

Summer 2 - Are we just one country?

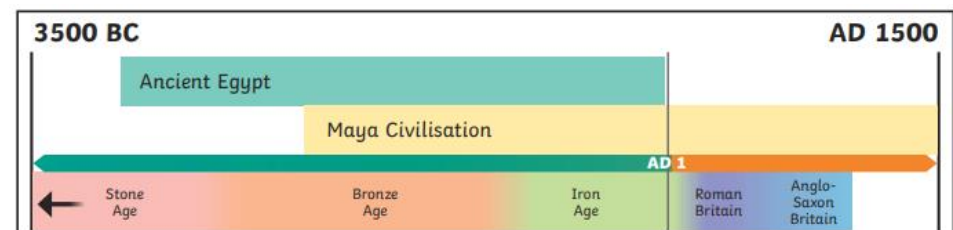
Key Events and Facts

The Romans leave Britain	By c. AD 410, the last of the Romans had left Britain. This made Britain vulnerable to invasion. The warriors that invaded became known as the first Anglo-Saxons. Most of Britain was divided into seven Anglo Saxon kingdoms. The Picts and Scots were a constant threat without Roman support.
Living in Anglo Saxon Britain	The Romans preferred living in towns but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages. Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. Wessex was a place named after the West Saxons who settled there. Sussex was named after the South Saxons. The kingdom of Mercia (which means border people) was named Mercia because it had so many borders with other kingdoms.
Anglo Saxon Paganism	The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was Paganism. They worshipped many gods. Festivals and sacrifices were made to the gods and goddesses. Pagans also believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic. They would perform many rituals that they believed would protect them in this life and the next.

Key Vocabulary

Tribes	Tribes from an area today known as modern day Denmark that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Saxons	A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first
Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.
invaders	People who enter an area and take control of it by force.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king or queen.

- 1 Northumbria
- 2 Mercia
- 3 East Anglia
- 4 Wessex
- 5 Essex
- 6 Kent
- 7 Sussex



Geography—The UK

- To locate the UK and its regions.
- To locate key features of the UK.
- To compare landscapes within the UK.
- To explore land use patterns within the UK.

History

- To understand where Anglo-Saxons came from.
- To recognise how Britain changed from the end of the Roman occupation and 1066.
- To understand that during the Anglo-Saxon period, Britain was divided into many kingdoms.
- To recognise how our locality has been shaped by what has happened in the past.
- To research differences and similarities between the Anglo-Saxons and Romans.
- To research the Scots invasion.

Science

- To identify common appliances that run on electricity.
- To construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying its parts including bulbs, cells, switches.
- To identify whether a lamp will light up in a simple series circuit.
- To recognise a switch open and closes the circuit.
- To know the difference between a conductor and insulator.

DT—Mechanisms

- To investigate catapults and trebuchets.
- To understand how levers, linkages and pneumatics create movement.
- To produce a plan and explain it to others.
- To measure, mark out and cut materials with accuracy.

RE

- To identify rites of passage in Islam.
- To look at the rites of passage across religions, related to death.
- To consider personal beliefs about religion is important.
- To consider whether communities need religions.

Maths

SHAPE/POSITION AND DIRECTION

- To recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a term.
- To identify acute and obtuse angles.
- To compare and order angles up to right angles.
- To describe position on a 2D grid, as coordinates in the first quadrant.
- To plot specific points and complete sides to complete a polygon.

STATISTICS

- To interpret and present discrete and continuous data, using appropriate graphical methods (bar charts/time graphs)
- To solve comparison, sum and different problems using information presented bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.