

Year 4 vocabulary

Stone Age to Iron Age		Romans		Volcanoes and Earthquakes	
ancient	belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)	Aqueduct	A system to carry fresh water from one place to another. This could have been underground through a pipe or tunnel or over ground on a bridge.	active	active volcano has erupted recently or is expected to erupt quite soon
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains	Aquila	A prominent symbol used in Ancient Rome, especially as the standard of a Roman legion. A legionary known as an aquilifer, or eagle-bearer, carried this standard. Each legion carried one eagle.	Antarctic circle	a special line of latitude that circles the Earth near the South Pole.
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like	Amphitheatre	An oval large stadium with tiers of seats; an arena in which contests and spectacles were held. It had a sloping gallery with seats for spectators.	Arctic circle	a line of latitude, which is an imaginary horizontal line around the Earth
century	a period of 100 years	Arch	Used heavily by the Ancient Romans in their buildings, this design would help spread weight evenly and allow for domed roofs.	climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.	Centurion	The leader of a group of men in the Roman army.	continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture.	Chariot	A two or four-wheeled cart pulled by horses that carried people along. This would have been used for both military purposes and in entertainment for racing.	core	the central part of the earth, beneath the mantle
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place			crust	The Earth's crust is its outer layer
discovery	If someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, /substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.			dormant	not active but is capable of becoming active later on
era	a period of time in history. An era often begins or			earthquake	a shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust
				erupt	When a volcano erupts, it throws out a lot of hot, melted rock called lava, as well as ash and steam

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extinct	ends with an important event. no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place	Circus Maximus	Used for chariot racing and to hold religious festivals. This was the largest stadium in the entire Roman Empire and could hold around 250,000 people.	fault lines	a long crack in the surface of the earth. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines
farming	when an area of land is used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.	Coliseum	A huge, circular building that housed various forms of entertainment. It had rising seats and in the centre was a stage. This could also be flooded to stage mock naval battles.	form	move or arrange
flint	a piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool	Emperor	The male ruler of an empire. He will control everything within that empire, whereas a King will own a much smaller part of an empire.	gas	something that is neither liquid nor solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.
gather	collect things together	Empire	A group of nations or people who are ruled over by an Emperor, Empress or powerful government. This usually extends beyond a single kingdom.	Greenwich Meridian	an imaginary line around the Globe that connects points of equal longitude
hearths	the floor of a fireplace, or the stone or brick area in front of it	Gladiator	Someone who fought in public for entertainment. This could have been with other fighters or with animals. Some were trained and professional fighters, rather than slaves.	Latitude	the distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees.
island	a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water	Hypocaust	The Ancient Roman central heating system with underground furnace and tile flues to distribute the heat. This would be found in the	lava	the very hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano
land clearance	the removal of trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area to clear the land.			layers	If something has many layers, it has many different levels or parts
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age			location	the place where something happens or is situated
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there			Longitude	distance measured in degrees east or west of an imaginary line that runs from the north pole to the south pole and passes through Greenwich, England
Neanderthal	an early species of human being, now extinct				

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Neolithic	New Stone Age		homes of the rich rather than the poor.	magma	molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth
nomad	a person or a group of people with no fixed home who travelled around to find shelter.	Legionary	A Roman soldier who belonged to a legion, which contained between 3000 to 6000 soldiers.	mantle	the part of the earth between the crust and the core
Palaeolithic	Old or 'ancient' Stone Age.	Mosaic	A decoration on a surface made by setting small pieces of glass, stone, or tile of different colours into another material to make patterns or pictures.	melt	to change from a solid to a liquid state through heat or pressure
remains	traces of the past			molten	Molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid
resources	something used to help when needed.	Pantheon	A temple dedicated to all of the gods.		
settler/ settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement	Republic	A form of government in which the people elect, or choose, their leaders.	pressure	force that you produce when you press hard on something
		Senate	A group of important Romans who gave advice to the Emperor, helped with civil government and military matters.	tectonic plates	any of the several segments of the Earth's crust that move
		Tunic	A loose, white piece of clothing that was worn by men and women. It was usually belted, knee length and could be worn with sleeves or without.	Vegetation	plants, trees and flowers
				vent	vent the part of a volcano through which lava and gases erupt
				volcano	a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.