

Year Five: Autumn Term

Power Pages for Home Learning

This booklet is designed to support children with learning they can do at home.



What are Power Pages?

In a nutshell, a Power Page is a summary of the key foundational knowledge for each topic studied, that we expect children to embed in their long term memories and to retain as they move through the school. We have Power Pages for each of the History, Geography and Science topics and year group pages for Music and Art. They were developed over a period of two years by the teachers, led by the Subject Leaders.

At school, the children's Power Pages are A4 and they are kept in a personal folder. Children use them continuously as they work through a topic. They return to them throughout the year to keep embedding those key facts and figures. When they move on to their next class, they will keep returning to this core knowledge.

Teachers run regular quizzes to check progress and to identify gaps in learning.

The end of year judgement as to whether your child has met the age related expectations for the year group is based partly on these quizzes, combined with how well they attain in lessons. This is what you will see on the annual report.

At the end of the year, children who score 98% in the Scholarship Quiz are awarded a Scholar pin badge to wear on their uniform for the next year.

What to do at home

You will receive a booklet once a term with updated power pages. Keep this one safe so that you can refer back to it!

Parents should help and encourage children to learn the content of the Power Pages. You might read them together, play 'can you find where it shows...' or quiz them on the contents once they have committed it to memory.

Home Learning for Year Five

Annual Overview of Topics

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Chile Sayers Croft Life Cycles Light	Forces Mayans Rosa Parks Equal Rights	Materials Anglo Saxons/Vikings/ 1066 Rivers Gears and Levers

Learning for the Autumn Term

Geography

Climate zones; rainforest;
eco-systems; biomes; Santiago de
Chile; Easter Island statues

Science

Classification of plants; reproduction of
plants; Life cycles of different animals;
Scientist: Eva Crane; light travels in
straight lines; shadows

EPR

Perseverance; positive mental health,
speaking out for justice; individual free-
dom; internet safety—images

Eco: bee habitats

Fairtrade: global inequality

DT

Make a stir fry

PE

Sequence movements including rolls
on floor and benches

Music

Vivaldi— Baroque; create
soundscapes; play chord sequences;
record tunes on a stave

Computing

Online safety; ArcGIS mapping
Coding; Google Earth

RE

Unique talents and gifts; lessons from
St Paul; Mother Teresa; mission;
called to service; marriage; Advent; the
Magnificat; Christmas

Art: Impressionists

3D tonal shading; shading to show
light and shade; use a printing block;
pattern and texture; Chile-inspired
collage

Drama and Dance

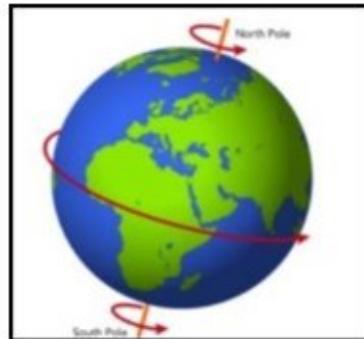
Using drama to solve problems
Change pace and timing of dance
Choreograph a dance

The UK and Ireland

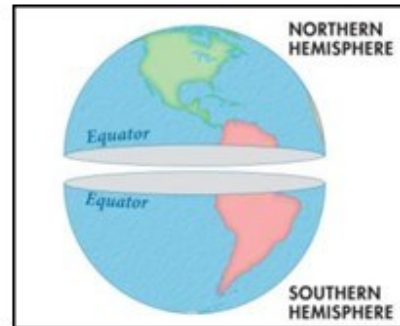


Year 5 Where in the World?

The **South Pole** is in **Antarctica**.
The **North Pole** is in the **Arctic**.



The **equator** is an imaginary line which goes around the centre of the earth. It divides it into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.



The region of Earth's surface that is closest to the Equator is called the tropics. Two imaginary lines that circle the globe mark the boundaries of the tropics. The line called the Tropic of Cancer marks the northern edge. The line called the Tropic of Capricorn marks the southern edge.

The Seven Continents and Five Oceans



Major Cities of the UK



Waters around the UK



The World's Mountain Ranges



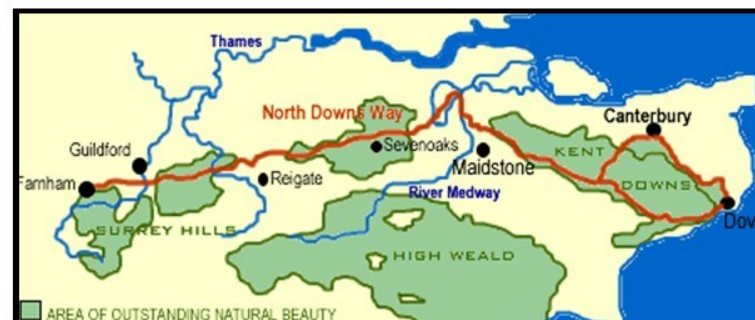
Counties in the South-East of England



There are 48 counties in England.



The **North Downs** and **South Downs** are parallel ranges of chalk hills in **SE England**. They rise to 965 ft (294 m) at **Leith Hill, Surrey**. The North Downs range extends 160 km from near Farnham, Surrey, to the White Cliffs of Dover, Kent. The South Downs extends 100km from near Winchester, Hampshire, to Beachy Head, East Sussex.



UK Rivers

River Thames runs through **London**.

River Mole runs through **Leatherhead**.

Hogsmill River runs through **Ewell Village**.

Cuckmere River runs through **Sussex**.

River Severn runs through **England** and **Wales**.

River Tay runs through **Perth** and **Dundee** in **Scotland**.

River Trent runs through **Nottingham** in **England**.

River Mersey runs through **Liverpool** in **England**.

World Rivers

River Amazon runs through **Brazil**.



Year 5 Geography Chile

Facts to read and know

1. **Chile** is located south of the **equator** in the continent of **South America**
2. Chile is bordered on the west coast by the **Pacific Ocean**
3. Chile's **capital city** is **Santiago**.
4. Along the eastern border of Chile runs the **Andes mountains**
5. The **Loa River** is located in the north of the country and runs through the **Atacama Desert**. It is Chile's longest river.
6. It is bordered by three countries: **Peru, Bolivia and Argentina**

The United Kingdom compared in size to Chile.



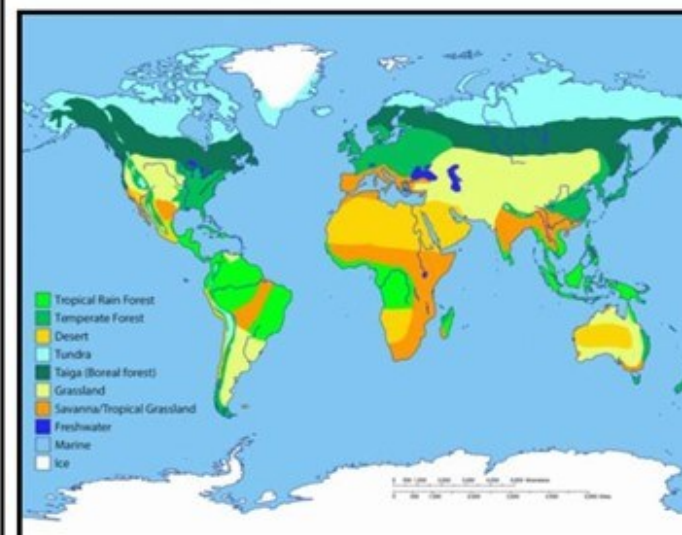
Climate zones are areas around the world with specific patterns of weather. In a certain place, if there is a pattern of weather that occurs over a long period of time, this can be described as its climate. It takes years for scientists to find, track and record these patterns.

There are 4 main **climates zones** in the world: **tropical**,

The World's Climate Zones



The World's Biomes



Biomes are large regions of the Earth that have a certain climate

They have certain plants and animals that have adapted to living there.

Key Vocabulary

Longitude	A distance measured in degrees east or west of an imaginary line that runs from the north pole to the south pole and passes through Greenwich, England (The Meridian).
Latitude	The distance north or south of the Equator measured in degrees.

Human Geography of Chile

Features made by humans
e.g. Gran Torre,
San Jose Mine,
Easter Island Statues (Moai).

Physical

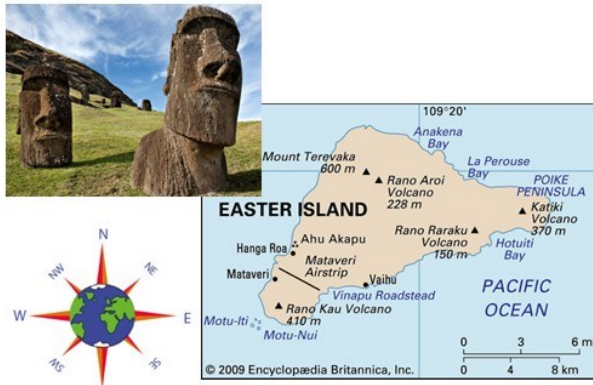
Geography of Chile

Natural, not made by humans
e.g. Loa River,
Atacama Desert,
Valdivian Rainforest,
Andes Mountains.

Key Facts about Easter Island

Easter Island is located on the western coast of Chile in the Pacific Ocean. It is famous for the **Moai** statues.

Moai Statues are monolithic human figures carved by the Rapa Nui people on Easter Island from volcanic rock (**tuff**) between the years 1250 and 1500.



The population of each type of settlement increases as the number of settlements of that type decreases.

Chile's **population** is approximately 19 million. The UK's population is approximately 68 million.

Chile has no megacities. The **megacity** in the UK is London.

Key Facts about Rainforests

The **rainforest** is made up of four layers: **forest floor**, **understory**, **canopy** and **emergent layer**.

Chile's **temperate rainforest** is located in the South of the country. It is called the **Valdivian Rainforest**.

Rainforests are under threat due to **deforestation**, **climate change** and human interaction.

Temperate Rainforests are coniferous or broadleaf forests that occur in **temperate climate zones** and receive heavy rainfall.

Tropical rainforests occur in **tropical** climates around the world. A **rainforest** is a tall, dense forest that receives lots of rain every year.



Deforestation is the clearing or cutting down of forests by humans.

The Layers of the Rainforest



Why did Easter Island's population decline and nearly disappear?

People settled on Easter Island due to the fertile soil. Nowadays, the island has very few trees left. The population declined due to rapid **deforestation** during the time of Moai construction.

The main types of land use in **Santiago** (the **capital city**) are commercial and residential.

Describe what you see.



Key Vocabulary

Natural	Are materials from the earth e.g. coal, natural gases, oil, stones.
Industry	A group of manufacturers or businesses that produce goods or service e.g. Mining, viticulture, agriculture and fishing.
Export	Are the goods or services produced locally and then sold to other countries. Chile's main export is copper .
Import	Are the goods or services purchased from other countries. Chile's main imports are fuel, minerals and oil .

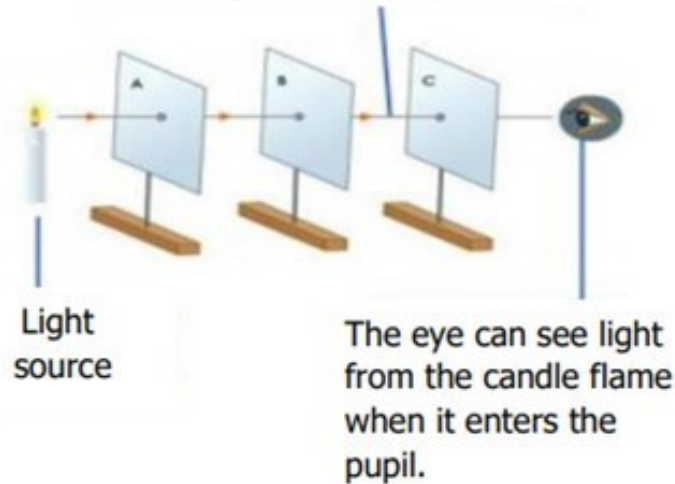
Year 5 Light

Facts I need to know

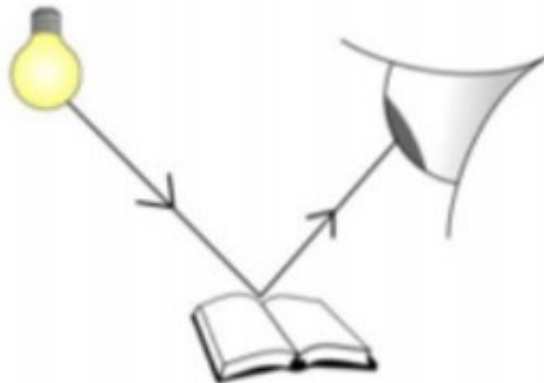
1. Light travels in **straight lines** and we use arrows to show the direction it travels.
2. Shadows are the **same shape** as the object because light travels in straight lines.
3. We see a source of light because light travels from the light source to our eyes.
4. We see non-luminous objects because light is **reflected** into our eyes.
5. Light is **reflected** from surfaces.
6. Light **reflects** off a flat mirror in a special way, which is why we can see our reflection.

Light travels in straight lines

We use an arrow to represent the path of the light.



How we see non-luminous objects

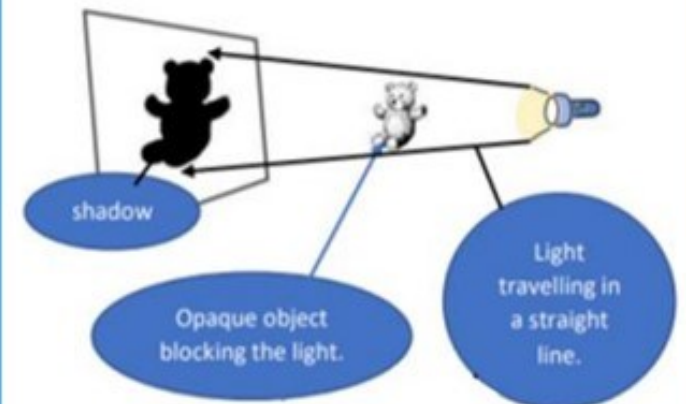


The person can see the book because light shines onto the book and then reflects off the book and into their eyes.

Key Vocabulary

light source	A natural or artificial source of light.
non-luminous	Does not give out light.
shadow	A dark area created where light from a light source is blocked by an opaque or translucent object.
reflect	When light bounces off a surface, we say it reflects.
light ray	Each line of light travelling in a straight line from its source.
periscope	A device that enables children to see over walls or round corners using mirrors.

Formation of a Shadow



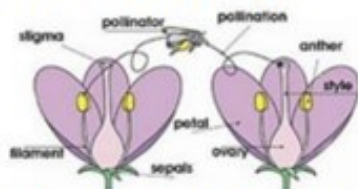
Year 5 Life Cycles

Facts I need to know about Plants

1. Plants are **classified** into broad groups according to common **characteristics** and by how they **reproduce**.

2. Plants either reproduce **sexually** or **asexually**.

3. **Sexual reproduction** in plants occurs through **pollination** involving the wind or insects. Eg. an apple tree



4. **Asexual reproduction** involves only one parent plant using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings. Eg. a strawberry plant



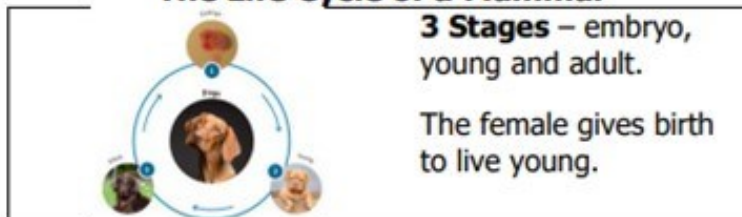
5. **Flowering plants** have distinct stages in their life cycle.



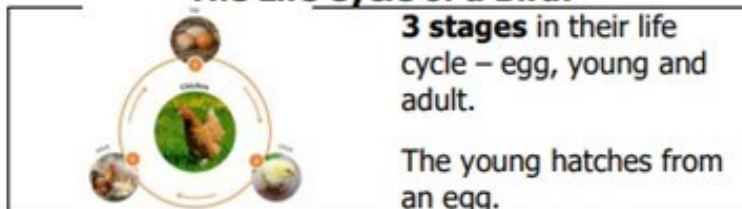
Animal Life Cycles

Learn the differences between these life cycles.

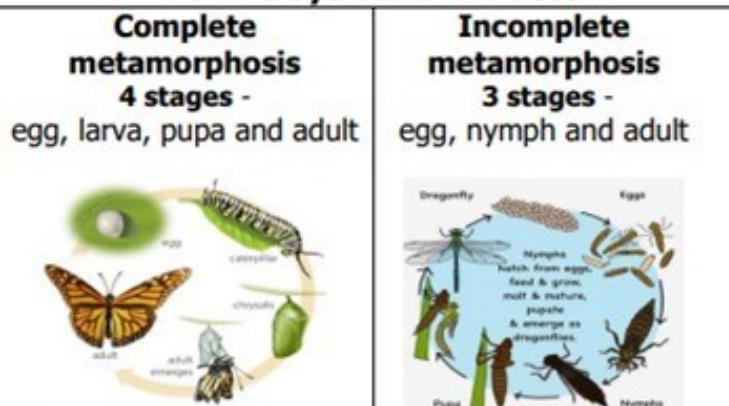
The Life Cycle of a Mammal



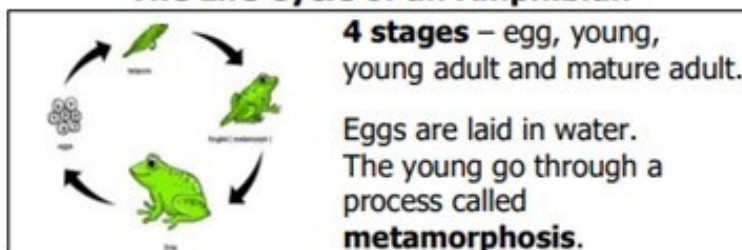
The Life Cycle of a Bird:



The Life Cycle of an Insect:



The Life Cycle of an Amphibian






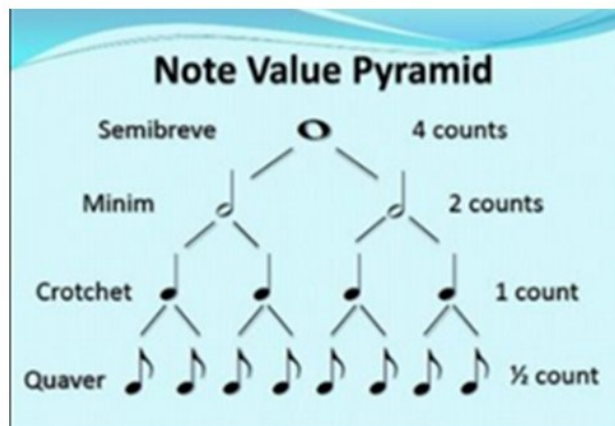
Key Vocabulary

life cycle	The series of changes that take place during the life of a living thing including birth, growth and reproduction.
reproduction	As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. It is the process where a living organism creates a likeness of itself.
sexual reproduction	Reproduction that needs male and female sex cells.
asexual reproduction	Reproduction that needs one living organism to create an offspring. The offspring is an exact copy.
metamorphosis	The young of an animal goes through a complete change before it reaches its adult form during its life cycle.
runner	A long stem of a plant that grows along the ground in order to put down roots in a new place.
tuber	A swollen underground stem or root of a plant from which new plants can grow.
embryo	An unborn human or animal in the earliest stages of growth or a tiny young plant inside a seed.
pollination	The transfer of pollen from the stamen of one flower to the stigma of another flower.

Year 5 Music

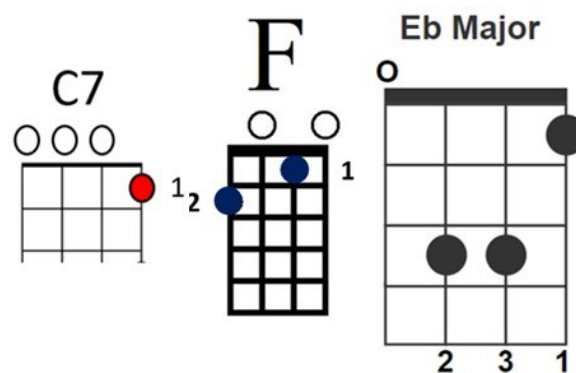
Facts to read and know

1. A dotted crotchet has 1 and a half counts

2. A dotted rhythm has long notes tied to shorter note half it's length e.g. a dotted minim has 3 beats.

3. Ride of the Valkyries dotted rhythms:






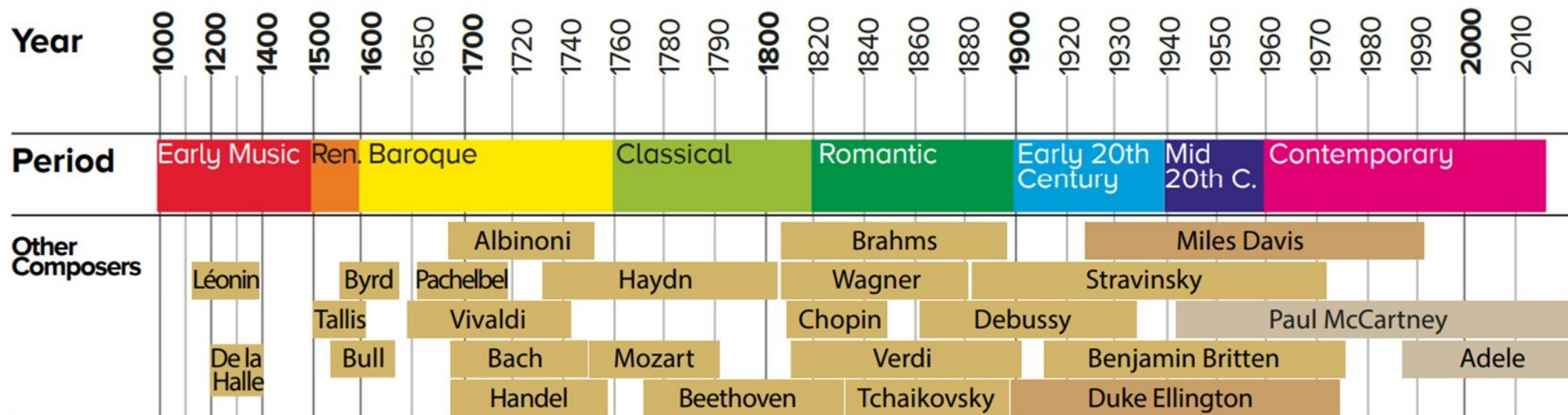
Every Good Boy Deserves Fun
F A C E

Ukulele chords:



Key Vocabulary

Chromatic	Every next door neighbour note going up or down
Dissonant	Notes played together that seem to clash .
Motif	A short music idea
Leimotif	A music theme that keeps coming back and is associated with a place, person or idea .
syncopated	Stressing beats that are not normally that strong—unexpected feeling.
Trill	2 notes quickly playing a wobble 
Jazz	A style of American music with many styles blended together and some notes sound “bent” to create emotions. 
Programme music	Music that describes, tells a story or paints a picture.
Baroque	Music written between 1600 and 1750. Listen for trills, continuous flowing tunes and a harpsichord



**Italian Baroque
Composer:**

**Antonio Vivaldi
(1678-1741)**

**"Winter" from "The
Four Seasons"**



One of the first composers to write programme music—he described each season using the timbre of instruments and textures e.g. dripping icicles



German Romantic Composer

**Richard Wagner
(1813-1883)**

**"Ride of the
Valkyries"**



**Wagner used leitmotifs to tell
the story, which kept returning
e.g. upward swoop for flying.**



South Korean Modern Composer

Lee Ru-ma

"Yiruma"

born 1978

**"River Flows In
You"**



R&B / Soul music Motown Label

**Dancing In The Street by Martha And
The Vandellas. 1964**

Year 5 Art Skills

Key Words

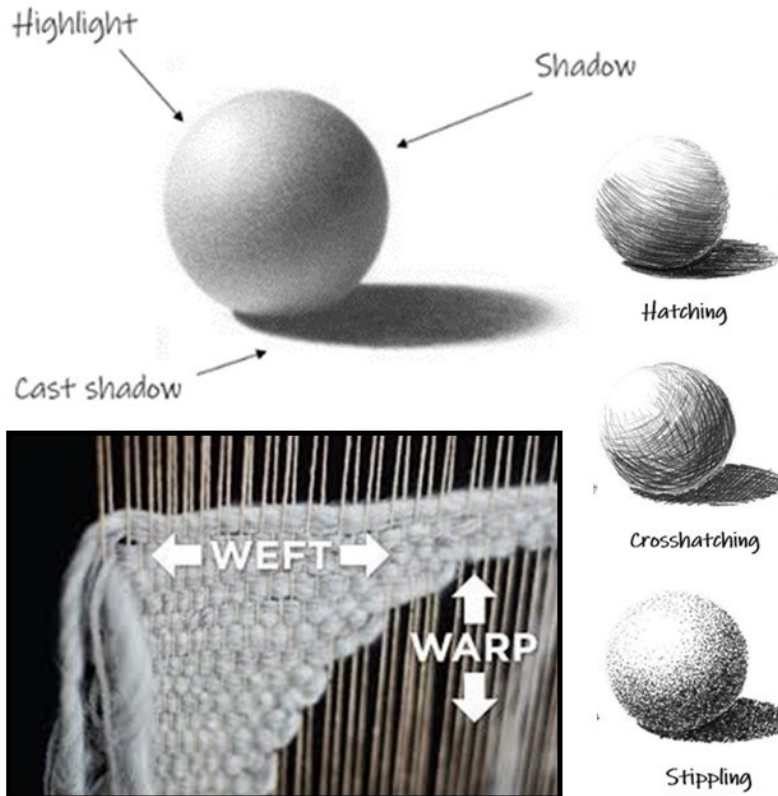
Highlight	Where the light hits an object.
Shadow	Where the light is not hitting an object.
Cast shadow	On the opposite side to the highlight.
Loom	The base for weaving.
Warp	The vertical string.
Weft	Horizontal lines of fabric that are woven in and out of the warp.

The Ancient Maya often wore woven fabric as clothing or body coverings for everyday life. They used cotton, wool and silk.

Moulding Clay

Pottery looked at before: **Bronze Age Bell Beakers, Ancient Greek urns and Clarice Cliff.**

Using tools, you can add details by adding relief on to and gouging shapes into clay.



Block Printing

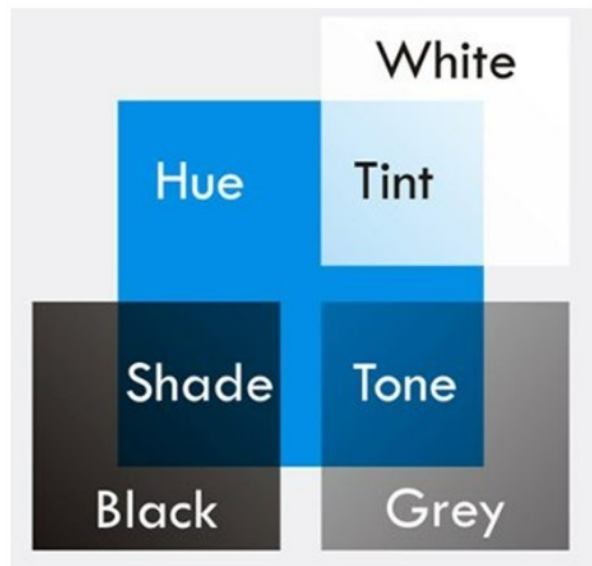
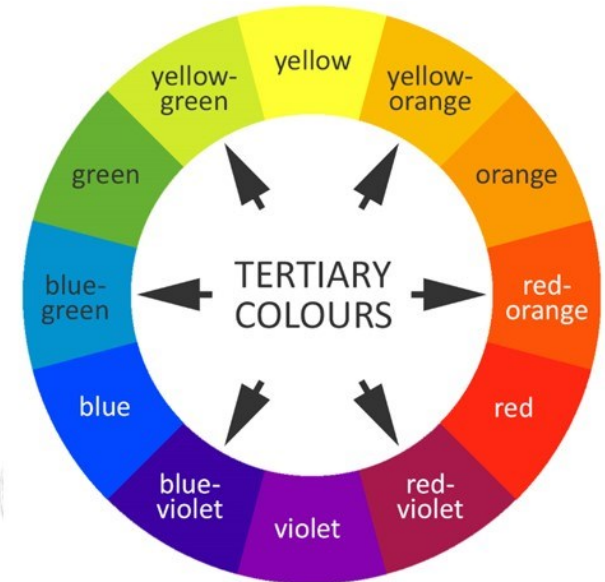
Block prints can be used more than once. To make a block print, you make an impression into a surface (e.g. polystyrene or cardboard).



Printmakers looked at before: **Katsushika Hokusai, William Morris and Andy Warhol.**

Colour Theory

The Colour Wheel



Year 5 Art History

Impressionism

- Impressionists painted **outdoors**.
- Impressionist artists didn't try to paint a reflection of real life, but an '**impression**' of what the person, light, atmosphere, object or landscape **looked like to them**.
- They looked at how **light and colour** changed the scenes, often using **thick, quick and messy brush strokes**.

Art technique: painting.



La Seine au Point du jour
by Albert Sisley (1877)



Water lilies
by Claude Monet (1915)



The Skiff
by Pierre-Auguste Renoir

Some of the main impressionists

Claude Monet,
Camille Pissarro,
Alfred Sisley,
Pierre-Auguste
Renoir,
Edgar Degas

Pointillism

- **Small, distinct dots of colour** are applied close together in patterns to form an image.
- It relied on the viewer **blurring and blending** the small dots to form an image in the eye.
- The **smaller the dots, the clearer the painting** and the sharper the lines.
- Complementary colours were used to make paintings more vibrant.

Art technique: painting.

Bathers at Asnières
by Georges-Pierre Seurat (1884)

Georges Seurat and Paul Signac developed the technique in 1886, branching from impressionism.



Painters looked at before: **Vincent Van Gogh, David Hockney, JMW Turner, Alma Thomas, Stephen Wiltshire, Katsushika Hokusai and Joan Miró.**

Ancient Mayan Art



- They created many pieces of artwork, **influenced by their religion and way of life**, including paintings, ceramics and monumental structures (e.g. tall pyramids and palaces).
- **Masks** played a central role in Maya **culture**. They were made for a variety of occasions and purposes. They were even used to **decorate temples with portraits of gods and kings**.
- Masks were often **inspired by animals**; they were **vibrant** and **colourful**.
- They used **powerful shapes** on masks - **dramatic** and **not soft-edged**.



Historical art looked at before: **Cave paintings at Lescaux, Roman mosaics, Ancient Egyptian and Ancient Greek art.**

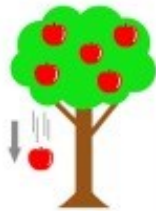
spring

Year 5 Forces

Facts I need to know

1. A **force is a push or a pull**, which can make objects start moving, stop moving, speed up, slow down or change direction.

2. Unsupported objects fall to the Earth because of the **force of gravity**.



3. **Friction** is a contact force between a two surfaces which slows objects when they are moving.



4. **Air resistance** and **water resistance** are types of friction caused by air and water pushing against moving objects.

5. **Mechanisms** such as levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

Simple Machines



A lever rests on a **pivot**.
You push or pull down to lift something.



Pulleys have a rope which goes over a wheel. You pull the rope to lift heavy objects.



Gears are toothed wheels which lock together and turn each other.

Key Vocabulary

Forcemeter	Equipment to measure the size of a force.
Newton (N)	The unit for measuring force.
Gravity	A force that pulls things down to the centre of the Earth.
Air resistance	The force that slows down objects that move through air.
Water resistance	A force that slows down objects moving through water.
Friction	When one surface moves against another, the rubbing force that tries to stop them is called friction. It gives us grip.
Streamlined	An object that is shaped to travel through air or water with as little resistance as possible.
Simple machines	Levers, pulleys and gears are all types of simple machines.

Forces in Action

When a sky diver opens their parachute, it increases the air resistance.



A swimmer makes themselves a streamline shape to reduce the water resistance.



Narrow ice skates reduce the amount of surface in contact which reduces friction.



Year 5 Standing up for your rights— Rosa Parks

Facts to read and know

1. Rosa Parks was incredibly brave. In 1955, she **refused to give up her seat** on the bus to a white person, which was the law.
2. Parks had had an earlier encounter with the bus driver who demanded she leave her seat (more than **70% of bus users were black people** at the time).
3. She was not alone in refusing ... around the same time, there were 4 other women who were arrested for the same reason.
4. She was **arrested for being defiant**. Rosa was **arrested** several times for her role in the boycott.
5. Rosa was already a **civil rights activist** before her arrest.
6. Her **act of civil disobedience** was not pre-meditated (she was not sitting in the 'whites-only' section).
7. Many white people responded to her arrest with a **bus boycott** in support of Rosa.
8. Parks was forced to move from Montgomery as she was **threatened by** angry white



The 'Jim Crow' laws legalised racial segregation.



Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus.



Montgomery bus boycott.



Rosa is arrested



Key Vocabulary

Boycott	To refuse to take part in something
Abolish	Put an end to or get rid of. Slavery was abolished because it was wrong.
Prejudice	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
Civil rights	To be equal to each other, no matter who we are.
Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race or gender.
Segregation	The practice of keeping people apart, e.g. people of different races. This is
Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights or opportunities.



1913

Born in Alabama, (USA)

1st December 1955

Told to give up her seat

5th December 1955

Charged with breaking the rules. She was found

December 1955 – December 1956

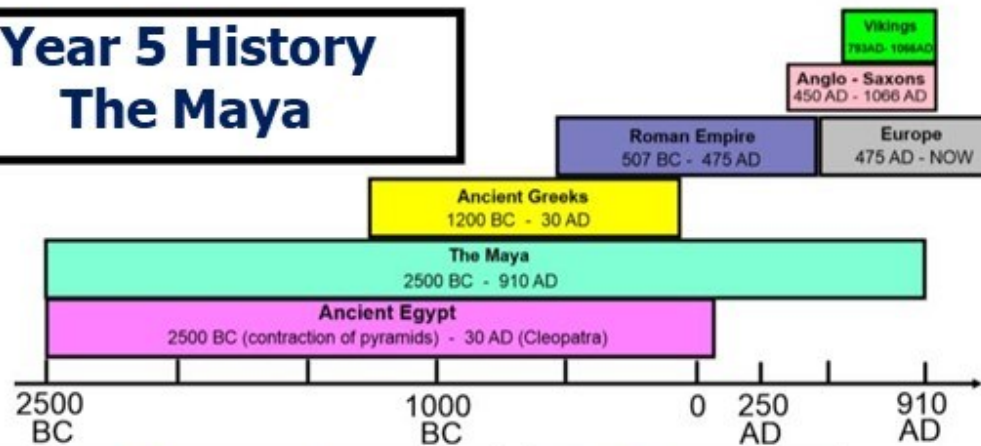
The bus boycott took place. Black people showed their support for Rosa by refusing to

1996

Rosa Parks is awarded the



Year 5 History The Maya



Discovering Maya ruins The Conquistadores

1. Europeans discovered many parts of America in **1492** when **Christopher Columbus** first sailed from Europe to America.
2. He shared the wondrous tales of rich and vast lands filled with precious material.
3. In **1502**, inspired, a group of Spanish explorers, called the **Conquistadores**, sailed to Mexico and conquered the **Aztecs**.
4. Then, they carried on into Mesoamerica, discovering whole abandoned cities of the **Maya**.
5. The Maya civilisation stretched from what is now **South Mexico through Central America**.



Key Vocabulary

Artefact

An **artefact** is anything which made by humans. **Artefacts** are often discovered through excavation and are studied by archaeologists and historians in order to learn about the human past.

Civilisation

A **Civilization** is a group of people with their own languages and way of life.

Some examples of **civilizations** are the Greeks, the Romans, the Maya, the Aztecs, and the Vikings.
Civilization comes from the Latin word *civis*, meaning someone who lives in a town.



Invasion

People invade or settle in new countries for better land, for food, resources and for power.

The Spanish Conquistadores went to South America to explore and to look for gold and other resources.

Sequence of Events

1100 BC
The first hunter gathers

800 BC
Village forming and trade starts

700 BC
Mayan writing is developed

400 BC
Earliest solar calendars

100 BC
The first pyramids built

AD 800
Rainforest sites are abandoned whilst northern sites flourish

AD 1502
First contact with Europeans made.

Maya Culture and Society

What did the Conquistadores discover?

1. The Maya adapted for life in different **climates**: rainforest, coastal, highland and lowland.
2. The Maya had **roads, reservoirs and plazas**.
3. The **Maya pyramids** were originally coated in plaster and painted in red.
4. The Maya had a **hierarchy for society**.
5. They played a ball game **Pok-a-Tok** (the earliest known team sport in the world!) The two teams tried to get a rubber ball through stone hoops. The losing team were sacrificed.

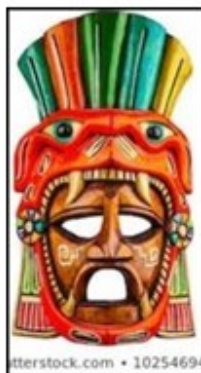
Interesting Fact!

In 2021, human fecal matter uncovered from a lake in Guatemala revealed the Maya population living in the ancient city of Itzan declined during four different periods over the course of 3,300 years - and **climate change** was probably to blame.

A team of scientists confirmed **droughts** plagued the area from 90 to 280 AD, 730 to 900 AD and 1350 to 950 BC, all



The Maya calendar predicted that the world would end in 2012. It did not!



istock.com • 10254694

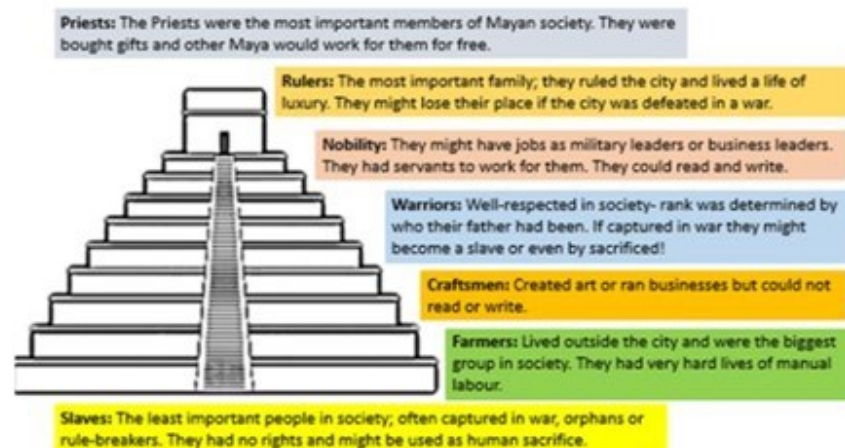
What did the Maya wear?

Maya men and women wore their capes and cloaks to just above the knee, draped around their shoulders or tied around their necks. These were generally made of cotton, which could be dyed or painted various colours and decorated with colourful threads.

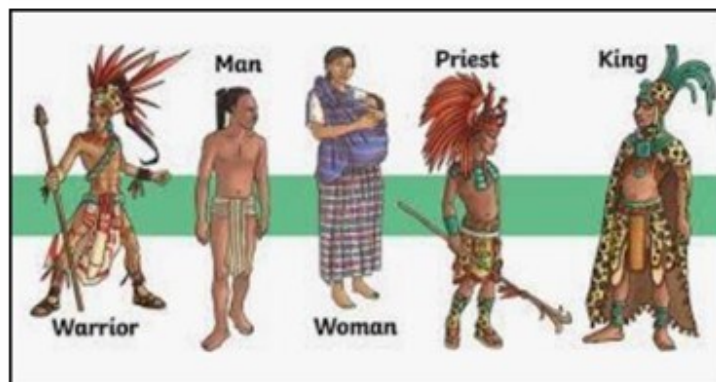


The Maya Society

Mayan society was a **hierarchy**—meaning the people at the top were thought to be more important. The higher you were the more **power** you had. The rulers were the monarchs.



1. The Maya society was organised into city states, ruled by its own king who had absolute monarchy.
2. The Maya believed that their rulers could communicate with the gods.
3. They believed the priests were the link between them and the gods.
4. The Maya offered the blood of the prisoners they captured to the

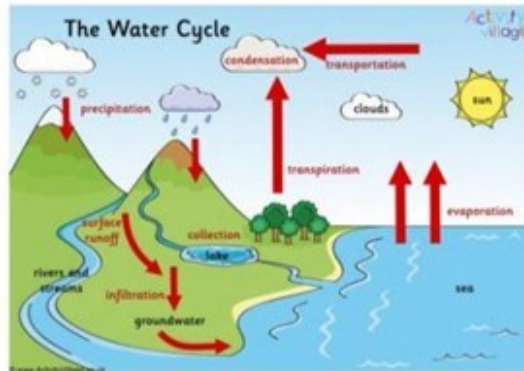


Summer

Year 5 Geography Rivers

The Water Cycle

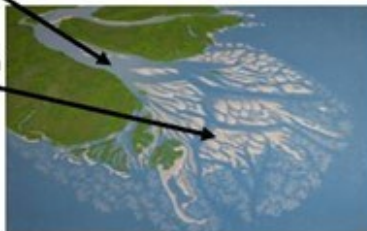
The **Water Cycle** is the process of how the



Evaporation	The process by which a liquid turns into a gas .
Condensation	The process by which a gas turns into a liquid .
Precipitation	Any liquid or frozen water that falls from the atmosphere to Earth. E.g. rain, fog, snow, dew
Transpiration	The process by which a plant loses water.

River Mouth where the river flows into the sea.

A **river delta** is a landform created by deposition of sediment that is carried by a river as the flow leaves the **river mouth** and enters slower-moving or stagnant water.



River	Length
Thames	346 km
Amazon	6400 km
Nile	6650 km
Mississippi	3730 km
Ganges	2510 km
Loa	440 km

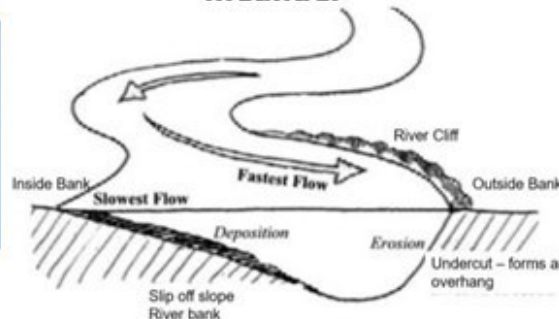
Oxbow Lakes



An **Oxbow lake** is a meander which has been cut off from the main river over time. It is often horse-shoe shaped.



Cross-section of the features of a meander



A river flows faster on the outside of a meander and slowest on the inside of a meander.

Erosion	The wearing away of the land by forces such as water, wind, and ice.
Deposition	The process that occurs when the river loses its energy and deposits the load it was carrying.

Key Vocabulary

Tributaries	Smaller rivers and streams that join the main channel of a river.
Floodplain	Flat area around a river that is covered in water when it floods—often good agricultural land.



The River System



A **river** begins at its **source** which is on higher ground or in the mountains. It ends when it flows into the sea at the point which is known as the **mouth**.

A **meander** is a bend in a river. Continuous **erosion** on the outer bank and **deposition** on the inner bank will usually extend the bend in the river.

Year 5 Materials

Facts I need to know

- Materials can be grouped together based on **properties**.
For example:
 - hardness
 - solubility
 - transparency
 - electrical conductivity
 - response to magnets
- Some substances **dissolve** in liquids to form a **solution**.
- A substance can be **recovered** from a **solution**.
- Mixtures can be **separated** by techniques such as – **magnetism, filtering, sieving** and **evaporating**.
- Changes can be made to materials by mixing them with other materials, or by heating them or by cooling them.
- These changes can be **reversible changes** or **irreversible changes**.

Reversible Changes

Reversible changes involve **physical changes** of materials and these changes can therefore be reversed.

Dissolving sugar in water



Melting and Freezing



Evaporating and Condensing



Irreversible Changes

Irreversible changes involve materials changing **permanently**. You cannot get back the materials that you started with. There is a **chemical change** involved and new materials are made.

Burning



Rusting



The action of **acid** on **bicarbonate of soda**



Key Vocabulary

soluble	A solid that does dissolve in a liquid.
insoluble	A solid that does not dissolve in a liquid.
solution	A liquid with a dissolved solid in it.
dissolve	When a soluble solid completely mixes with a liquid and cannot be seen.
saturated solution	When you cannot dissolve any more solid in a liquid.
magnetic attraction	Use a magnet to separate two materials where one is magnetic.

Separating Techniques

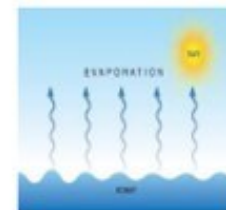
Sieving - used to separate solids with different sized particles.



Filtering - used to separate an insoluble solid and a liquid.



Evaporating - used to separate a soluble solid and water.



Year 5

THE ANGLO-SAXONS

The Invasion of Britain

Romans - Anglo-Saxons - Vikings - Normans

1. In AD 43, the **Romans invaded** parts of Britain. They built towns, cities and roads. They introduced Christianity as the religion.
2. AD 407, the **Roman Empire collapsed**. Roman soldiers left Britain, leaving Britain **vulnerable to other invaders**.



3. AD 449, **Anglo-Saxon tribes** started to **invade**.

4. By 600 AD, **7 Anglo Saxon kingdoms** were ruled by **seven independent kings** who were constantly striving to become the Bretwalda (the chief king) creating huge level of instability.

5. AD 793, the **Vikings** started to invade Britain. As well as fighting amongst themselves, the

Anglo-Saxons had to face with the Viking attacks as well.

6. **AD 1066**, the **Norman Invasion** ended the Viking era. This was the last time that Britain was ever

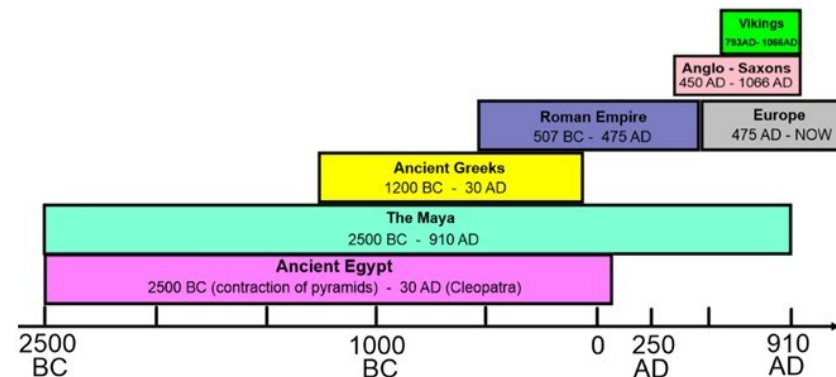


Diagram – Anglo-Saxon Invasion Routes (449 – 550AD)

After the Romans left Britain, it became **vulnerable to invasion**.

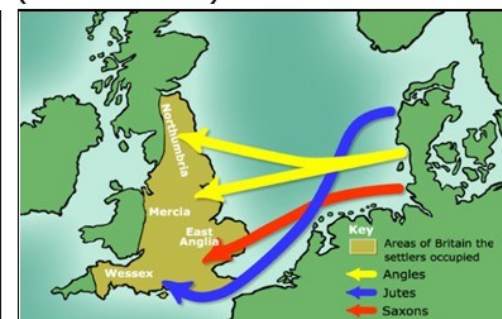
The **Anglo-Saxons** were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

These people were from three tribes: the **Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes**.

The **Angles** settled in northern England and East Anglia.

The **Saxons** settled in large sections of southern England.

The **Jutes**, meanwhile, adopted areas of Hampshire, Kent, and the Isle of Wight.



Why Invade Britain?

- resources
- good fishing and soils for crops.
- power

The first English monarchs were Anglo-Saxons

Egbert 802AD was the first English monarch.

King Alfred the Great 871-899 AD

King Athelstan 924-939 AD

Edward the Confessor 1042 –1066 AD

410AD the Romans leave Britain

556 AD St Augustine arrives in Britain and introduces people to Christianity.

By 586AD the Seven Kingdoms (Kent, Wessex and Essex, Northumberland, East Anglia and Mercia) were established.

802 AD Egbert becomes the first King of England.

871- 899 AD Alfred the Great rules.

1016 – 1035 AD Canute the Great, the first Viking King, rules.

1066 AD At the Battle of Hastings, the Normans defeat the Anglo- Saxons.

The Vikings compared to the Anglo-Saxons

Who were the Vikings?



1. The Vikings were raiders or traders who came to Britain to steal. Later they settled because the land was good.
2. The Vikings homeland in Scandinavia, which were a group of countries including Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway.

3. They sailed over to the United Kingdom to discover new lands, to look for food, gold and for wood for boats.

4. They used **longships**—narrow, sleek and fast. They were made of wood, the first of their kind, as they were able to sail the oceans and seas. They could be lifted ashore because they were so light.

5. They believed in 12 gods and their heaven was called **Valhalla**.



The Viking Settlement in Britain

1. The Vikings invaded in **793 AD (Lindisfame)** by attacking defenceless monks.
2. Later, they ruled the Northeast of England, called **Danelaw**, after a peace treaty (a written agreement) was signed between **Alfred the Great and Guthrum in 886 (Treaty of Wedmore)**.
3. **Danegeld** was a payment paid by King Alfred to bribe the Vikings to keep out of Wessex.
4. The Vikings prayed to 12 gods. As part of the treaty, they agreed to **convert to Christianity**.
5. **Alfred King of Wessex** became king of all the remaining kingdoms that had not come under Viking control.
6. **King Alfred** did many things to make life in Britain better: built fortified towns, established a fleet of fighting ships, translated educational books from Latin to English. He made new laws that had to be obeyed (written in English).



Key Vocabulary

Archaeologist	Scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what man-made objects were left behind.
Danelaw	The area in Britain ruled by the Vikings.
Saga	A long Viking poem which tells about adventures and battles against monsters.

Anglo-Saxon Life



Anglo-Saxon houses huts made of wood with roofs thatched with straw; often built on top of a cellar.

Their main **meals** were porridge or vegetable stew, cooked in large pots (cauldron) over a fire. Women worked at home, preparing and preserving food.

Craftsmen worked with leather, wood, pottery, furniture, pots, pans, belts jewellery.

The later Anglo-Saxon kings set up **mints** to make coins which were often stamped with their portraits.



St Bede the Venerable wrote about the lives of the English people and provides us with lots of interesting information. His writings are an **historical source**.

Invasion

The Romans invaded in 43AD. The Anglo-Saxon tribes began to invade in 449AD.

In 793AD, the Vikings began to invade.

Britain was attractive to **invaders** because of the good fertile soil, the fishing and other resources.

The Final Battles

1066 AD Final Anglo—Saxon battles.

Battle of Stamford against the Vikings.

Battle of Hastings against the Normans.

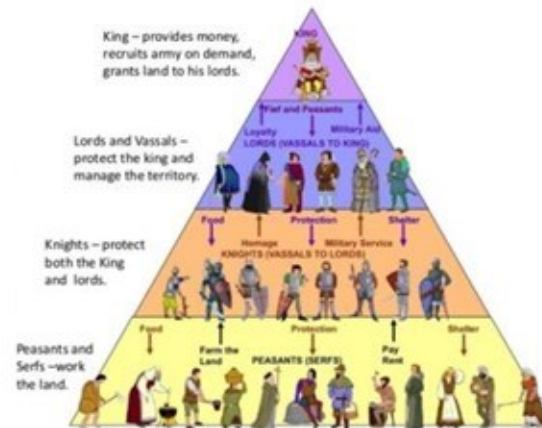
William the Conqueror becomes the king of England (14 Oct).

Comparing the Society of the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings

Social Structure— Romans



Social Structure— Anglo-Saxons



Social Structure— Vikings



Roman Houses



Excavations of Pompeii discovered Herculaneum, a settlement by the sea.
This made it easy to travel by boat and fish for food.

Anglo-Saxon Houses



Anglo-Saxon settlement by the sea.
This made it easy to fish for food.



Viking Houses



Vocabulary— a legacy from our ancestors

Roman (latin)

Latin roots in English words
Aqua—water—aqueduct
Fract—break—fraction
-Ject—throw—reject, project
Cent—100—century

Anglo-Saxon

bridge – bridge lake – lake
burgh/bury – fort as in Edinburgh
ham – village as in Bookham
ton – farm/village as in Kingston

Viking

gate – road
by – village
kirk – church
thing – meeting place

Monarchy and Power

The Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman Kings were all powerful leaders.

All monarchs needed an **heir** to carry on their **dynasty**—their family line.

Good monarchs led fairly. They would have been both feared and respected.
Monarchs often had to fight to keep their power.