

Key Vocabulary		
Settlement		
Conquer	To gain something by force	
Archaeologist	People that discover history by looking at artifacts left behind.	
Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or queen	
Monastery	A place where men could go to devote their life to God.	

- •After Roman soldiers left Britain in 410 AD, Britain no longer had the army to defend it from invaders. New people came in ships across the North Sea: the Anglo-Saxons.
- •The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around 410 AD to 1066.
- •The biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. they settled in England.
- •Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors, others settled peacefully to find land to farm.
- •Anglo-Saxon Britain wasn't ruled by one person, the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many differed tribes and each took over different parts of Britain.

TIMELINE

Date	Event
410 A.D.	Roman rule in Britain ends
450 A.D.	Angles and Saxons invade
597 A.D.	St. Augustine comes to Britain
570 A.D.	The heptarchy (seven kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent) emerges in England.
597 A.D	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome.
633 A.D.	Lindisfarne monastery built
731 A.D.	Bede completes ecclesiastical history.
757 A.D.	Offa becomes king of Mercia and arguably the first king of England.
789 A.D.	First recorded Viking attack
793 A.D.	Viking attack on Lindisfarne.
867-878 A.D.	Series of Viking victories
886 A.D.	Viking and Alfred divide England
899 A.D.	King Alfred dies
927 A.D.	King Athelstan becomes King of England
1066 A.D.	Battle of Hastings

Key people

King Alfred - King of Wessex Edward the Confessor - King known for his religious faith Athelstan - the first 'King of England' King Cnut - a fierce warrior king

Extra Reading

Scan the QR code



Who were they?



Where did thy come from?



Beliefs

<u>Topics</u>

History: Anglo-Saxons
Geography: Biomes
Art: Claude Monet and the
Impressionists
D.T.: Anglo-Saxon
drawstring bags
R.E. Belief in our
community
PHSE: Relationships
Science: Properties of
Materials
P.E.: Swimming





Our Changing World



Year 5 - Autumn Term

Key Vocabulary		
Biome		
Ecosystem	A group of living organisms interacting with their physical environment.	
Biodiversity	A variety of living things e.g. species, habitats	
Soluble	A substance that is able to be dissolved	
Community	A group of people sharing the same space with common interests	



Claude Monet was one of the first impressionist painters. He became famous during the 1880s and 1890s.
Impressionism is a French artistic movement where artists use thin, small brush strokes to paint ordinary, realistic settings.

- · A large ecosystem is called a biome.
- · A biome contains particular plant and animal groups, which are adapted to that particular environment.
- · Weather describes the day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere.
- · Climate describes average weather conditions over longer periods and larger areas.
- The environment can host different forms of life depending on its biome.

We will develop positive attitudes about learning and respecting the religious and non-religious beliefs, faiths and values of others.

We ware going to celebrate the diversity of the school community and promoting positive images of people in the wider community, including their beliefs, traditions, culture, language and history.



Magnetic Transparent Soluble Insoluble Impermeable

Permeable le Flexible



- •Different materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties.
- •Materials can be grouped based on their properties using more complex vocabulary.
- •Dissolving, mixing & changes of state are reversable.
- •Some changes result in the formation of new materials & that is not usually reversable.

World Biomes Map

