

How could you design, construct and evaluate an Anglo Saxon house?

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR SCIENCE

1. Forces are pushes and pulls. These forces change the motion of an object.
2. Friction is a force - it is the resistance of motion when one object rubs against another.
3. Gravity is the force that pulls objects to the centre of the Earth.
4. Air resistance pushes up on an object, opposing the force of gravity. This makes the object land more slowly.
5. Water resistance is the friction that is created between water and an object that is moving through it. Some objects can move through water with less resistance if they are streamlined.
6. Levers, pulleys, gears and springs are examples of mechanisms.
7. Sir Isaac Newton explained the three laws of motion and explained the theory of gravity, including gravitational pull of the Earth.
8. The Moon has a smaller mass than Earth so the gravitational pull on the Moon is smaller than it is on Earth.
9. Mass is how much matter is inside an object. It is measured in kilograms (kg).
10. Weight is how strongly gravity is pulling an object down. It is measured in newtons (N).

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR HISTORY

1. The Anglo-Saxon period in Britain spans approximately the six centuries from 410 - 1066 CE.
2. The Anglo-Saxons came from Southern Scandinavia and Germany and were made up of three tribes; the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.
3. The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain after the Romans left; settlements expanded to greater populations which also resulted in greater food demands at the same time.
4. Anglo Saxon farming became the key to British wealth and made England a prosperous region by the 10th and 11th centuries.
5. Most of Britain was divided into seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms; Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Kent, Sussex.
6. The Vikings also originated in Scandinavia.
7. For many years, both the Anglo Saxons and Vikings struggled for control of Britain - eventually they shared the land between them.
8. Both the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings were great fighters and fierce warriors.
9. The Vikings built Longships, which were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.
10. The Anglo-Saxons didn't like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so they built their own villages. They looked for **land** which had lots of natural resources like food, water and wood to build and heat their homes, and Britain's forests had everything they needed.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

invader	Someone who enters a place by force, often intending to conquer.	runes	The ancient alphabet the Anglo Saxons used.
settler	A person who moves to a new place with the intention to live there.	archaeology	The study of people and objects facts from ancient times.
Wessex	An Anglo Saxon kingdom, known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset & Wiltshire.	Sutton Hoo	An Anglo Saxon graveyard.
Longship	A long, narrow ship powered by sails and lots of people rowing.	migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
settlement	A community of people living in a particular place.	evidence	Facts and information.

MUSIC

Our Community

RE

Does praying at regular intervals help Muslims in their everyday lives?

PSHE

Me & My Relationships

PE

Pickleball & Football

COMPUTING

Computer Systems & Networks

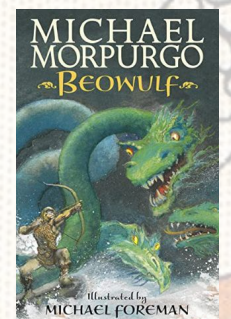
ART/DT



MATHS

Place Value – 3 weeks
Addition & Subtraction – 2 weeks
Multiplication & Division – 2 weeks

CORE TEXT WRITING TO ENTERTAIN



HOOK

Anglo Saxon crafts

Ongoing Assignment

A wooden, Anglo-Saxon house