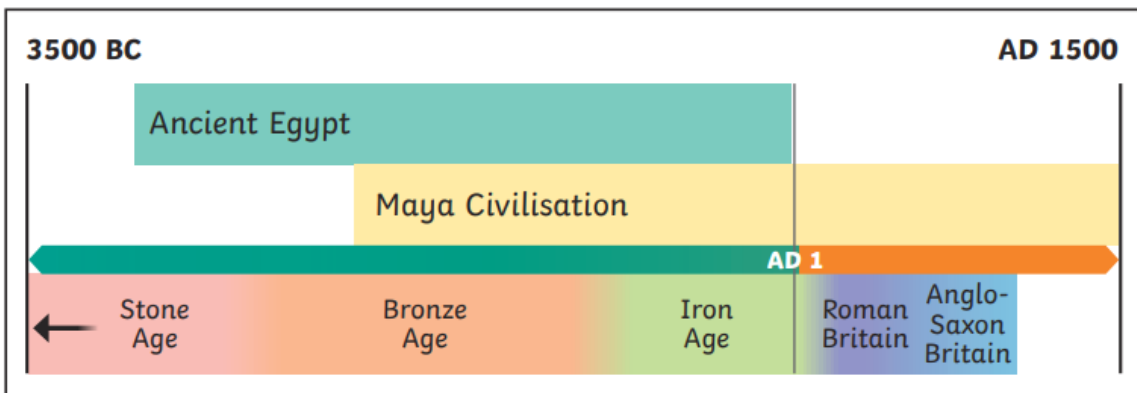


Year 6 - Mayans

Who were the Mayans?

The Maya were a civilisation who lived in Mesoamerica (now Central America) between approximately 2000 BCE and 900CE. They are known for being the first Mesoamericans to develop writing. They also had a sophisticated culture in which they lived in city states. They built spectacular monuments and stepped pyramids - some (e.g. Chichen Itza) have become world tourist destinations in the modern day. They were also well-known for their advanced maths and calendars. Around 900CE, Maya cities became abandoned. No one knows for sure why this happened

Where do the Mayans fit in History?



Key Vocabulary

Mesoamerica	A historical region and cultural area in North America. It extends from approximately central Mexico through Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and northern Costa Rica
Civilisation	An advanced organisation of people who live in a town.
Hieroglyphics	Writing consisting of symbols or pictures.
Pyramid	A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top.
Rituals	A religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a set order.
Sacrifice	An act of slaughtering an animal or person or surrendering a possession as an offering to a deity (ruler or god).
Settlements	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community
Chronological	Following the order in which they occurred - 'in time order'



Year 6 - Mayans

Where in the World?



Inventions

The number 0! Maya was one of very few civilisations to discover the idea of 0 in counting.	Hot Chocolate! Using cacao beans, Ancient Maya made a hot drink. It was bitter though.
A Calendar! Ancient Maya invented a calendar up to 2012!	Writing! Maya used hieroglyphs to communicate ideas.

Mayan Numbers

0	1	2	3	4
	•	••	•••	••••
5	6	7	8	9
	•	••	•••	••••
10	11	12	13	14
	•	••	•••	••••
15	16	17	18	19
	•	••	•••	••••

Top 5 Mayan Facts

1. The Mayans predicated that the world would end in 2012.
2. Flat foreheads were fashionable so they would put baby's heads in a press to squash them.
3. It was considered beautiful to be cross-eyed so parents would hang balls in-between their children's eyes to make them look inwards.
4. Mayans sacrificed humans for religious and medical reasons. It was an honour to be sacrificed!
5. Noblewomen would file their teeth into sharp points.

Key Dates

c. 2000 BC	The Maya civilisation comes into being in Central America.
c. 300 BC	Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.
AD 900	Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to a drought. People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatán.
AD 1000	Cities like Chichén Itzá (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.
AD 1500s	The Spanish arrive in South America and set out to destroy the remaining elements of Maya civilisation as part of their conquest.
AD 1839	American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens, and British artist, Frederick Catherwood, explore Copán and other cities including Chichén Itzá, reigniting interest in the Maya civilisation.
AD 2014	The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.