



Year 7 – 100% Book 2 Spring 2023

NAME	
FORM GROUP	



The Science of Learning

How to do Retrieval Practice

1. Study the material you are trying to learn first. Take about 20 minutes the first time BUT this will get less and less each time as you get to know the material.

You can study the material by;

- Reading it again, over and over
- Look/cover/write/check
- Creating flashcards that you test yourself on

2. Pick up and use a **black pen**. Put away all the answers and test yourself writing everything you remember in the blank spaces provided. Do not cheat!

3. Now pick up and use a **green pen**.

Check your answers:-

- Tick all of your correct answers
- Amend any incorrect answers (even if they are slightly wrong)
- Fill in any blank spaces with the correct answer copying the answer word for word
- Check all spellings are correct

4. Repeat the process as many times as you need to, pay special attention to your previous green pen answers (as these are the bits you need to learn!)

5. *Tip:- Lay blank pieces of paper over the answers in order to re-use the quiz again and again*

Tip: - Even if you think you know it test yourself a week or so later to check you do.

Tip: - Do not leave it until the last minute – do some every week in the summer holidays (this is called Spaced Practice)

Tip: - Once you think you know it test yourself on everything AGAIN

Retrieval practice feels hard but it is a really effective way to learn and commit knowledge to long term memory!

Knowledge Organiser: Introduction to Greek Mythology

WHO'S WHO? THE GODS	
1. Zeus	The King of the gods, thunder and lightning
2. Poseidon	The god of the sea, oceans and storms
3. Hades	The god of the underworld and death
4. Athena	The goddess of wisdom
5. Apollo	The god of the sun, moon and music
6. Aphrodite	The goddess of love and beauty
7. Artemis	The goddess of hunting
8. Hera	The queen of the gods
9. Hermes	The messenger god and god of travellers
10. Ares	The god of war
11. Demeter	The goddess of the harvest and crops
12. Hephaestus	The god of fire, the forge and the hearth

WHO'S WHO? MONSTERS AND MAGICAL CREATURES	
13. Medusa	Snake-haired Gorgon killed by Perseus
14. The Minotaur	Bull-headed monster killed by Theseus
15. Hydra	Regenerating-headed-monster killed by Hercules
16. Golden Hind	Stag with golden antlers captured by Hercules
17. Augean Stables	King Augeas' filthy stables, cleaned by Hercules
18. Cerberus	Three-headed hell-hound wrestled by Hercules

WHO'S WHO? IMPORTANT CHARACTERS	
19. Midas	Wishes everything he touched would turn to gold, then regrets it
20. Pandora	Opens Epimetheus' box, unleashing all suffering into the world
21. Perseus	Quests for the head of the Gorgon Medusa on behalf of tyrant King Polydectes
22. Hercules	Quests to complete 12 labours after killing his 6 children
23. Theseus	Quests to kill the Minotaur and escape the Labyrinth
24. Daedalus	Builds the Labyrinth, escapes Crete on wings with his son
25. Icarus	Ignores his father's advice, flies too close to the sun and dies
26. Ariadne	Helps Theseus escape the Labyrinth with a ball of thread
27. Aegeus	Threw himself from the cliffs to his death on seeing Theseus' black sail
28. Jason	Leads the Argonauts, quests for the Golden Fleece
29. Pyramus and Thisbe	Tragic lovers who were only able to communicate through a crack in a wall

KEY VALUES	
30. Immortal Glory	To be honoured and remembered for eternity
31. Sacrifice	Being enduring, grateful and self-sacrificing
32. Loyalty	Being faithful to family and to the gods
33. Hospitality	Being kind, generous and welcoming
34. Vengeance	Taking revenge on disloyal, hubristic traitors

Knowledge Organiser: The Odyssey

WHO'S WHO? KEY CHARACTERS IN THE ODYSSEY	
35. Agamemnon	Leads the Greeks as King of Kings against Troy
36. Achilles	Fights against the Trojans, kills Hector, killed by Paris, shot in the heel
37. Helen	Leaves Menelaus and escapes with Paris to Troy
38. Paris	Steals Helen from Menelaus and escapes to Troy
39. Hector	Leads the Trojan army, killed by Achilles
40. Odysseus	Defeats Troy with the trick of the Wooden Horse. Epic protagonist of The Odyssey and man of many tricks
41. Menelaus	Leads the Spartans into war against Troy for revenge on Paris
42. Sirens	Tempting mermaids luring sailors to shipwreck
43. Priam	Leads the Trojan people as King of Troy
44. Briseis	Princess of Troy stolen by Achilles and then Agamemnon
45. Patroclus	Fights the Trojans, Achilles' Greek cousin, killed by Hector
46. Ajax	Fights against the Trojans, the strongest of all the Greeks
47. Clytemnestra	Murders her husband Agamemnon on his return from Troy
48. Polyphemous	A one-eyed man-eating Cyclops. Poseidon's son
49. Circe	A sorceress whose magic drugs turn men into pigs
50. Scylla	A six-headed man-eating sea creature
51. Charybdis	A deadly whirlpool opposite Scylla
52. Telemachus	Odysseus' brave and loyal son, left on Ithaca
53. Penelope	Odysseus' loyal, intelligent, enduring wife
54. Aeolus	The guardian of the four winds
55. Eurylochus	Odysseus' disloyal crew member
56. Tiresias	A blind prophet who can see the future
57. Calypso	A sea nymph tempting Odysseus to stay forever
58. Alcinous	King of the Phaeacians
59. Eumaeus	A loyal swineherd left on Ithaca
60. Laestrygonians	Cannibalistic giants

THEMES
The Wrath of the Gods
Heroes and Monsters
Death and the Underworld
Tricks and Transformations
Battles and Quests
Prophecies and Curses
Trust and Betrayal

KEY VOCABULARY	
61. Courageous	Brave, foolhardy, risk-taking
62. Hubristic	Overly proud, arrogant, boastful, deluded
63. Audacious	Bold, daring, ambitious
64. Enduring	Patient, long-suffering, persistent, determined
65. Capricious	Changeable, fickle, inconstant
66. Supercilious	Arrogant, proud, scornful
67. Resourceful	Creative, imaginative, inventive, opportunistic
68. Contradictory	Conflicting, different, inconsistent

Knowledge Organiser – The Tempest

Key Vocabulary	
Term	Definition
1. Jacobean	The <u>time period</u> from 1603-1625, when James 1 was on the throne
2. Era	A long and distinct period of history
3. Context	The surrounding circumstances of a text
4. Groundling	An audience member who stood in the pit below the stage
5. Playwright	A person who writes plays
6. Contemporary	Living or occurring at the same time as...
7. Universality	Something shared by all people or things in the world
8. Coinage	The invention of a new word or phrase
9. Genre	A style or category of text
10. Convention	A feature of a text that is often seen in that <u>particular genre</u> or type of text
11. Tragedy	A play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending
12. Comedy	A play dealing with humorous events and having a happy ending
13. Exposition	Backstory or background information
14. Catharsis	The release of strong or repressed emotions
15. Tempest	A violent storm
16. Conflict	A battle between opposing forces, people or ideas
17. Stagecraft	The art and design of putting on a play
18. Patriarchy	A system of society where men hold power
19. Oppression	Prolonged, unjust and cruel use of authority
20. Dominant	Controlling or powerful
21. Betrayal	The act of betraying one's country, a group, or a person
22. Regicide	The action of killing a king
23. Loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance
24. Enslave	Cause someone to lose their freedom of choice and/or action
25. Colonisation	The process of gaining control over the indigenous people of an area
26. Usurp	To take a position of power illegally or by force
27. Tyranny	Cruel and oppressive government or rule
28. Courtship	A period during which a couple develop a romantic relationship before marriage
29. Devotion	Deep love or loyalty
30. Masque	A form of festive courtly entertainment that flourished in 16 th /17 th century Europe
31. Affection	A gentle feeling of fondness or liking
32. Rulership	The act or fact of ruling/being in charge

33. Manipulation	The action of controlling something or someone in a skilful manner
34. Subjugation	The action of bringing someone or something under domination or control
35. Foreshadowing	A warning or indication of a future event
36. Climax	The most intense, decisive part of a story
37. Resolution	The solution or final moments of a story
38. Epilogue	a section or speech at the end of a book or play that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened.
39. Savagery	The quality of being fierce, cruel or uncivilized
40. Forgiveness	The conscious, deliberate decision to move on from feelings of anger, resentment or thoughts of revenge

The Plot
Act 1 Scene 1: A storm wrecks the ship carrying Alonso, Gonzalo, Antonio, Sebastian, Ferdinand and various others on their way back to Italy.
Act 1 Scene 2: We find out Prospero and Miranda's backstory and are introduced to Ariel and Caliban. Miranda meets Ferdinand, and they fall in love at first sight.
Act 2 Scene 1: Antonio and Sebastian plot the murder of <u>King Alonso</u> , but are thwarted by Ariel.
Act 2 Scene 2: Stephano and Trinculo meet Caliban
Act 3 Scene 1: Ferdinand carries wood under the control of Prospero, but continues his courtship with Miranda
Act 3 Scene 2: Ariel plays tricks on Stephano, Trinculo and Caliban
Act 3 Scene 3: Ariel presents a false banquet for Alonso and company <u>in order to taunt them</u>
Act 4 Scene 1: Prospero consents to the marriage of Miranda and Ferdinand. A celebratory masque is held. Stephano, Trinculo and Caliban's plot to murder Prospero is foiled by Ariel
Act 5 Scene 1: Prospero forgives his enemies, renounces his magical powers and frees Ariel. Prospero plans to resume his role as Duke of Milan, and the characters (<u>with the exception of Caliban</u>) leave the island.

Key Characters



Key Themes

Conflict	The battle for power between Prospero and his brother; between Alonso and Sebastian; between Prospero and Caliban
Power and Control	Is Prospero's power over the others on the island – including his daughter and his two 'slaves' – morally just? Who holds the power in the play's various relationships?
Magic	Who is Prospero without his magic? What forms does magic take in the play? Is magic a force for good or bad?
Colonisation	Was Prospero right to assume control over the island's original inhabitants?
Love	Is Miranda and Ferdinand's love believable and realistic? What other forms of love or devotion exist in the play?

Key Context

1611	The year in which the play was most likely written
The Supernatural	The Jacobean had a much greater belief in magic and the supernatural than we do today
The Jacobean Era	In 1603, Queen Elizabeth <u>died</u> and James 1 became the new King. Many people were worried about what would happen to society under this new rule and power
Colonisation	In the early 17 th century, England was beginning to explore greater parts of the world through trade, and to colonise other countries and communities

SCIENCE: 7B2 – Reproduction

1. What are the two types of reproduction?	Asexual and sexual.
2. What happens during sexual reproduction?	During sexual reproduction the nuclei of the male and female gametes fuse, forming a zygote.
3. Name the 3 key parts of the male reproductive system	Testes, scrotum, sperm ducts, glands, urethra, and foreskin.
4. Name the 5 key parts of the female reproductive system	Ovary, oviducts, cervix, uterus, vagina
5. What is the function of the testes?	The testes produce sperm.
6. What is the function of the ovaries?	The ovaries contain the undeveloped egg cells.
7. What is the function of the oviduct?	The oviducts allow eggs to travel from the ovaries to the uterus.
8. What is the function of the uterus?	The uterus is where the baby will develop.
9. What is the function of the cervix?	The cervix is a ring of muscle which holds the baby in place during pregnancy.
10. Define gametes	Gametes are sex cells, sperm and eggs in humans and other animals.
11. Describe the specialisations of a sperm cell	Sperm cells have long tails to help them move, and many mitochondria to transfer the energy needed.
12. Define "fertilisation"	Fertilisation is the fusion of the nuclei from the male and female gametes.
13. Define zygote	A zygote is the cell formed after fertilisation.
14. Where does fertilisation take place?	The oviduct.
15. What causes the baby to be pushed through the birth canal?	Contractions from the muscular walls of the uterus.
16. What are hormones?	Hormones are chemical messengers.
17. What are the main changes that happen during puberty?	Males: Testes start to produce sperm Females: Start to release mature eggs
18. What is ovulation?	Ovulation is the release of a mature egg from the ovaries.
19. What is the menstrual cycle?	The menstrual cycle is a 28-day cycle, where an egg matures, is released from the ovaries, and is then shed with the uterine lining if not fertilised.
20. When does the menstrual cycle stop?	When a woman reaches the menopause, or temporarily during pregnancy
21. What is the role of a flower in many plants?	Reproductive organ
22. What is the function of the petals?	May be brightly coloured to attract insects
23. What is the function of the stamen?	Male parts of the flower
24. What is the function of the anther?	Produce male sex cells (pollen grains)
25. What is the function of the stigma?	The top of the female part of the flower which collects pollen grains
26. What is the function of the ovary	Produces the female sex cells (contained in the ovules)
27. Define "pollination"	Where pollen from one flower travels to another by wind or on animals.
28. Name the 3 main parts of a seed	Embryo, food store, seed coat
29. Name 4 things plants compete for	Light, water, space, minerals in the soil
30. Name 4 methods of seed dispersal	Wind - Animals - Water - Self-propelled

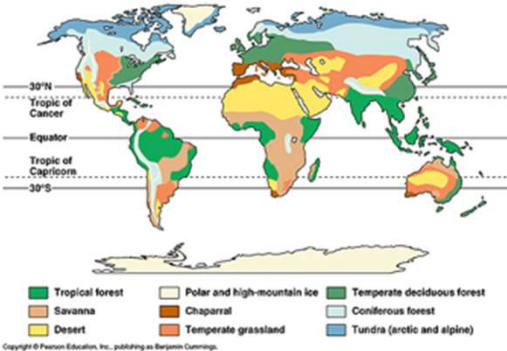
SCIENCE: 7P1 – Energy

1. Name eight energy stores	Thermal (internal), chemical, kinetic, gravitational potential, elastic potential, electrostatic potential, magnetic, nuclear
2. Define "conservation of energy"	Energy cannot be created or destroyed; it can only be transferred, stored or dissipated
3. Define "dissipated"	Spread out wastefully
4. State the standard unit of energy	Joules
5. Define "energy transfer"	Energy being moved from one energy store to another
6. Name five pathways that can transfer energy.	Light, sound, heating, electrical current, forces.
7. State the equation for efficiency	$Efficiency = \frac{Useful\ energy\ output}{Total\ energy\ input} \times 100$
8. Give the properties of solids	Particles arranged in a fixed position, vibrate in a fixed position, particles very close, cannot flow
9. Give the properties of liquids	Particles randomly arranged, move around each other, close, can flow
10. Give the properties of gases	Particles randomly arranged, move quickly in all directions, far apart, can flow
11. Define "conduction"	Transfer of thermal energy by the vibration of particles
12. Define "convection"	Transfer of thermal energy when particles in a heated fluid (liquid or gas) rise
13. Define "infrared radiation"	Transfer of thermal energy as a wave
14. Define "power"	Rate of using energy
15. Give the unit used for power	Watt (W)
16. What do electrical appliances have to show the power rating?	Electrical rating plates
17. What does an electrical rating plate show?	Power rating of the appliance in W
18. What are fossil fuels?	Natural, finite fuel formed from the remains of living organisms, e.g. oil, coal, natural gas
19. Define 'renewable' energy source	Can be replaced, will not run out
20. Define 'non- renewable' energy resource	Cannot be replaced once they are all used up
21. Name 3 fossil fuels	Coal, oil, natural gas
22. How do power stations generate electricity?	Burning fuel releases energy → Energy boils water → Steam turns turbines → Turbines turn electrical generators
23. Suggest a negative effect of using fossil fuels	Releases pollution, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides
24. What is nuclear fuel?	Fuel that releases energy through nuclear reactions
25. Give the main nuclear fuels used	Uranium, plutonium
26. Give an advantage of nuclear fuels	Do not produce sulphur dioxide or carbon dioxide
27. Give disadvantages of nuclear fuels	Non-renewable; Radioactive material may be released into the environment if accident occurs, Nuclear waste remains dangerous for thousands off years
28. State four examples of non-renewable energy resources	Coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear power
29. State six examples of renewable energy resources	Solar, wind, waves, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass
30. State two disadvantages of using fossil fuels to generate electricity	Releases greenhouse gases, non-renewable

Ecosystems Knowledge Organiser

Describe the global distribution of biomes.

Global distribution of biomes



The map shows the global distribution of the major ecosystems of the world.

Tundra: Is found in northern Europe, Alaska, and northern Canada. They are found at **high latitudes** above 60 degrees north of the equator. Winters are very cold and there is little rainfall. Few trees are found here and the main **vegetation** is mosses, grasses and low shrubs. Layers of permanently frozen ground called **permafrost** makes building difficult

Tropical Rainforests: This is a **hot, humid and wet** ecosystem, located on or around the **Equator**. These forests have the greatest variety of plant and animal life in the world. Rainforests have **12hrs of sunlight and darkness**, and **do not have seasons**.

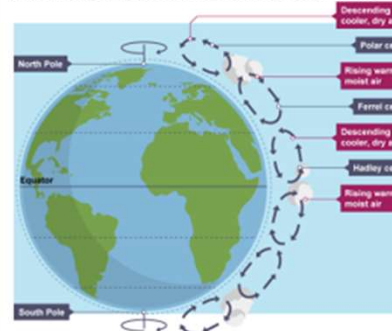
Hot Deserts: Found between 15 and 35 degrees north and south of the equator. They are **very hot** and also very, very **dry (little rainfall)**, it is cold at night as little cloud cover allows warm air to escape. This means there is a big **diurnal range** (difference in temperature between night and day). The Sahara is the largest desert in the world and is found in northern Africa. Deserts do have seasons.

Temperate Deciduous Forest: Found at **mid latitude** where there are four seasons. This is the main biome for the UK, eastern North America and western Europe. **Summers are warm**, winters are **mild** and there is rainfall all year round. Deciduous trees lose their leaves in winter.

Grassland: There are two types of Grassland. **Savannah grasslands** are found **between the tropics**. They have a dry and wet season, although annual rainfall is low, most of the **vegetation** is grasses with a few **scattered trees**. **Temperate grasslands** are found in **higher latitudes**. The temperature varies more here, but rainfall is less. They have **no trees** just grasses.

Understand the factors that influence the distribution of biomes.

Global atmospheric circulation – a major factor in influencing the location of biomes/ ecosystems.



The diagram explains why certain biomes/ ecosystems are located in fixed positions around the world.

Rainforests: At the equator the sun warms the earth, which transfers heat to the air above, **causing it to rise**. This air cools and condenses to form clouds and later rainfall. This is called **convective rainfall**. This process means it rains each day in the rainforest.

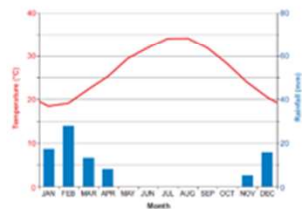
Deserts: These are found between 15 to 35 degrees north or south of the equator. At these points the **air sinks**, creating a **high pressure belt** with cloudless skies and very low rainfall. It is the sinking air which causes deserts to be located here, without rainfall.

Key Terms:

- Habitat** - a place where plants and animals live eg a pond.
- Ecosystem** - a community of animals, plants and micro-organisms, together with the habitat where they live.
- Biomes** - large scale ecosystems defined by abiotic factors e.g. climate, soils & vegetation.

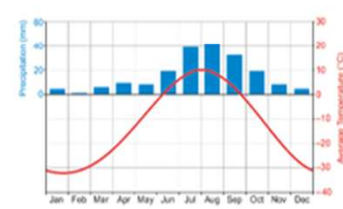
Understand the factors that influence the distribution of biomes.

A climate graph for the Sahara Desert



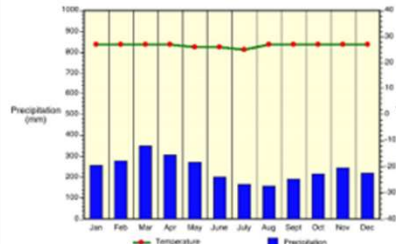
Deserts: The graph shows that there is **little rainfall** in the desert. With **6 months** receiving **no rainfall** at all. The line which represents temperature increases from January and peaks in August at **38 °C**, it then falls again to around **19 °C** in December. Giving a **range of 19 °C**.

A Tundra climate graph

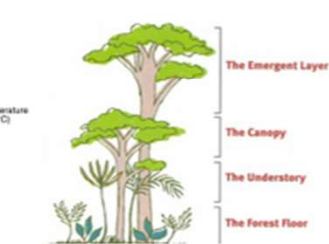


Tundra: The graph shows that there is more rainfall in tundra areas than deserts. However, it is **still low**, especially in February. Temperatures fall as low as **-31 °C** in February, but increase to **11 °C** in August. This is a **range of 40 °C**.

A Rainforest features



Rainforest climate: The graph shows that the climate in the Rainforest is very different to a desert and tundra areas. The temperature remains fairly constant all year, at around **27 °C**. This is because the **sun is always overhead**. Rainfall is much higher throughout the year, with around **350mm of rain** falling in March – as mentioned before this is due to convective rainfall.



Rainforest biodiversity:

- Rainforests contain **50% of the world's plants and animals**.
- Most trees are **evergreen**.
- The **forest floor** has **nutrients** on its **surface** due to the decomposition of leaves and dead animals. However, the **soil has little fertility** due to the darkness of the forest floor

Rainforest adaptations:

- Trees have **buttress roots**, these wide roots give the trees **stability**, but also allow the trees to take the **nutrients** from the surface layer of the forest floor.
- Trees have **drip tips**, these allow the rain to run off the leaves, stopping the trees from becoming too heavy and falling.
- Trees have **few branches** lower down as they race to get to the canopy and the sunlight.
- The tallest trees known as **Kapoks**, have **fluffy seeds**, so these can be distributed during light winds
- Lianas** grow up other trees, to steal nutrients on their journey to the sunlight.

Ecosystems Knowledge Organiser

Explain adaptations in two contrasting biomes.

What are deserts like?

Desert features

1. Deserts are **places of extremes**. They have a huge **diurnal range**, which means a big difference between night and day time temperatures. During the day it is possible for desert temperatures to reach 50 °C. However, at night this temperature can drop to freezing.
2. Many animals in the desert are **nocturnal**, which means they only come out at night, to avoid the day time temperatures.
3. The **ground** in the desert has little **fertility** and this, combined with the lack of rainfall, makes it difficult for vegetation to grow.

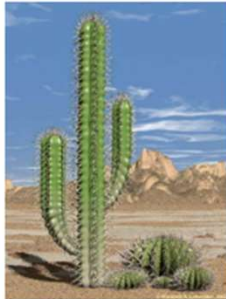
Desert adaptation – the camel



1. A camel's **hump** stores large amounts of fat, which can be broken down into water when needed.
2. **Webbed feet** – so it does not sink into the sand.
3. A **light colour** so that the sun light is reflected.
4. **Stretchy nostrils**, so sand cannot get in during sand storms.
5. **Concentrated urine** – so that water is not wasted
6. **It's body is raised from the ground**, so the sunlight does not reflect off the sand and burn its underbelly.
7. **Long eyelashes**, preventing sand getting in their eyes during sand storms.

Plant adaption – the cactus

1. Cacti plants have **long root systems** that spread out across the surface to absorb water over a large distance when it rains.
2. They can **store water in their stems**, and their thick waxy skin helps to reduce water loss caused by transpiration.
3. **Spines** instead of leaves to discourage animals from eating them.



Other plants:

Have **short life cycles** - some plants germinate in response to rain, then grow, and then flower in a few weeks. This ensures they only grow when there is enough water to survive.

Assess the importance, opportunities and challenges of human activity in biomes.

Rainforest importance?

1. The vegetation is important in the fight against **global warming**. Trees take in carbon dioxide and turn this into oxygen.
2. Many **undiscovered medicines** lay within the forest. Currently 3 quarters of anti-cancer medication comes from the forest. Periwinkle was one of the most recent discoveries which helps treat child leukaemia.



Why is the forest being deforested?

1. **Population pressure** – clear land for new settlements.
2. **Mineral extraction** – gold and iron are mined to make money and to meet the demand. The photograph is of the **Carajás** mine in the Amazon, it is so large it can be seen from space.
3. **Energy Development** – building Hydro Electric Power to generate energy from the vast amount of rivers in the Rainforest.
4. **Commercial logging**– trees are felled to make money. Made worse by larger, wider roads needed to transport machinery in and out, resulting in more deforestation.
5. **Commercial farming** – Rainforest is cleared for cattle ranching, palm oil and soya plantations.
6. **Subsistent farming**– rainforest is cleared for farmers to grow food for themselves and their families. Made worse by population growth.
7. **Slash and burn** – Indigenous people clear the forest to settle, they then burn the deforested trees. They burn the fallen trees as ash provides nutrients so crops can be grown.



What are the impacts of this deforestation?

1. **Animal habitats** are being destroyed, resulting in animal extinction.
2. Further **medical discoveries will become less** with time, as there will be a reduction in the variety of vegetation.
3. The **indigenous tribes**, such as the Amazonian Indians are losing their land and way of life. This is resulting in drastic changes to their culture.
4. **Desertification increases** as the trees no longer soak up the rainfall, resulting in a reduction in evapotranspiration, and therefore less rainfall in the area.
5. **Soil erosion is increasing**, as the protective canopy has been removed, this means that the heavy rainfall washes away the top soil of the forest floor, meaning a reduction in nutrients.

Desert opportunities

The Sahara is the largest desert in the world, it is nearly as large as the USA. It stretches across many north African countries.

The opportunities for development:

1. **Mineral resources** – In Morocco phosphate is mined, creating **thousands of jobs** and taxes for the government.
2. In Algeria **oil extraction** takes place in the Sahara Desert, this accounts for **60% of the GNI**, which can be invested in infrastructure to help develop the country.
3. **Tourism is creating jobs**. Sandboarding, carting and cross desert treks are popular. Creating **jobs** for many locals in the **tourist industry**, providing a disposable income.
4. **Farming** also takes place. For example, in Egypt the **Aswan dam** provides a year round water supply, which is used to grow crops, providing an income for farmers.



The challenges

1. The **high temperatures** can cause illness or death, especially if trying to work in them. This can result in dehydration. This results in workers needing time off, especially in jobs such as mining. This results in less being produced, causing wages and profits to be lower.
2. The **hot season** is too hot, meaning **tourism is seasonal** (does not happen throughout the whole year), the result is that **tourist workers may not get paid** for 3-5 months each year.
3. **Water supply is scarce**; this means that **farming can be unpredictable** even with irrigation systems. This can lead to **crop failure** and farmers going bankrupt.
4. When water levels become too low, workers become at **risk of dehydration**, which causes death.
5. **Moving phosphate and oil** out of the desert is difficult as it is so large. This means **transportation is expensive** and it can lead to increased prices of these items.



Anglo-Saxon England core knowledge			
Key dates		Key terms	
1. 878 AD	Alfred the Great defeated the Viking King Guthrum; England divided	5. Danelaw	The area of England ruled by the Vikings from the 9 th century
2. 927 AD	Æthelstan was crowned the first 'King of the English'	6. Burhs	A network of fortified (defended) towns
3. 1016 AD	Viking Cnut was crowned King of England	7. Witan	A council of the leading nobles that advised the king in running the country
4. 1042 AD	Edward the Confessor was crowned King of England	8. Earls	The most important noblemen in Anglo-Saxon England
		9. Thegns	Less important noblemen who would carry out important jobs
		10. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles	Accounts written by Anglo-Saxons in English, recording key events at the time
Norman England core knowledge			
Timeline		Norman England: Key words	
1. January 1066	Death of Edward the Confessor, died childless. Harold Godwinson became king.	9. Geld	A tax to cover the army and navy. William continued and increased it 3x the old amount
2. October 1066	Harald Hardrada defeated at Battle of Stamford Bridge; William of Normandy defeated King Harold and the Battle of Hastings	10. villeins	Peasants who had to work for barons and knights on their land, doing labour services , rather than being freemen . Increased in number after 1066
3. December 1066	William crowned king	11. barons	friend and adviser to the king; granted land by the king, ruled peasants living there
4. 1070	Rebellion in the north of England; Harrying of the North : crops and villages burned down by William's soldiers; 150,000 killed; land taken from earls and thegns and given to barons	12. knights	fought in army, granted land in return by baron, ruled peasants living on land
1066: key words		13. castles	over 500 built by the Normans by 1086, initially wood, replaced with stone
5. heir	person with the right to be the next king; usually the king's son	14. cathedrals	9 out of 15 rebuilt in Norman style, destroying Anglo-Saxon art and architecture
6. conquer	to take control of a country by force	15. slaves	William banned the slave trade and set many slaves free; their number reduced by 25%
7. Bayeux Tapestry	embroidery made in the 1070s showing events of 1066	16. French and Latin	New language of government in England after 1086
8. coronation	ceremony officially making someone king; William's held in Westminster Abbey		

The Byzantine Empire First Crusade

Key points	
1. Alexios I	Byzantine Emperor 1081-1118
2. The Crusades	A series of religious wars between Christians and Muslims over control of holy sites in the Middle East
3. Sicily	A kingdom of Christians, Jews and Muslims. Conquered by the Normans in 1072
4. Threats faced by Alexios I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normans began invading from Italy in the 1070s • Pechenegs attacked from the North • Seljuk Turks took lands in the East
Timeline	
5. 1081	Alexios I, a general in the Byzantine army, became Emperor
6. 1086-1094	Byzantine Empire repeatedly attacked. Alexios used alliances with Muslim Seljuk Turks to keep control
7. 1095	Alexios requested help from the Pope and Christians in Europe; over 80,000 set out as 'crusaders', including many Normans
8. 1097-99	the Crusaders captured many cities from the Turks including Antioch and Jerusalem, establishing the Crusader kingdoms and access to trade
9. 1147-50	Second Crusade, involving King Louis VII of France and his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine
10. 1187	Christian armies were defeated by Muslim general Saladin at the Battle of Hattin, leading to the Muslim capture of Jerusalem
11. 1189-1192	Third Crusade involving King Richard I of England, Philip II of France and Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor
12. 1202-1204	Fourth Crusade



Power and authority in medieval England/Europe



People

1. **Empress Matilda: Granddaughter of William the Conqueror, daughter of Henry I**
2. **Heinrich V: Holy Roman Emperor, married Matilda**
3. **Eleanor, duchess of Aquitaine:**
 - Inherited the duchy of Aquitaine
 - Married Louis VII, king of France
 - Travelled with Louis on the Second Crusade, to Antioch and Jerusalem
 - Secured an annulment of her marriage to Louis

Timeline

4. **1120:** *White Ship* disaster: Matilda's brother William drowned
5. **1135:** Henry I died leaving Matilda as his heir; Stephen seized the treasury at Winchester and was crowned king
6. **1152:** Matilda's son Henry of Anjou married Eleanor, duchess of Aquitaine
7. **1154:** Henry of Anjou was crowned Henry II of England after Stephen's death
8. **1168-73:** Eleanor personally ruled Aquitaine
9. **1170:** Henry II's clash with his adviser, Thomas Becket, whom he had made Archbishop of Canterbury, ended with Becket's murder
10. **1173:** rebellion against Henry II by his sons Henri, Richard and Geoffrey, supported by Eleanor, and by King Louis VII of France
11. **1189-1199:** reign of Richard I; Eleanor ruled during his absence and crushed rebellion by his brother John
12. **1199-1216:** reign of John, began with rebellions in Anjou and Aquitaine, and loss of Normandy; ended in civil war when the barons forced John to agree to the Magna Carta (1215) but he refused to abide by it

Key terms

13. **Archbishop of Canterbury:** the most senior leader in the Church in England
14. **Vassal:** a baron or other landowner owing loyalty/allegiance and homage to a king or duke in return for their land and local power and authority
15. **Magna Carta:** the 'Great Charter', a list of rules drawn up by the barons for the king to abide by

SPANISH 1

Vocabulary 7 – OPINIONS AND REASONS		Vocabulary 8 – HOBBIES	
01 ¿Qué te gusta hacer?	01 What do you like to do?	01 ¿Qué haces?	01 What do you do?
02 Me gusta	02 I like	02 en tu tiempo libre	02 in your free time
03 Me gusta mucho	03 I really like	03 Bailo	03 I dance
04 No me gusta	04 I don't like	04 Canto karaoke	04 I sing karaoke
05 No me gusta nada	05 I don't like at all	05 Hablo con mis amigos	05 I talk to my friends
06 navegar por Internet	06 to surf the Internet	06 Monto en bici	06 I ride my bike
07 chatear	07 to chat online	07 Saco fotos	07 I take photos
08 escuchar música	08 to listen to music	08 Toco lo guitarra	08 I play the guitar
09 jugar a los videojuegos	09 to play videogames	09 Bailamos	09 We dance
10 mandar SMS	10 to send text messages	10 Cantamos karaoke	10 We sing karaoke
11 ver la television	11 to watch TV	11 Hablamos con mis amigos	11 We talk to my friends
12 leer	12 to read	12 Montamos en bici	12 We ride our bike
13 escribir correos	13 to write emails	13 Sacamos fotos	13 We take photos
14 salir con mis amigos	14 to go out with my friends	14 Tocamos la guitarra	14 We play the guitar
15 porque es	15 because it is	15 Toca la guitarra	15 He/She plays the guitar
16 porque no es	16 because it is not	16 Monta en bici	16 He/She rides his/her bike
17 aburrido	17 boring	17 a veces	17 sometimes
18 divertido	18 fun, amusing, funny	18 de vez en cuando	18 from time to time
19 interesante	19 interesting	19 nunca	19 never
20 estúpido	20 stupid	20 todos los días	20 every day
Vocabulary 9 – WEATHER		Vocabulary 10 – SPORTS AND DAYS OF THE WEEK	
01 ¿Qué tiempo hace?	01 What is the weather like?	01 ¿Qué deporte haces?	01 What sports do you do?
02 Hace calor	02 It is hot	02 Hago artes marciales	02 I do martial arts
03 Hace frío	03 It is cold	03 Hago atletismo	03 I do athletics
04 Hace sol	04 It is sunny	04 Hago equitación	04 I do horse-riding
05 Hace buen tiempo	05 It is good weather	05 Hago gimnasia	05 I do gymnastics
06 Hace mal tiempo	06 It is bad weather	06 Hago natación	06 I do swimming
07 Llueve	07 It rains	07 Juego al baloncesto	07 I play basketball
08 Nieva	08 It snows	08 Juego al fútbol	08 I play football
09 ¿Qué haces cuando llueve?	09 What do you do when it rains?	09 Juego al tenis	09 I play tennis
10 en primavera	10 in spring	10 Juego al voleibol	10 I play volleyball
11 en verano	11 in summer	11 lunes	11 Monday
12 en otoño	12 in autumn	12 martes	12 Tuesday
13 en invierno	13 in winter	13 miércoles	13 Wednesday
14 generalmente	14 generally	14 jueves	14 Thursday
15 y	15 and	15 viernes	15 Friday
16 o	16 or	16 sábado	16 Saturday
17 pero	17 but	17 domingo	17 Sunday
18 también	18 also	18 los lunes	18 on Mondays
19 cuando	19 when	19 los martes	19 on Tuesdays
20 ¿Y tú?	20 And you?	20 los miércoles	20 on Wednesdays
Grammar 1 – PRESENT REGULAR -AR VERBS		Grammar 2 – IRREGULAR VERBS	
01 Hablar	01 To speak	01 Jugar	01 To play
02 Hablo	02 I speak	02 Juego	02 I play
03 Hablas	03 You (sg.) speak	03 Juegas	03 You (sg.) play
04 Habla	04 He/She speaks	04 Juega	04 He/She plays
05 Hablamos	05 We speak	05 Jugamos	05 We play
06 Habláis	06 You (pl.) speak	06 Jugáis	06 You (pl.) play
07 Hablan	07 They speak	07 Juegan	07 They play
08 Cantar	08 To sing	08 Hacer	08 To do
09 Canto	09 I sing	09 Hago	09 I do
10 Cantas	10 You (sg.) sing	10 Haces	10 You (sg.) do
11 Canta	11 He/She sings	11 Hace	11 He/She does
12 Cantamos	12 We sing	12 Hacemos	12 We do
13 Cantáis	13 You (pl.) sing	13 Hacéis	13 You (pl.) do
14 Cantan	14 They sing	14 Hacen	14 They do
15 Escucho	15 I listen	15 Soy	15 I am
16 Escuchas	16 You (sg.) listen	16 Eres	16 You (sg.) are
17 Escucha	17 He/She listens	17 Es	17 He/She is
18 Escuchamos	18 We listen	18 Tengo	18 I have
19 Escucháis	19 You (pl.) listen	19 Tienes	19 You (sg.) have
20 Escuchan	20 They listen	20 Tiene	20 He/She has

SPANISH 2

Vocabulary 11 – FAMILY		Vocabulary 12 – APPEARANCE I	
01 En mi familia ...	01 In my family...	01 Tengo los ojos azules	01 I have blue eyes
02 hay cinco personas	02 there are five people	02 Tengo los ojos grises	02 I have grey eyes
03 mis padres	03 my parents	03 Tengo los ojos marrones	03 I have brown eyes
04 mi madre	04 my mother	04 Tengo los ojos verdes	04 I have green eyes
05 mi padre	05 my father	05 Llevo gafas	05 I wear glasses
06 mi abuelo/a	06 my grandfather/mother	06 Tiene los ojos azules	06 He/She has blue eyes
07 mi bisabuelo/a	07 my great-grandfather/mother	07 Tiene los ojos grises	07 He/She has grey eyes
08 mi tío/a	08 my uncle/aunt	08 Tiene los ojos marrones	08 He/She has brown eyes
09 mis primos	09 my cousins	09 Tiene los ojos verdes	09 He/She has green eyes
10 Mi madre se llama ...	10 My mother is called ...	10 Lleva gafas	10 He/She wears glasses
11 Mis primos se llaman ...	11 My cousins are called ...	11 Tengo el pelo castaño	11 I have brown hair
12 Tiene veinte años	12 He/She is 20 years old	12 Tengo el pelo negro	12 I have black hair
13 treinta	13 thirty	13 Tengo el pelo rubio	13 I have blonde hair
14 cuarenta	14 forty	14 Tengo el pelo azul	14 I have blue hair
15 cincuenta	15 fifty	15 Tengo el pelo liso	15 I have straight hair
16 sesenta	16 sixty	16 Tengo el pelo rizado	16 I have curly hair
17 setenta	17 seventy	17 Tengo el pelo largo	17 I have long hair
18 ochenta	18 eighty	18 Tengo el pelo corto	18 I have short hair
19 noventa	19 ninety	19 Soy pelirrojo/a	19 I am a redhead
20 cien	20 one hundred	20 Soy calvo/a	20 I am bald
Vocabulary 13 – APPEARANCE II		Vocabulary 14 – HOME	
01 ¿De qué color tienes los ojos?	01 What colour are your eyes?	01 Vivo en una casa	01 I live in a house
02 ¿Cómo tienes el pelo?	02 What is your hair like?	02 Vivo en un piso	02 I live in a flat
03 ¿Cómo es?	03 What is she/he like?	03 antiguo/a	03 old
04 Es...	04 She/He is...	04 bonito/a	04 pretty, nice
05 No es muy...	05 She/He isn't very...	05 cómodo/a	05 comfortable
06 alto/a	06 tall	06 grande	06 big
07 bajo/a	07 short	07 moderno/a	07 modern
08 delgado/a	08 slim	08 pequeño/a	08 small
09 feo/a	09 ugly	09 ¿Dónde está?	09 Where is it?
10 gordo/a	10 fat	10 Está en el campo	10 It is in the countryside
11 guapo/a	11 good-looking, attractive	11 en la costa	11 on the coast
12 inteligente	12 intelligent	12 en una ciudad	12 in a city
13 joven	13 young	13 en el desierto	13 in the dessert
14 viejo/a	14 old	14 en la montaña	14 in the mountains
15 Tiene pecas	15 She/He has freckles	15 en un pueblo	15 in a village
16 Tiene barba	16 She/He has a beard	16 en el norte	16 in the North
17 Tiene bigote	17 She/He has a moustache	17 en el sur	17 in the South
18 mi mejor amigo/a	18 my best friend	18 en el este	18 in the East
19 mis mejores amigos/as	19 my best friends	19 en el oeste	19 in the West
20 su mejor amigo/a	20 her/his best friend	20 en el centro	20 in the centre
Grammar 3 – PRESENT REGULAR -AR -ER -IR VERBS		Grammar 4 – IRREGULAR VERBS II	
01 Estudio	01 I study	01 Ser	01 To be (permanent)
02 Estudias	02 You (sg.) study	02 Soy	02 I am
03 Estudias	03 She/He studies	03 Eres	03 You (sg.) are
04 Estudiamos	04 We study	04 Es	04 He/She is
05 Estudiáis	05 You (pl.) study	05 Somos	05 We are
06 Estudian	06 They study	06 Sois	06 You (pl.) are
07 Comer	07 To eat	07 Son	07 They are
08 Como	08 I eat	08 Estar	08 To be (temporary)
09 Comes	09 You (sg.) eat	09 Estoy	09 I am
10 Come	10 She/He eats	10 Estás	10 You (sg.) are
11 Comemos	11 We eat	11 Está	11 He/She is
12 Coméis	12 You (pl.) eat	12 Estamos	12 We are
13 Comen	13 They eat	13 Estáis	13 You (pl.) are
14 Vivir	14 To live	14 Están	14 They are
15 Vivo	15 I live	15 Tengo	15 I have
16 Vives	16 You (sg.) live	16 Tienes	16 You (sg.) have
17 Vive	17 She/He lives	17 Tiene	17 He/She has
18 Vivimos	18 We live	18 Tenemos	18 We have
19 Vivís	19 You (pl.) live	19 Tenéis	19 You (pl.) have
20 Viven	20 They live	20 Tienen	20 They have

COMPUTING 1

Y7 - Introduction to Python

1. What is Python used for in computer programming?	Python is a versatile programming language used for tasks like web development, data analysis, artificial intelligence, and more
2. How do you display a message on the screen using Python?	To display a message, you use the "print()" function.
3. What is a variable	A variable is a container for storing data.
4. How do you ask the user for their name in Python?	You can use the input() function. e.gn ame = input("What is your name? ").
5. What is a loop in Python?	A loop is a structure that repeats a block of code.
6. What is a list in Python?	A list is a collection of items.
7. What does a function do in Python?	A function is a reusable block of code that performs a specific task. It helps organise code and avoids repetition
8. What is a comment in Python?	A comment in Python starts with the # symbol and is used to add explanations or notes in the code.
9. How do you check if a number is even in Python?	You use the modulo operator (%).
10. What is a string in Python?	A string is a sequence of characters. It can include letters, numbers, and symbols.
11. How can you make a number random in Python?	The random module provides functions to generate random numbers.
12. How do you create a basic loop that repeats five times in Python?	Use a for loop with the range() function: for i in range(5):
13. What is an error in Python, and how can you fix it?	An error indicates a mistake in the code. Common types are syntax errors and runtime errors. To fix, review the code and correct the issue.
14. What is an integer in Python?	An integer is a whole number without a fractional component.
15. How do you create a variable in Python?	You create a variable by choosing a name and assigning a value to it.
16. What is the purpose of the "+" symbol in Python?	The "+" symbol is used for addition.
17. What is the purpose of the "/" symbol in Python?	The "/" symbol is used for division.
18. What is the purpose of the "*" symbol in Python?	The "*" symbol is used for multiplication.
19. What is the purpose of the "-" symbol in Python?	The "-" symbol is used for subtraction.
20. What does the term "syntax" mean in Python?	Syntax refers to the set of rules that dictate how programs in Python must be written.

COMPUTING 2

Y7 - Digital Literacy

Questions:	Answers:
1. What is the purpose of a word processor?	A word processor allows you to type letters/symbols/words electronically and save, print, and edit the document.
2. What does the term 'formatting' mean?	'Formatting' relates to changing the appearance of the document.
3. Why do we format documents?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To make the text easy to read- To make it easy for the audience to extract the information that they need- To highlight the important information Sometimes, to attract the audience to read the information
4. What can happen if you use copyrighted material without permission?	You could be subject to the UK Copyright Design, and Patents Act 1988
5. What law is automatically applied to your work?	The UK Copyright Design, and Patents Act 1988
6. What type of licence could you apply to your work if you are happy for others to use it?	Attribution-Non-Commercial Licence
7. Who can add information to web pages?	Anyone who wants to.
8. How long does copyright protection typically last?	Copyright protection generally lasts for the life of the author plus 70 years.
9. How can someone legally use copyrighted material without permission?	Through fair use or other exceptions, such as educational use, criticism, commentary, news reporting, and research.
10. What is the purpose of Creative Commons licenses?	Creative Commons licenses allow creators to specify the permissions for others to use their work, beyond traditional copyright.
11. What are some visual indicators of a secure website?	Visual indicators of a secure website include a padlock icon in the address bar and an "https://" URL.
12. How can you check if a website is regularly updated?	Look for a publication date on articles or pages and check for recent updates. Outdated information may indicate a lack of reliability.
13. What is the significance of the domain extension in assessing website trustworthiness?	The domain extension can indicate the type and origin of the website. Common extensions like .gov, .edu, and .org often signify more trustworthy sources.



Your performance:

1. What went well in your performance today?
2. What could you do to improve?
3. Choose one group you saw perform this lesson. Give them a what went well and an even better if.

Key Word	Definition
Dramatic Devices	techniques used in dramatic works by playwrights to make stories more interesting to audiences.
Narration	A dramatic device where commentary is made on the action happening onstage
Still Image	A dramatic device where performers freeze in an image which tells a story
Flashback	A dramatic device. A scene in a film, novel, etc. set in a time earlier than the main story.
Sight Reading	the practice of reading and performing a script or piece in a music notation that the performer has not seen or learned before
Devise	plan or invent a performance from scratch
Thought Tracking	when a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they're feeling.
Characterisation	the creation or construction of a fictional character.

Theatre Maker	Role and responsibilities
Playwright	This is the name given to the person who writes the play.
Performer	A performer is an actor or entertainer who realises a role or performance in front of an audience.
Understudy	An actor who studies another's role so that they can take over when needed.
Lighting designer	The lighting designer is responsible for designing the lighting states and, if required, special lighting effects for a performance. The final design will result in a lighting plot which is a list of the lighting states and their cues.
Sound designer	The sound designer is responsible for designing the sound required for a performance. This may include underscoring, intro and outro music as well as specific effects. The final design will result in a sound plot which is a list of the sounds required and their cues.
Set designer	The set designer is responsible for the design of the set for a performance. They will work closely with the director and other designers so that there is unity between all the designs and the needs of the performance.
Costume designer	The person who designs the costumes for a performance. The costume department of a theatre is often called the wardrobe.

Director: The director is the person in charge of everything that happens on the stage. This includes giving direction to the actors, guiding them on their performance, such as body language, tone of voice, and movements on stage

Year 7 Drama 100% Sheet SP2

Analysing Script

Who	...are the characters? What is their connection to each other?
What	...is happening i.e. plot, storyline, action taking place
Where	...is the scene/drama taking place? How will the audience know this? How can it be communicated to them?
When	...does the plot take place? Historically (year/decade/century), time of day
Why	...have you chosen this plot? What do you want the audience to think as they watch it?



CHALLENGE:

Find out the name of this play and the name of the playwright.

Key Word(s)	Definition
Motivation	the reason(s) behind why a character behaves as they do
Analyse	to examine something in detail <u>in order to</u> explain and understand it.
Status	social or professional position
Dramatic Tension	a build-up of suspense; the feeling of what is going to happen next
Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows <u>something</u> the characters do not
Proxemics	Space between characters which suggest relationships

Your performance:

1. What went well in your performance today?
2. What could you do to improve?
3. Choose one group you saw perform this lesson. Give them a what went well and an even better if.

Dramatic Tension is created through:

- Conflict (arguments/disagreements)
- Mystery (e.g. who is the murderer?!))
- Confinement (having nowhere to escape, physically or psychologically)
- Opposing ideas
- Rationing information (not giving much away)
- Dramatic irony (where the audience knows something the character doesn't)
- SILENCE...

ART 1

Key Words – Spring Term

1 Colour: What the eyes see when light is reflected off an object. It has three qualities: hue, tone and saturation.

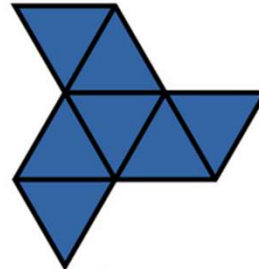
2 Hue: the name of a colour e.g red, blue, or yellow.

3 Tone: How light or dark a colour is.

4 Symmetry: A formal type of balance where the artwork is made up of the same elements facing each other (**mirror**) or around an axis (**radial**).



Mirror Symmetry



Radial Symmetry

5 Harmonious: Colours next to each other on the colour wheel.

6 Complementary: Colours opposite each other on the colour wheel.

7 Warm: Colours such as red yellow and orange that make us feel warm .

8 Cool: Colours such as blue, and some greens and purples, that make us feel cold.

9 Monochrome: a painting, drawing or photo that uses one hue. Mono=one chrome = colour.

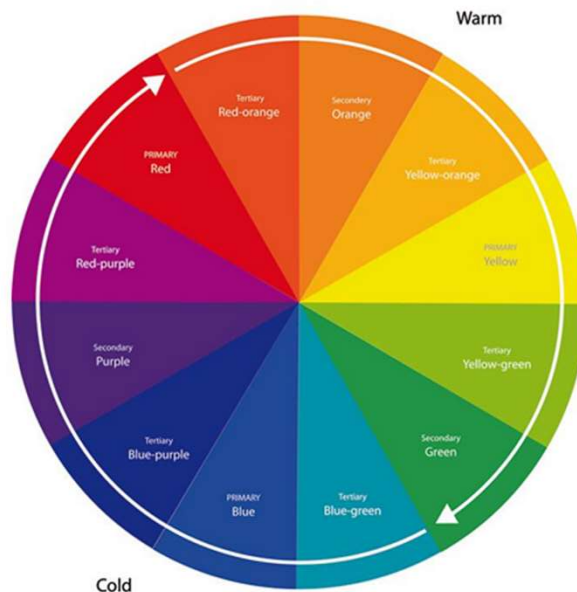
10 Tension: The use of diagonal lines to create visual interest.

11. Controversial: Artwork that causes disagreement or discussion

12. Cultural Appropriation: taking or using ideas from another culture without respect.

The Colour Wheel: You must know the position of:

- Primary, secondary and tertiary colours
- Warm and cool colours
- harmonious colours (adjacent)
- complementary colours (opposite)



ART 2

Key Artists

Islamic Art – Artworks produced in the Islamic world. These can range from mosaics and architecture to carpets and calligraphy.



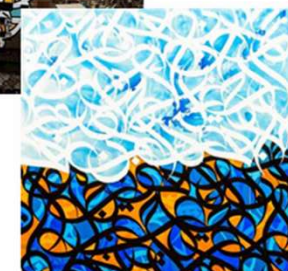
Sonia Delaunay (1885-1979) Ukrainian-French artist, who spent most of her working life in Paris. She co-founded the [Orphism art movement](#), noted for its use of strong colours and geometric shapes, with her husband [Robert Delaunay](#)



Damien Hirst (1965-present) British artist who rose to fame in the 1990s. Death is a central theme in his controversial artwork.



eL Seed (1981- present) French-Tunisian artist whose work combines Arabic calligraphy and graffiti. eL Seed paints with a desire to increase cultural tolerance.



RE 1

Vocabulary	
Resurrection	Rising from death.
Monotheism	Belief in one God.
The Trinity	One God who exists in three forms, God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
Worship	Showing the highest respect or adoration for someone or something.
Denomination	A group within Christianity.
Evangelism	Spreading the Christian message <u>in order</u> to convert people.
Missionaries	People who spread the Christian message.
Persecution	Discrimination against a group of people.
Gentiles	A name given to non-Jews in the Bible.
The Early Church	Christians in the first three centuries AD.
Martyr	A person who is killed for their beliefs.
The Catacombs	Tunnels full of tombs underneath Rome.
<u>Icthus</u>	A Greek word meaning fish.
Bishop	A Christian leader with authority over the priests and churches in an area.
Heresy	Beliefs which are opposed to those of the Church.
Creed	A statement of belief.
The Great Schism	The split of the Eastern and Western Church in 1054 into the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church.
Eucharist	Eating bread and drinking wine in remembrance of Jesus. Also known as communion or mass.
Transubstantiation	The belief that the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Jesus during the Eucharist.
Confessional	A booth where Catholics ask a priest to grant them God's forgiveness.
Purgatory	A state before heaven, where souls are purified.
Penance	Prayer or action to show that one is sorry for sinning.
Pope	The leader of the Roman Catholic Church. He lives in Vatican City in Rome.
Cardinals	The most senior leaders in the Catholic Church after the Pope.
Conclave	The meeting where a new Pope is elected.
The Reformation	The split of the Western Church into Catholicism and Protestantism.
Indulgences	Certificates bought from the Catholic Church in order to be punished less in purgatory.
Excommunication	Expulsion from the Church.
Protestantism	A diverse form of Christianity which emerged in the 1500s in <u>protest against</u> Catholicism.
The Salvation Army	A Protestant denomination, which is particularly focused on converting people to Christianity and helping the poor.
The Society of Friends	A Protestant Denomination also known as Quakers.
Meeting Houses	The place where Quakers meet.
The Amish	A Protestant denomination in the USA who live separate from the rest of society.
Baptism	An act of dedication to God involving water.
Archbishop of Canterbury	The leader of the Church of England.
Secular	Non-religious
Liberal	Less concerned with tradition, open to new ideas.
Old Testament	The first 39 books of the Bible.
New Testament	The second section of the Bible containing 27 books.
Interpretation	How something is understood.
Literalism	A factual interpretation of the whole Bible as historically and scientifically accurate.
Infallible	Without fault or error.
Patriarchal	Men have power or control.
The Sanctity of Life	The belief that all life is God-given and sacred.
The Crusades	Wars involving Christians during 11-13th centuries.
Pilgrimage	A spiritual journey.
Omnibenevolent	All good

RE 2

Omnipotent	All powerful
Omniscient	All knowing
Free Will	The ability to choose between right and wrong
Theologian	Someone who studies God or religion.
Apocrypha	A collection of books that were not included in the Bible.
Charismatic Christianity	A type of Christianity with emphasis on experiencing the Holy Spirit.
Congregation	The people at a church service
Spiritual gifts	Supernatural abilities given by God e.g. prophesy or speaking in tongues.
Islamic militants	A group of terrorists who claim to follow the teachings of Islam.

People			
Paul	Travelling preacher and author of letters in the New Testament.	Pope Francis	The current Pope.
Emperor Nero	The Roman Emperor during the fire in Rome in AD 64.	Martin Luther	A German monk who led the Reformation.
Emperor Trajan	A Roman emperor who wrote to Pliny with advice on dealing with Christians.	Henry VIII	The King of England who founded the Church of England in 1534.
Constantine	Roman Emperor who converted to Christianity in 312 AD.	William Booth	Founder of the Salvation Army.
Arius	A heretic whose ideas were condemned at the Council of Nicaea .	Augustine (the one from Rome, NOT Augustine of Hippo)	A missionary sent to England by Pope Gregory in 590 AD. The first Archbishop of Canterbury.
Peter	Jesus' disciple who Catholics believe was the first bishop of Rome.	Justin Welby	The current Archbishop of Canterbury.
Pope Leo	The Pope in 440 who said that the Pope should lead the whole Church.	Pope Urban II	Ordered Christians to go on the first crusade in 1095.