



Year 4 Spring 1

Home learning



This half term we are going to be learning about Electricity in our science lessons and The Anglo-Saxons and the Scots in our history lessons. Please choose one activity from either subject to complete.

The deadline for projects to be uploaded to Google Classroom or brought into school is the Week Commencing 5th February 2023

The Anglo-Saxons and Scots

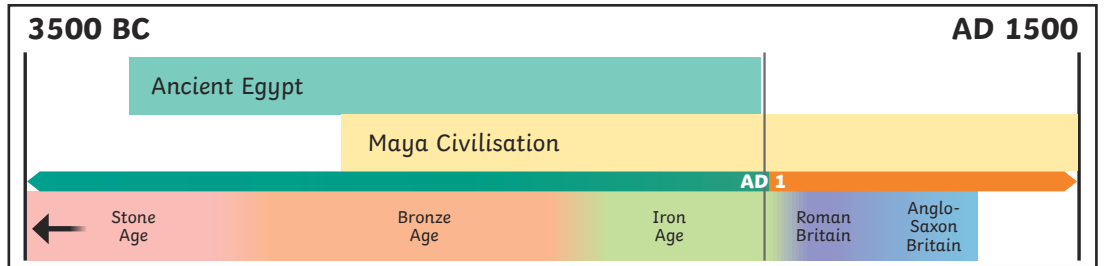
1. The Anglo-Saxons used an alphabet called Runes. Research this alphabet and have a go at writing a message to a friend using runes.
2. Create a fact file for a famous Anglo-Saxon tribe. You could include
 - Angle
 - Saxon
 - Jute
3. Imagine yourself as an archaeologist. Imagine digging and finding some Anglo-Saxon artefacts. What did you find? Write a description of all the different things you found. Perhaps try recreating one of.

Electricity

1. Select 15 items in your home. Create a table to show, which items are electric conductors and which items are electrical insulators.

2. Research a famous scientist who created an important electrical invention and create a presentation to display your findings.
3. Invent your own new electrical appliance that. Create a model of it and then write an explanation of how it would work.

Key Vocabulary	
Angles	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 Anglo-Saxons.
Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.
Scots	People from Ireland who, like the Picts , were fierce and powerful fighters.
invaders	People who enter an area and take control of it by force.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king or queen.
Pagan	Someone who follows the Paganism religion and worships many gods and goddesses.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

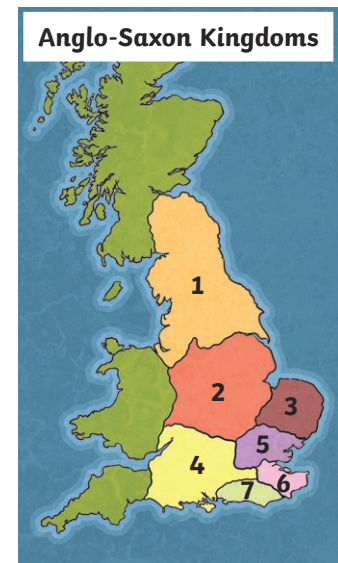


The Romans Leave Britain

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.

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



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**.

Key Figures in Anglo-Saxon Britain

King Vortigern	The king left in charge after the Romans left Britain.
Hengest and Horsa	King Vortigern's brothers from Jutland (in modern day Denmark). They helped to keep the Picts and Scots out of Britain.
Augustine	A Roman monk who was sent to Britain to persuade the Britons to become Christians . After his death, he was made a saint.
King Ethelbert	The king of Kent who was the first King to convert to Christianity .
Columba	An Irish abbot (head of a monastery) who introduced Christianity to Scotland.
King Oswald	The king of Northumbria who introduced Christianity to his people.
Aidan	An Irish monk who helped King Oswald introduce Christianity in Northumbria. He became the first bishop of Lindisfarne.

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.



Christian Places of Worship

Many **Christian** places of worship were built at this time.

Canterbury Cathedral was founded by Augustine. It was rebuilt from AD 1070 after a fire.

A monastery was built on the island of Lindisfarne. This Holy Island was very influential and the monks here were successful at spreading **Christianity** across the north of England.

The Anglo-Saxons and Christianity

At the end of this period, **Christianity** became the main religion in Britain.

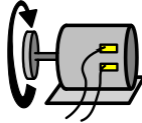

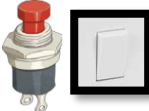



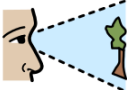

In AD 597, a Roman monk called Augustine was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about **Christianity**.

King Ethelbert of Kent was the first to be converted and was baptised along with 10,000 of his people.

Over the next 100 years, the rest of the kingdoms converted to **Christianity** too.



Key Vocabulary

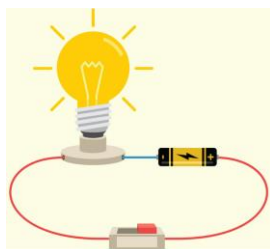
appliance	Equipment/device designed to do a job e.g., washing machine, mobile phone.	electricity	A type of energy that consists of moving electrons.
battery	A device that stores electrical energy.	mains powered	Devices that have to be plugged into a socket.
battery powered	A device that uses a battery e.g., mobile phone.		Produces movement in a circuit
	A device that converts electrical energy into light.		A device that can...
	A device that...		Used to connect components in a circuit.
cell	A battery but scientifically, this is a cell. Two or more cells joined together form a battery.	<p>Working scientifically</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  construct </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  identify </div> </div>	
components	Parts		
device	A thing made for a purpose.	 observe	 patterns



Circuits

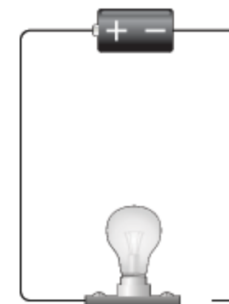
simple series circuit

In a **complete circuit**, electricity can flow so the components ...

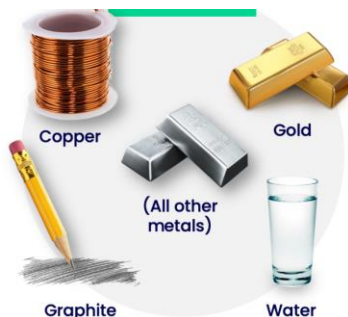


_____ circuit

Will the bulb light? Why/why not?



Materials that _____
electricity flow through them.



Materials that do not electricity flow through them.
Examples:

Michael Faraday 1871- 1867

Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction - this process is used in modern power stations today. His work on electromagnetism eventually led to the invention of the radio.



Nicole Melzack is a battery researcher.

She is trying to find new battery that work just as well the ones we use now, but that are better for the environment

