
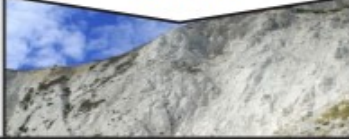














What lies beneath us?

Rocks

igneous rock	rock formed from magma or lava
sedimentary rock	rock formed when layers of sediment have been pressed down hard and stick together.
metamorphic rock	rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but it changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
magma	molten rock which remains underground
lava	molten rock that comes out of the ground
sediment	natural, solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind
permeable	allows liquid to pass through it
impermeable	does not allow liquids to pass through it
durable	able to withstand pressure or damage
erosion	soil and rock is removed from one area of the Earth through natural causes such as wind, water, and ice and transported elsewhere

Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
			
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
			
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone
			

Fossils

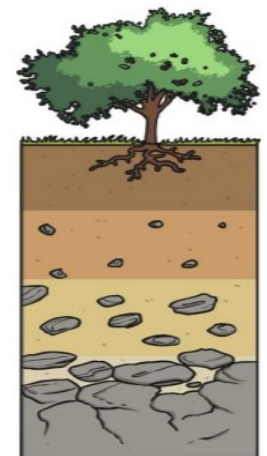
When an animal or plant dies, it usually decays quickly or can be eaten. However, sometimes it is covered in sediments, which eventually become rock. Only hard parts of the creature remains. Over thousand or millions of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil.



As erosion and weathering takes place, eventually, the fossils become exposed.

Soil

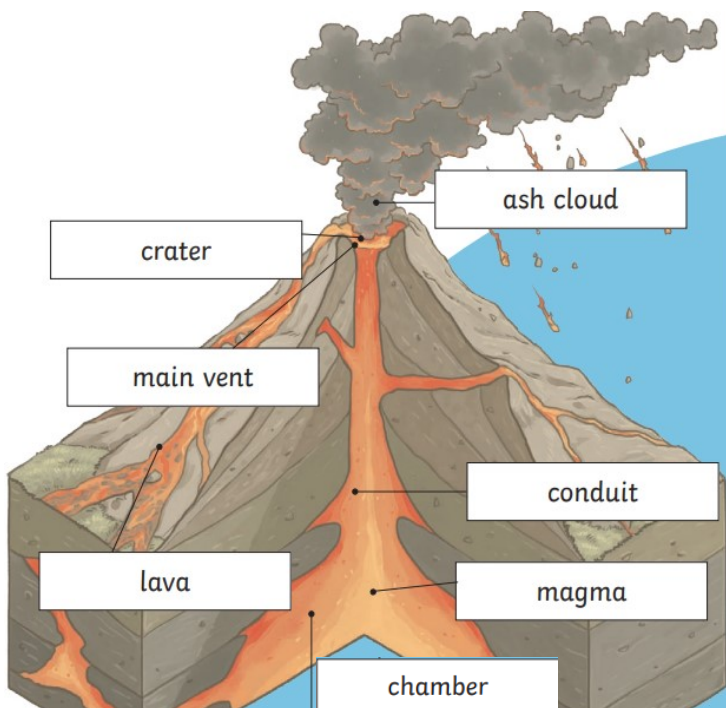
Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different materials, such as minerals, air, water, rock and organic matter.





Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
- Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.



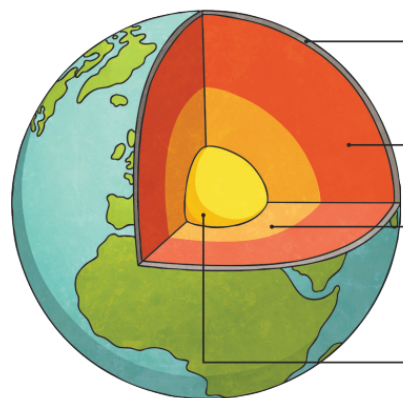
Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Key Vocabulary

erupt	to suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface
magma	extremely hot, liquid rock
tectonic plates	the earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
crust	the outer layer of the planet's core.
mantle	the mostly-solid bulk of Earth's interior.
core	a huge metal ball at the centre of the earth. It is 2,500km wide and 5,000°C to 6,000°C hot.
extinct	no longer alive
dormant	asleep

Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.



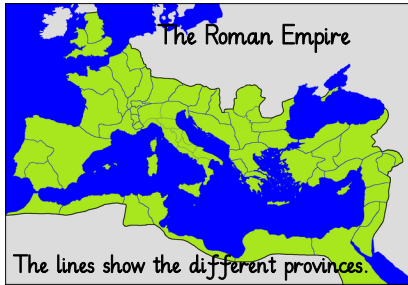
- Crust**
Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km-90km thick.
- Mantle**
Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.
- Outer core**
Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000°C.
- Inner core**
Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000°C.



The Romans

The Roman Invasion

The Romans **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**. Julius Caesar made two attempts to **conquer** Britain. He wanted to add the rich land and resources to the **Roman Empire**. His **legions** weren't able to overcome the **Celts** in 55 BC, but some leaders did pay **tributes** so the Romans would leave.



In AD 43, **Emperor** Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well organised army to **conquer** the **Celtic tribes**. The Roman conquest of AD 43 brought an end to the Iron Age in Britain.

Roman Britain

The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole **Roman Empire**. They boosted trade, communication with the **Emperor** and helped the **legions** to keep control of all the different **provinces**. The **Romans** built new towns all over Britain joined by these roads. Wealthy Romans and some **Celts** built homes called **villas**. Burwell Castle was built on the site of a former Roman **villa**.



Key Vocabulary

- Celts** people living in Britain in **tribes**, including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellaun
- citizen** a person with all the rights of a nation
- conquer** taking control of a place by force, often with an army
- emperor** the ruler of an empire
- empire** a group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government
- legion** a large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers
- province** the regions outside Italy controlled by a Roman governor that were part of The **Roman Empire** and had to pay a **tribute**
- Roman Empire** the name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia
- tribe** a group of people who share the same culture and values.
- tribute** a tax paid by the people who were part of The **Roman Empire** to the Romans
- uprising** a rebellion or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
- villa** a large home in the countryside built by the Romans

The Roman Army vs The Celts

The brilliance of the Roman army was the key to Rome's success in building its **empire**. The army's **legions** were made up of Romans who were not allowed to be married, whilst they were in the army. Non-Romans could join the army as an auxiliary. Auxiliaries often had special skills such as horse riding and archery. The auxiliary soldiers would become Roman **citizens** when they retired.

The **Celts** were fierce warriors. They did not have an army but each **tribe** fought by itself. The **Celts** did not wear armour and instead often fought naked and painted their bodies with blue patterns to frighten their enemies. Boudicca was queen of the Iceni **tribe** and brandished a weapon as she rode a chariot. Boudicca hated the Romans and united together 120,000 **Celts** from many different tribes in an **uprising** against the **Roman Empire**.

