

UKS2 – Ancient Kingdom of Benin

1. Key Vocabulary

- Kingdom** – A country, state or area ruled by a king or a queen.
- Tribe/ Nation/ Civilisation** – A group of people who live together and share the same language, culture or history
- Ancient** – A very long time ago and lasting for a very long time
- Continent** – A large area of land made up of different countries. There are seven in the world.
- Africa** – The continent that is to the south of the Mediterranean Sea, to the east of the Atlantic Ocean, and to the west of the Indian Ocean.
- Origin** – How something began or started.
- Heritage** – Historical features (such as language, culture, traditions) belonging to a particular place, group, tribe or nation.
- Tradition** – A belief or way of behaving that a group of people have followed for a long time.
- Population** – All of the people (or animals) living in a particular area.
- Topographic/ physical feature** – The appearance of the natural features of a place, especially the surface
- Human feature** – Changes that people have made to the land.
- Capital** – The centre of a country's government.
- District/ Location/ Region** – An area of a country or a particular part of the world.
- Impact** – The effect that something or someone has on a place.
- United Nations** – An organisation that works with different countries to solve problems peacefully.
- Primary colour** – Three colours (red, blue and yellow) that cannot be mixed but can be used to make the other colours.
- Secondary colour** – Three colours (orange, green, or purple) that can be made by mixing together two of the primary colours.
- Tertiary colour** – The colours that are made when a primary and a secondary colour are mixed together.
- Composition** – The way that things are arranged in a piece of artwork, a painting or a photograph.
- Component** – A part that can be combined with other parts to create something bigger.
- Electricity** – The energy that flows through wires and around circuits, providing power for components.
- Current** – The movement of electricity, water or air in a particular direction.
- Volt/ Voltage** – The unit of measure that shows the power of an electrical current
- Colony** – A country or area that is controlled by another country far away
- Massacre** – The act of killing a large number of people
- Punitive** – Behaviour that is intended to be a punishment
- Orientation** – The opening paragraph of a newspaper article that tells the reader who/ what/ when/ where
- Reorientation** – The final paragraph of a newspaper article that tells the reader what might happen next
- Emotive/ Sensationalist** – language that is used to make the reader feel strong emotions
- Bias/ Perspective** – A particular point of view

3. Art

Body adornment is used in countries and tribes across the world. The Surma (from South Western Ethiopia) use body adornment so to make them different from other African tribes. They also use it as part of rituals and ceremonies. Sgraffito is a method of layering colours and then scratching into them to reveal new colours beneath. The colour wheel shows the relationship between primary, secondary and tertiary colours.

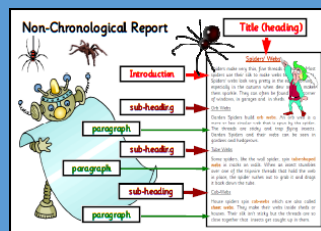


4. English

Newspaper articles recount events in a journalistic style. The can be balanced or biased to one point of view.

Persuasion is used to convince people of a particular point of view. Formal letters can often be persuasive in nature.

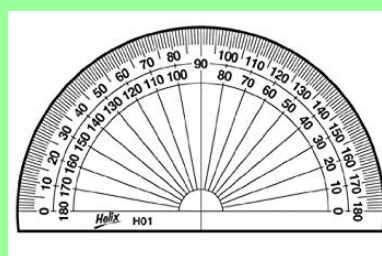
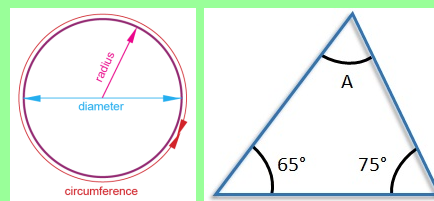
Non-chronological reports are factual pieces of writing that are not written in time order. It gives information about a place, event or thing.



2. Curriculum Knowledge

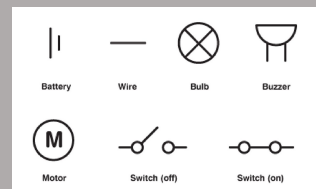
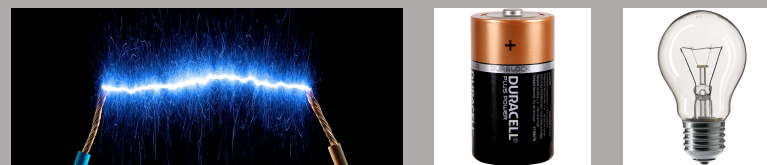
- To associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.
- To plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- To compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of a bulb, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches
- To associate the strength of a motor with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.
- To use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram
- To compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of a bulb, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches
- To recognise the features of different genres of writing
- To write a newspaper article
- To write a non-chronological report
- To write a persuasive letter
- To use historical enquiry to find out about the Ancient Kingdom of Benin
- To use maps and secondary sources to find out about modern-day Africa
- To create fabric using Sgraffito and mud-cloth techniques
- To mix secondary and tertiary colours
- To draw 2D shapes accurately
- To calculate missing angles

5. Maths



- The diameter is a line drawn across the middle of a circle, from edge to edge through the centre.
- The radius is half the diameter – a line drawn from the centre of the circle to the edge
- The interior angles of a triangle add up to 180°.
- A protractor is used to measure angles (the degree of turn)
- A tessellating pattern is one where the shapes used fit together without any gaps between them and without overlapping.

6. Science



Electricity is the flow of electrons around a circuit made of wires. The flow of electrons (current) can be altered by increasing or decreasing the power source (batteries/ cells). Electrical components can be represented using symbols that make up circuit diagrams. Some materials allow electricity to flow freely (conductors) and some slow down, or stop, the flow of electrons (insulators).

7. History/ Geography



- The Ancient Kingdom of Benin began in the 900s AD.
- It was formed when the Edo people settled in the rainforests in West Africa
- The Golden Age of Benin was when it was at its most powerful. It traded with European nations such as the British, the Portuguese and the Dutch.
- The Ancient Kingdom of Benin was destroyed by the British in the Punitive Expedition of 1897.



- The film Black Panther (2018) drew influences from both modern African nations and the Ancient Kingdom of Benin.
- Tribes and locations from all over Africa were used to inspire the geography, clothing and actions of people in the fictional nation of Wakanda.
- Tiny nations all over the world influence and affect larger countries due to their natural resources.