



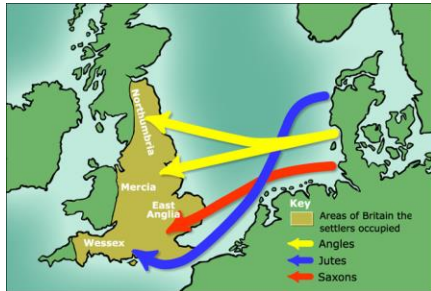
# What was Britain like in The Dark Ages?

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



## Timeline



410 AD  
Roman rule in Britain ends



459 AD  
Angles and Saxons invade



597 AD  
Augustine comes to spread Christianity



633 AD  
Lindisfarne monastery built



616 AD  
First Christian English king



789 AD  
First recorded Viking attack



793 AD  
Viking raid on Lindisfarne



867-878 AD  
Series of big Viking victories

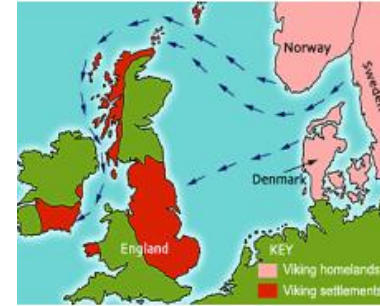


886 AD  
Vikings and Alfred divide England

## Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



## 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



Anglo-Saxon soldier



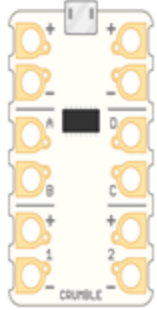
Viking soldier

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

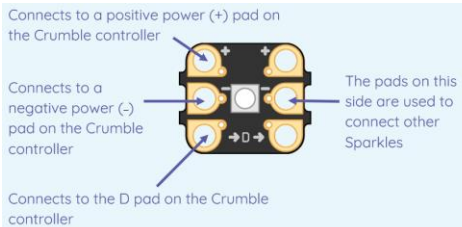


## Computing: Programming with selection

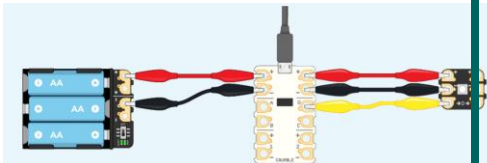
### Microcontroller: Crumble controller



**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

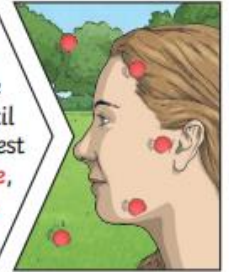
**Sound** is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.



When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.

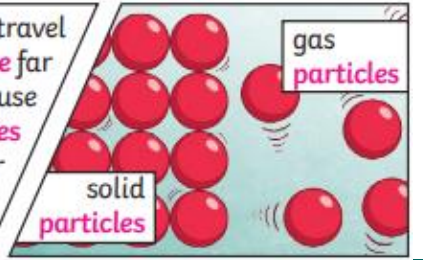


The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.



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.

Sound energy can travel from **particle** to **particle** far easier in a solid because the **vibrating particles** are closer together than in other states of matter.



### 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



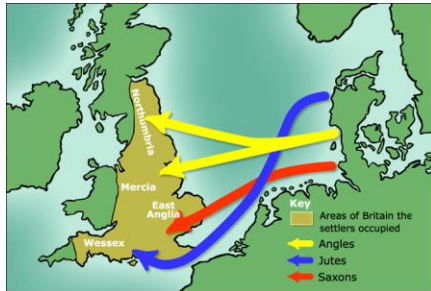
# Якою була Британія в темні віки?

Year 5 Spring 1

## 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



## Timeline



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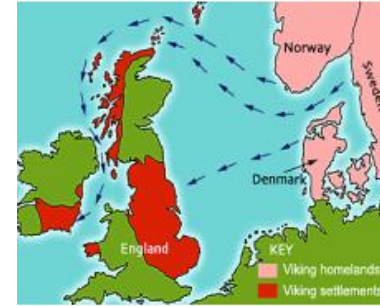


867-878 AD  
Series of big Viking victories



886 AD  
Vikings and Alfred divide England

## Vikings



## Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



## 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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Anglo-Saxon soldier



Viking soldier

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