

Jutes
 One of the smaller main groups who settled in England. They came from Denmark

Angles

One of the main groups who settled in England. They came from Denmark and northern Germany.

Saxons

One of the main groups who settled in England in 450AD. They came from northern Germany

Key individuals
St Augustine (c.530-604) – Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity. He was considered to be responsible for the widespread adoption of the Christian faith throughout England.
King Alfred the Great (849-899) – Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878) and made an agreement with them (Danelaw).

Why have people continued to move to Britain?
 It is believed that the Anglo Saxons came to Britain for better land for farming and growing crops and better opportunities. Many believe that the Anglo Saxons were invited here by leaders.
 Years later, those arriving in the UK between 1948 and 1971 from Caribbean countries have been labelled the Windrush generation. People came here for the same reasons: a better life, a better education and because they were invited by the government.

Key vocabulary

- Missionary** – A person from a religion sent to spread the faith
- Pagan** – A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses
- Runes** – Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English
- Sutton Hoo** – An archaeological site in Suffolk, England where a ship-burial was discovered along with exquisite treasures from the 6th and 7th centuries including jewellery, tools and helmets.
- Monk** – A person who works and lives in a Christian church or monastery and serves God by writing, performing chores and spreading the word of Christianity.



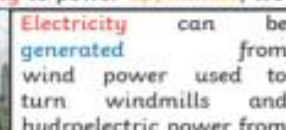
Key Vocabulary

electricity	The flow of an electric current or charge through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance.
generate	To make or produce.
renewable	A source of electricity that will not run out. These include solar, nuclear, geothermal, hydro and wind.
non-renewable	This source of energy will eventually run out and so will no longer be able to be used to make electricity. These include fossil fuels - coal, oil and natural gas.
appliances	A piece of equipment or device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone.
battery	A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical.
circuit	A pathway that electricity can flow around. It includes wires and a power supply and may include bulbs, switches or buzzers.
Complete circuit	A complete circuit has no breaks in it.
Crocodile clip	A wire with a metal clip on the end to connect items in a circuit

Lightning and static electricity are examples of electricity occurring naturally but for us to use electricity to power appliances, we need to make it.



Coal, oil and natural gases are fossil fuels which, when burnt, produce heat which can be used to generate electricity.



Electricity can be generated from wind power used to turn windmills and hydroelectric power from water used in dams. The Sun's rays can be converted into electricity by solar panels.

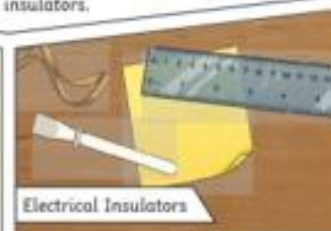


Nuclear energy is created when atoms are split. This creates heat which can be used to generate electricity. Geothermal energy is heat from the Earth that is converted into electricity.

A conductor of electricity is a material that is made up of free electrons which can be made to move in one direction, creating an electric current. Metals are good conductors. Electrical insulators have no free electrons and so no electric current can be made. Wood, plastic and glass are good insulators.

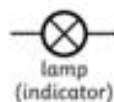


Electrical Conductors

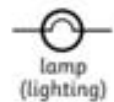


Electrical Insulators

Electrical Circuit Symbols



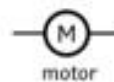
lamp (indicator)



lamp (lighting)



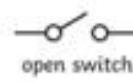
wire



motor



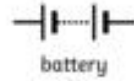
buzzer



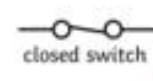
open switch



cell



battery



closed switch

There are two types of electric current.

Mains electricity: power stations send an electric charge through wires to transformers and pylons. Then, underground wires carry the electricity into our homes via wires in the walls and out through plug sockets.



Battery electricity: batteries store chemicals which produce an electric current. Eventually, even rechargeable batteries will stop producing an electric current.





Key Vocabulary

vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The size of a vibration . A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high a sound is.
ear	An organ used for hearing.
particles	Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles . They are so small we are unable to see them.
distance	A measurement of length between two points.
Soundproof insulate	To prevent sound from passing.
absorb sound	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.
eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear . Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate .



Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by **vibrations**. The louder the sound, the bigger the **vibration**.

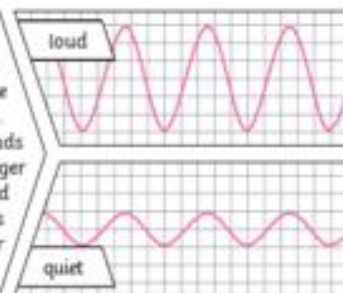
Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a **wave**, **vibrating** the **particles** in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.

You can change the **pitch** of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing.

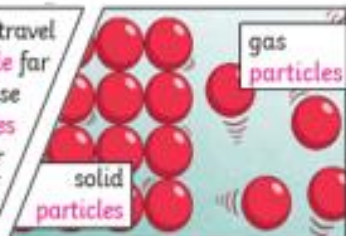
For example, if you are playing a xylophone, striking the smaller bars with the beater causes faster **vibrations** and so a higher **pitched** note. Striking the larger bars causes slower **vibrations** and produces a lower note.



The size of the **vibration** is called the **amplitude**. Louder sounds have a larger **amplitude**, and quieter sounds have a smaller **amplitude**.



Sound energy can travel from **particle to particle** far easier in a solid because the **vibrating particles** are closer together than in other states of matter.



When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.



The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.



Inside your **ear**, the **vibrations** hit the **eardrum** and are then passed to the middle and then the inner **ear**. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.



Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-**pitched** sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-**pitched** sound.

