



YEAR 4 AUTUMN VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

History Key Vocabulary – The Romans

Invasion: Enter a country or region with an armed force.

Conquer: Take control of (a place or people) by military force.

Republic: Power is held by the people and their elected representatives.

Empire: Group of countries ruled over by a single monarch.

Emperor: A leader of an empire.

Status: Position or rank of a person.

Barbaric: Extremely cruel and unpleasant.

Legacy: An amount of money or property left to someone.

Resistance: Refusal to accept or comply with something.

Primary: Most important.

Centurion: A soldier in the Roman army.

Tablet: A flat slab of stone, clay, or wood, used especially for an inscription.

Picts: People who lived in Northern and Eastern Scotland.

Forts: A fortified building or strategic position.

Garrison: A group of troops stationed in a fortress or town.

Camber: A slope down from the middle of a road.

Groma: A wooden frame used for laying out lines at right angles to existing lines.

Significant: Important to be worthy of attention.

Representation: To speak or act on behalf of someone.

Interpretation: To explain the meaning of something.

Legions: 3000-6000 men in the Roman Army.

Legionaire: The name of a Roman Soldier.

Auxiliaries: People who helped the Roman soldiers.

Testudo: The position the army held holding their shields above their heads.

Centurion: An officer in the Roman army who was responsible for 100 soldiers.

Geography Key Vocabulary – Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Active volcano – A volcano that is erupting or likely to erupt.

Ash - the bits of rock dust that are thrown into the air during volcanic activity.

Ash fall - when the ash from ash clouds fall to the earth.

Crater - the big hollow areas inside the volcano.

Crust - is the outermost layer of a planet. The **crust** of the Earth is composed of a great variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks.

Dormant volcano - seen as a 'sleeping volcano', it is a volcano that has not erupted for a while but technically could in the future.

Eruption - the event where magma from beneath the earth's **crust** forces its way out, exploding out of a volcano in the form of lava.

Extinct volcano - a volcano that has not erupted for a long time and is unlikely to erupt at all in the future.

Igneous (or volcanic) rock - the cooled, and therefore solid, rock that came out of the volcano as lava.

Inner core – a layer of earth that is a solid ball in the centre of earth.

Lava – molten, fluid rock (magma) that has reached the surface and come out of the volcano.

Magma - the extremely hot, molten rock layer that lies beneath the earth's crust.

Mantle – a layer of earth that is extremely hot rock that is between the **crust** and outer core.

Metamorphic - the addition of heat and/or pressure to existing rocks, which causes them to change physically and/or chemically so that they become a new rock.

Molten – hot, melted rocks.

Outer core – a layer of earth that is a fluid and is between the mantle and inner core. sedimentary - are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers.

Plate boundary – where two tectonic plates meet.

Pompeii – a famous Roman city destroyed by a volcano in 79AD.

Richter scale – a scale to measure the magnitude of an earthquake.

Rock strata – stacked-up layers of sedimentary rock.

Tectonic plate - Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates. The plates are made of solid rock.

Tsunami - Giant waves caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the sea. Tsunami waves can travel as fast as a jet plane.

Vent - the opening of a volcano.

Volcano – a mountain or a large hill with an opening in the Earth's crust where lava, steam and ash is ejected during an **eruption**.