



Topic: Anglo-Saxon Settlers

Year: 5

Term: 3

Background Information

- Romans invaded Britain impacting on the style of towns and the culture and beliefs of the people including early Christianity.
- The Roman Empire was being attacked by many different barbarian tribes and soldiers stationed in Britain were recalled to Rome.
- Know what materials different objects are made of naming a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.
- Describe, compare and group a variety of everyday materials based on their physical properties.
- Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids and gases.

Activity

- After learning the story of Beowulf, retell the story to your family.
- Use a UK atlas to locate Anglo-Saxon towns with names ending in -field, -ford, -ton, and -wich.

Making a Lava Lamp

Materials: water, vegetable oil, food colouring, small clear plastic bottle with lid.

Steps :

1. 3/4 fill the bottle with vegetable oil.
2. Fill the rest of the bottle with coloured water.
3. Close the lid tightly.
4. Turn the bottle on its side – watch as the colour moves through the oil in funny shapes and blobs.

The water and the oil do not mix because the water has more density than the oil.

Interesting facts

- After the Romans left, Britain was invaded by the Scots, the Picts, followed by the Jutes the Angles and the Saxons.
- England was split into Anglo-Saxon kingdoms each with a different name depending on who settled there and town names were derived from the reason why they settled.
- The Anglo-Saxons built their own villages with small, wooden huts. Most Anglo-Saxons lived close together, sharing the responsibilities of the village. The most important building was the Great Hall, which was used for ceremonies, feasts and celebrations.
- Materials have various properties including hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.
- Mixtures can be separated through filtering, sieving, evaporating and magnetism.
- Dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Some substances can be recovered from a solution.
- Materials can be classified as insoluble or soluble.
- Some materials better thermal conductors/insulators than others, either retaining or releasing heat.

Diagrams / Timelines / Photos



Key Vocabulary

Beowulf	A long poem about a hero, probably made up before AD 800, and written down later.
Monastery	Building where monks live.
Monk	A male member of a religious group, living, praying and working together and following a set of rules.
Runes	The letters of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet.
Scots	People in Scotland; they called themselves Gaels - 'Scots' was a name the Romans gave them.
Settlement	A place where people make their homes.
Wergild	Money paid to a murdered Anglo-Saxon's family by the murderer.
Conductor	A material/device which allows heat or electricity through
Dissolve	When something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid
Filtering	A method of separating materials using filter paper
Insoluble	Unable to be dissolved
Insulator	A substance which does not easily allow heat or sound to pass through
Magnetic	Capable of being magnetised or attracted by a magnet
Sieving	A way of separating different sized solids, or some solid from a liquid.
Soluble	Able to be dissolved, especially in water.
Thermal Conductor/ Insulator	A conductor or insulator of heat.