Under Attack!

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Vocabulary	Description
Invade	To enter and occupy land.
Kingdom	An area ruled by a king.
Long ship	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
Raid	A surprise attack.
Pillaged	To violently steal something.
Outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
Pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.

The Early Vikings

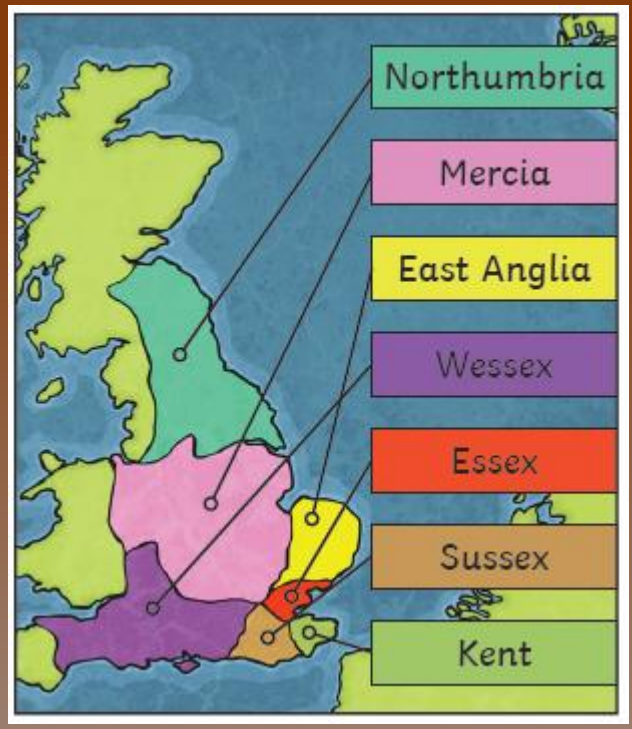
The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings **raided** places such as monasteries and **pillaged** expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.





The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They **invaded** and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own **kingdom** and the people in it. They fought to defend their **kingdom** or take control of other **kingdoms**. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven **kingdoms**, but by AD 878 there was just one **kingdom** left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



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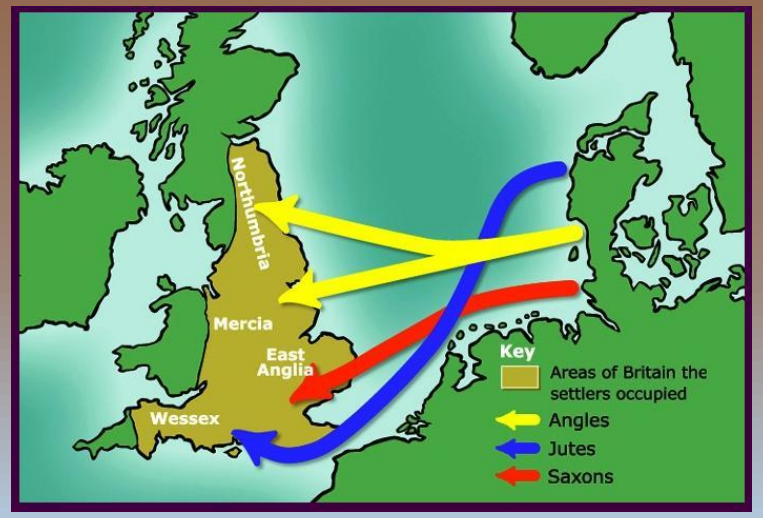
Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Vocabulary	Description
Farms	- Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.
Houses	- Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls.
Jewellery	- Worn to show off how rich a person was.
Pagans	- Vikings arrived as **pagans** but eventually converted to Christianity.
Sagas	- Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.

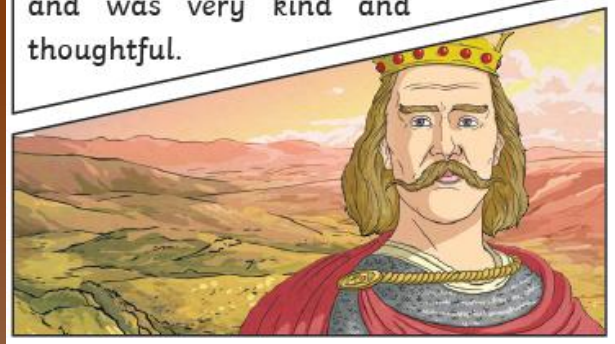


Myth-Buster:
Vikings didn't actually have horns on their helmets!



The Last Anglo-Saxon Kings

AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as 'the Confessor' because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.



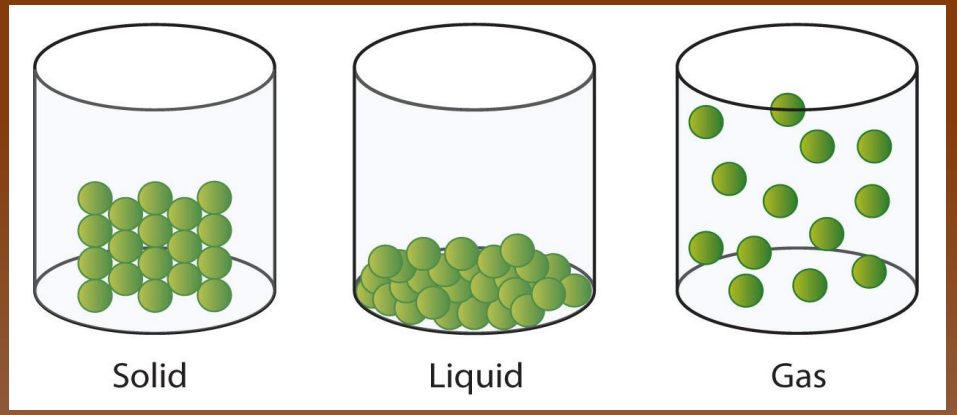
AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

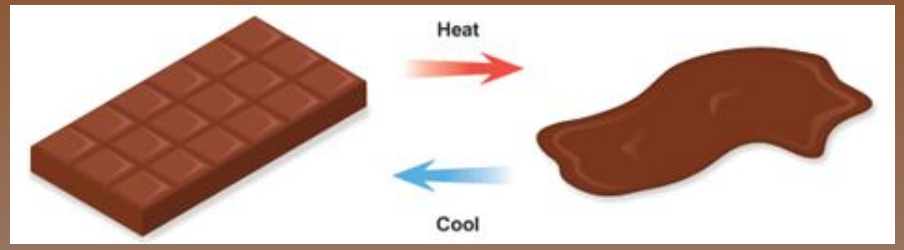
William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.

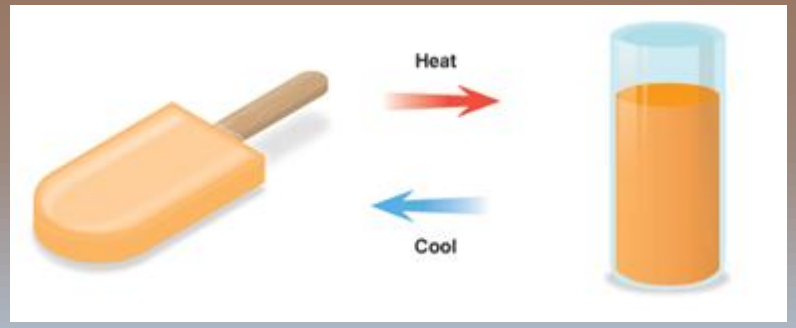
Under Attack!

Properties of Materials

Feature	Description
Solid	A substance or object that keeps its shape when standing on its own.
Liquid	A substance or object that changes to take the shape of their container and will not stand on its own.
Gas	Air-like substances that move around freely or flow into a container – they do not have a shape!
Evaporation	When a liquid is changed into a gas (or vapour) often by heat.
Dissolve	When a substance mixes with a liquid – it may look like it has disappeared but it has just mixed in with the liquid to make a solution.
Reversible	A change where the original material can be recovered (e.g. ice into a liquid and then back into ice!)
Irreversible	When something cannot be changed back to its original form. In many irreversible changes, new materials are formed. (e.g. bread into toast cannot change back into bread.)







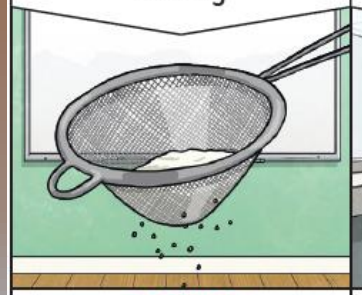
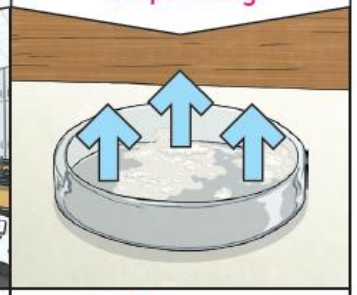
Under Attack!

Properties of Materials

Feature	Description
Melting	The process of heating a solid until it changes into a liquid.
Freezing	When a liquid cools and turns into a solid.
Condensing	When a gas, such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid.
Conductor	A material that heat or electricity can easily travel through. Most metals are both thermal conductors (they conduct heat) and electrical conductors (they conduct electricity).
Insulator	An insulator is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them. Wood and plastic are both thermal and electrical insulators.

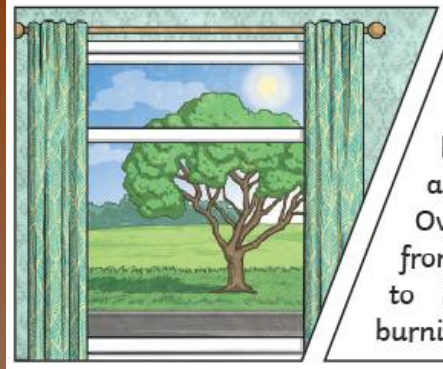
Key Knowledge

Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:

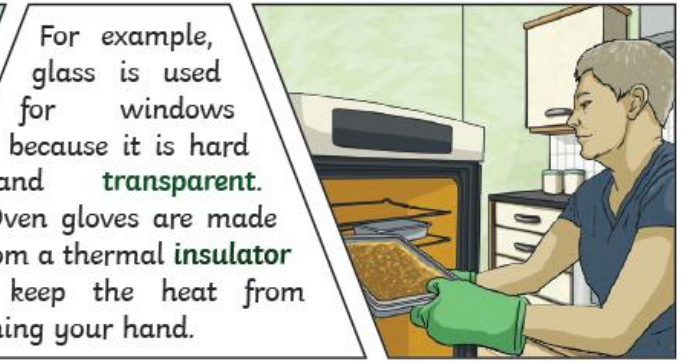
Sieving	Filtering	Evaporating
		
Smaller **materials** are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.	The **solid** particles will get caught in the filter paper but the **liquid** will be able to get through.	The **liquid** changes into a **gas**, leaving the **solid** particles behind.

Key Knowledge

Different **materials** are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, **insulators**, magnetism, solubility, thermal **conductivity**, **transparency**.



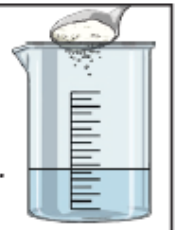
For example, glass is used for windows because it is hard and **transparent**. Oven gloves are made from a thermal **insulator** to keep the heat from burning your hand.



Dissolving

A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

Sugar is a soluble **material**.



Sand is an insoluble **material**.

