



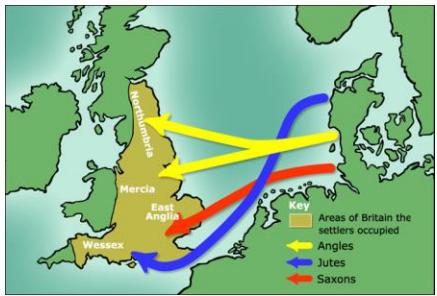
What was Britain like in The Dark Ages?

Year 5 Spring 1

Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

The Anglo-Saxons invaded and settled in Britain from AD 450. They came from Scandinavian countries such as Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms. The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. Around AD 787, there were other Scandinavian tribes known as the Vikings raiding European countries. By AD 865 there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. King Alfred the Great was the best-known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.

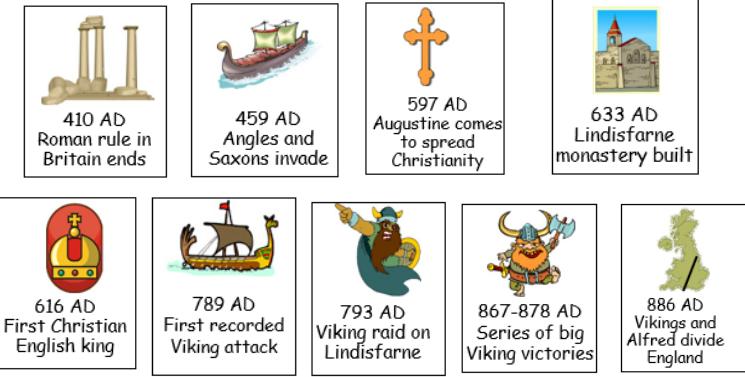
Anglo-Saxons



Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



Timeline



Vikings



Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings were Norse people who came from an area called Scandinavia (countries such as Norway, Sweden and Denmark). The Viking age in European history was from about AD 700 to 1100. During this period, many Vikings left their homelands in Scandinavia and travelled by longboat to other countries, like Britain and Ireland.



Key Vocabulary

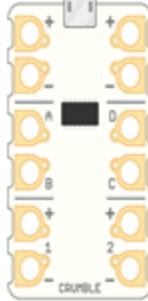
Key Word	Definition
invade	to enter and occupy land
kingdom	an area ruled by a king
raid	a surprise attack
settlement	A place where people make their homes
monastery	A place where monks live and devote their time to God
conquer	to gain something by force
Scandinavia	The area made up of the countries Norway, Sweden and Denmark
wergild	a fine
exile	to be sent away

Mesozoic Era 245-65 mil BCE	Stone Age 15000 BCE - 2500 BCE	Bronze Age 3000 BCE - 800 BCE	Iron Age Celts 800 BCE - 43 CE	Romans 43 CE - 410 CE	Anglo-Saxons & Scots & Vikings 410 - 793 CE	Anglo-Saxons & Vikings 793 CE - 1066 CE	Normans 1066 - 1154	Plantagenets 1154 - 1485	Tudors 1485 - 1603	Stuarts 1603-1714	Georgians 1714 - 1837	Victorians 1837 - 1901	Edwardians 1901 - 1910	WW1 1914 - 1918	WW2 1939 - 1945	Post-War 1945 - 1980	Modern Britain 1980 - Now
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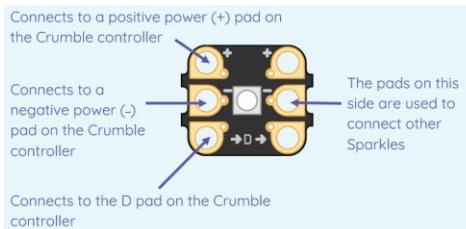


Computing: Programming with selection

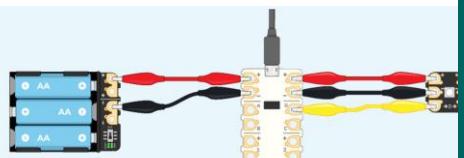
Microcontroller: Crumble controller



LED: a Sparkle -An output device that will emit light.



Create a circuit by connecting the Crumble



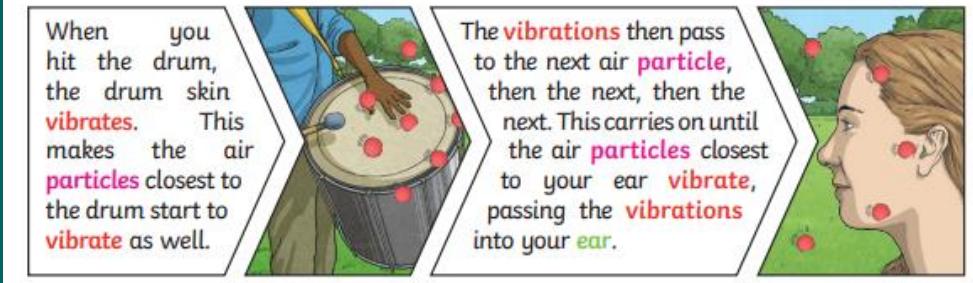
Key Vocabulary	
Key Word	Definition
microcontroller	a small device that can be programmed to control components that are connected to it.
algorithm	A precise step by step set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective
debugging	Looking for any problems in the code, fixing and testing them.
input	Information going into the computer
output	information that comes out of the computer e.g. sound
climate	the observed weather conditions and patterns in a particular place over a long time
loop	A sequence of instructions that is continually repeated until a certain condition is reached.
selection	A conditional/decision command. When selection is used, a programme will choose a different outcome depending on the condition



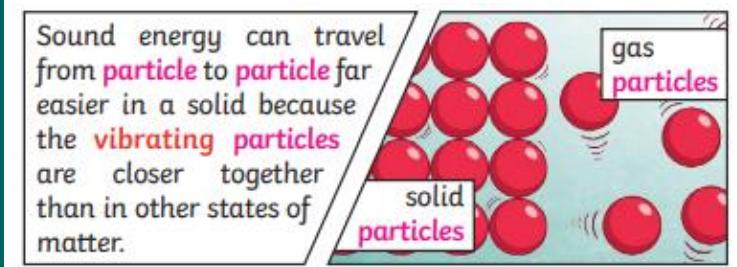
Write an algorithm to programme the Crumble

Science

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.



Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.



Pitch

Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-pitched sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-pitched sound.

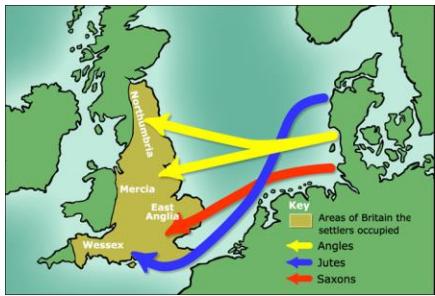
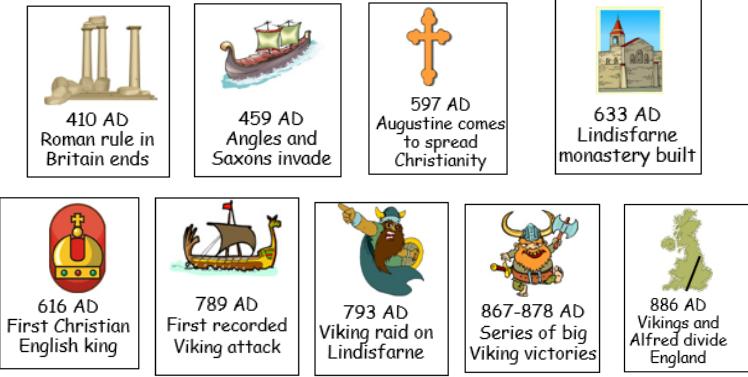
Amplitude

The size of the vibration is called the amplitude. Louder sounds have a larger amplitude, and quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.

Key Vocabulary	
Key Word	Definition
vibration	A quick movement back and forth
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source
Volume	The loudness of a sound
Amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound
pitch	How high or low a sound is
Particles	Solids, liquids and gases are made up of particles
vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum

**Ким були англосакси?**

Англосакси вторглися і оселилися в Британії з 450 року нашої ери. Вони прийшли зі скандинавських країн, таких як Німеччина, Данія та Нідерланди. Трьома найбільшими були англи, сакси і юти. Коли англосакси вперше оселилися в Британії, там було сім королівств. Кожен король англосаксонської Британії правив своїм королівством і народом у ньому. Близько 787 р. н.е. інші скандинавські племена, відомі як вікінги, здійснювали набіги на європейські країни. До 865 р. н.е. існувало лише одне королівство ліворуч (Вессекс), оскільки інші були захоплені вікінгами. Король Альфред Великий був найвідомішим англосаксонським королем і першим, хто переміг вікінгів у битві.

Anglo-Saxons**Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms****Якою була Британія в темні віки?****Timeline****Vikings****Ким були вікінги?**

Вікінги були скандинавським народом, який походив з території під назвою Скандинавія (такі країни, як Норвегія, Швеція та Данія). Епоха вікінгів в історії Європи тривала приблизно з 700 по 1100 рік нашої ери. У цей період багато вікінгів покинули свої батьківщини в Скандинавії і подорожували на човнах в інші країни, такі як Британія та Ірландія.

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