

Early History Time

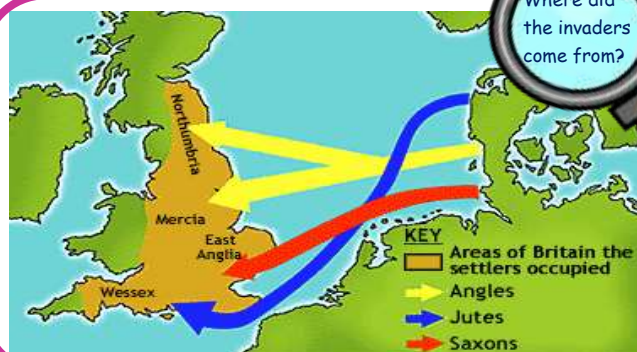
Key Vocabulary

Angles	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
Danelaw	The laws in areas occupied by Vikings.
Invade	To enter and take control of land by force.
Kingdom	An area ruled by a king.
Missionary	A person from a religion sent to spread faith.
Pagan	German - Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 CE.
Pict	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
Raid	A surprise attack.
Romans	The Romans invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BCE.
Saxons	German - Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 449 CE.
Scots	People from Ireland, who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.
Viking	Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe in the 8th-11th centuries.

Why was Britain invaded?

Historians believe the three main reasons for invading and settling in Britain were:

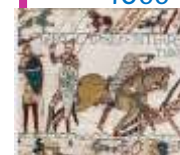
1. The need for land to farm.
2. It is possible that Saxon warriors were invited to come to the area now known as England, to help keep out invaders from Scotland and Ireland.
3. The Romans army had left, making it easier for other invaders to take control of land.



Key Events (CE)

(approximate dates)

- 410 End of Roman rule in Britain
- 449-550 Angles and Saxons invade
- 597 St. Augustine comes to England and introduces people to Christianity
- 871-899 Alfred the Great is King
- 1016-1035 Cnut the Great (also known as Canute) rules as the first Viking King
- 1066 The Battle of Hastings - the Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons



The Anglo Saxons

By around 410 CE, the last of the **Romans** had left Britain putting it at risk of **invasion**.

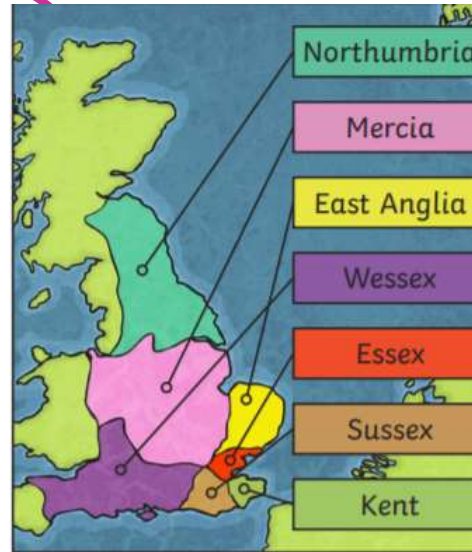
Anglo Saxons were originally three tribal groups: the **Angles**, the **Saxons** and the **Jutes**, from North-Sea coastlands (northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands).

They made a series of attacks on different parts of the country over a period of years and under a number of leaders. We can see this in the names of counties today.

The Jutes settled mainly in Kent. They did not call themselves 'the Jutes', they referred to themselves as 'the Kentings', that is the men living in Kent.

The Angles settled in East Anglia.

The Saxons settled in areas of Essex (East Saxons), Sussex (South Saxons), Middlesex (Middle Saxons), and Wessex (West Saxons). Some Britons escaped the invaders moving to Wales and Cornwall which were not taken by the invaders.



Anglo-Saxons houses were huts made of wood with a thatched roof. The houses were often built facing the sun to get as much heat and light as possible.



The Picts and Scots

The **Picts** and **Scots** were powerful fighters. They were a constant threat to Britain especially without the Romans for support. A history book called the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' tells of a king called Vortigern who asked for help against the Picts. He invited two Anglo-Saxons called Hengist and Horsa to Britain in 449CE. He paid them and their men to fight the Picts, but instead they turned on Vortigern and seized his kingdom. No one knows if this is a true story. But it shows that the Picts were causing trouble and that some of the Anglo-Saxon newcomers were invited to Britain.

The Vikings

Around the end of the 8th century, Anglo-Saxon history tells of many Viking raids. These marked the start of a long struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings for control of Britain. The Vikings travelled in boats called long ships and first arrived in Britain around 787CE.



The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and stole (pillaged) expensive items to trade. The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York.

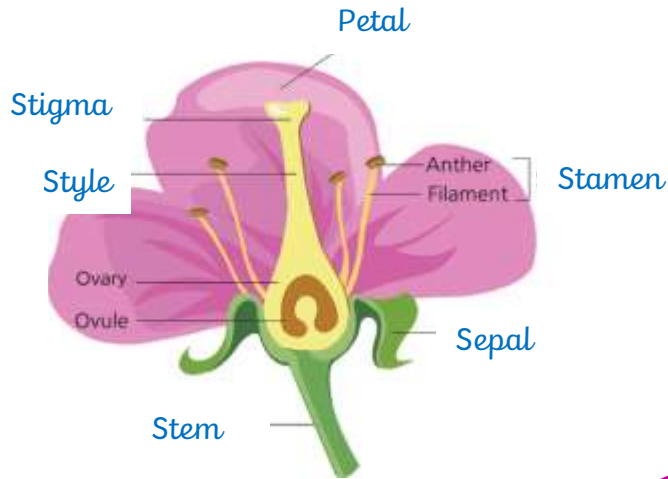
In the 9th century, the English king Alfred the Great stopped the Vikings taking over all of England. He agreed to peace with them and some Vikings settled down to live in their own area of eastern England, called the Danelaw. By 878CE the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.

The end of the Anglo-Saxon period

Before King Harold died in 1066, he chose the Earl of Wessex as the new king. Harald Hardrada, the King of Norway, and William Duke of Normandy were not happy with this decision. They both believed they had a claim to the throne. After defeating Harald Hadrada in York, King Harold and his army rushed down to Hastings where William and his army had landed. King Harold was killed in the battle and William became king.

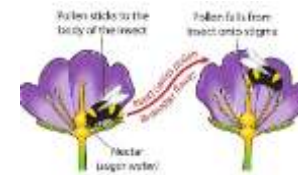


Parts of a flowering plant



Pollination and Germination

Pollination takes place when pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.



Germination is when seeds start to grow.



Life cycle of a flowering plant

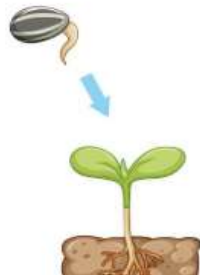
The plant flowers and is pollinated.



Seed Dispersal



Germination (the seed starts to grow)



Plants start to grow.



How seeds are dispersed
Seeds can be dispersed in different

Wind



milkweed



dandelion



maple

Animals (fur/droppings)



beggar-ticks

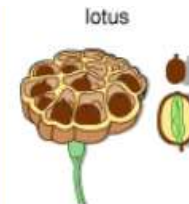


sandbur

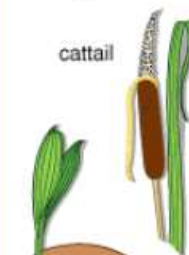


blackberry

Water



lotus



cattail



coconut

Explosion (seeds burst out)



violet



jewelweed



witch hazel

Knowledge Organiser – Plants (Year 3)



Key vocabulary - Plants

Dispersal

Spreading things over a wide area.

Flowers

The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.

Leaves

These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide.

Nutrients

These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.

Photosynthesis

The process by which a plant uses the energy from the light of the sun to produce its own food.

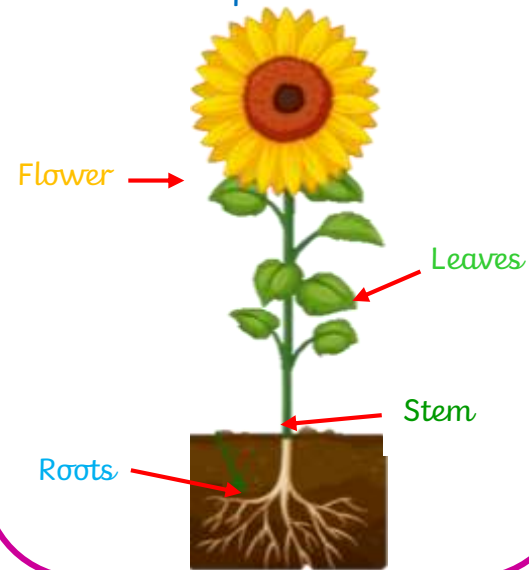
Roots

Root anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

Stem

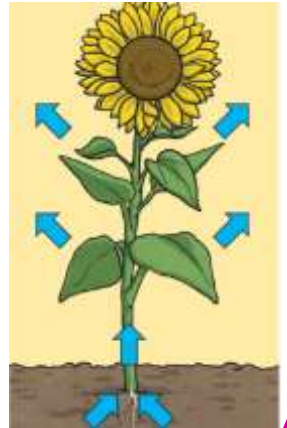
This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.

Parts of a flowering plant



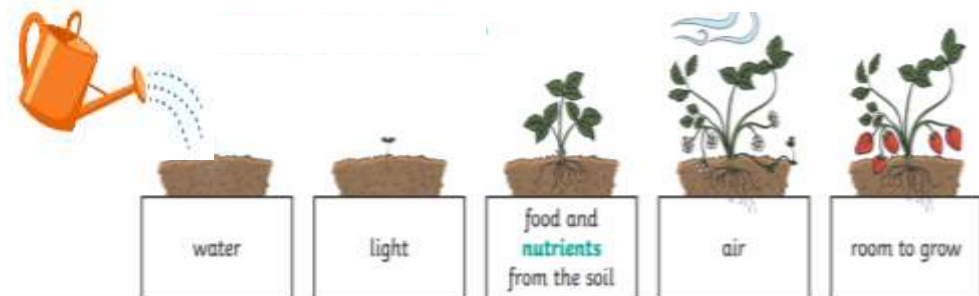
How water moves through plants

1. The roots absorb water from the soil.
2. The stem transports water to the leaves.
3. Water evaporates from the leaves.
4. Evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem. *The water is sucked up the stem like water being sucked up through a straw.*



What does a plant need to grow?

Plants need light, water, air, food and room to grow. How much of each of these a plant needs depends on the type of plant. For example, cactus can grow in deserts because they need little water, compared to seaweed which grows in water.





Key Vocabulary

Anemometer An **anemometer** is a device used to measure wind speed.

Atmosphere The **atmosphere** is the mixture of gases that surround Earth. It's divided into five layers – troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

Atmospheric pressure **Atmospheric pressure** is a measure of the 'weight' of air pressing down on a square meter of Earth's surface. Where air is rising we see lower pressure at Earth's surface and where it is sinking we see higher pressure.

Barometer A **Barometer** is a device used to measure atmospheric pressure; when pressure changes we can expect changes in the weather.

Blizzard A **blizzard** occurs when moderate or heavy snow is falling, there are wind speeds of 30mph or more and visibility is 200m or less.



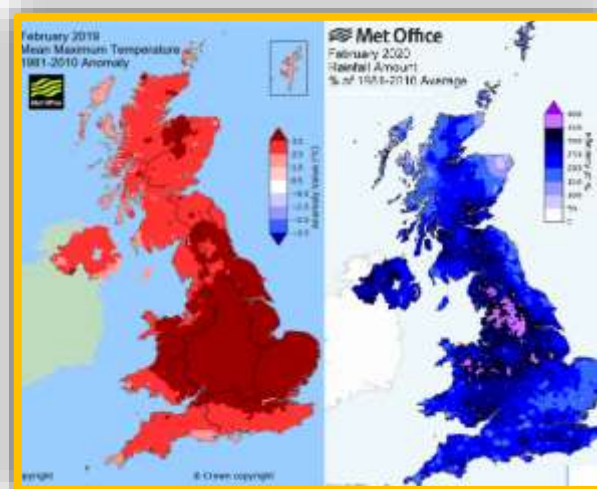
Weather Elements

Weather systems are a result of atmospheric conditions; changes in air pressure affect the different elements of the weather.

Some weather elements are: Temperature; humidity; wind (speed and direction); precipitation (e.g. rain, snow); visibility (e.g. fog, mist); thunder and lightning; cloud; sunshine).

Elements in the atmosphere that change daily, such as temperature, determine the weather in a particular place at a particular time. The weather can change hourly. The long-term pattern of weather in a place is known as its climate and is based on average weather conditions over a period of at least 30 years.

You can tell the temperature by counting a cricket's chirps!



The weather affects many parts of our life: everyday activities; our choice of clothing; our moods and feelings and the food we eat. The weather can be observed, measure and recorded in both formal and informal ways. Weather can be compared and contrasted both within a local area and with locations in other parts of the world.

Key Vocabulary

Cloud

Clouds form when water vapour condenses on particles in the atmosphere. The droplets are so small that each cubic metre of cloud will contain 100 million droplets.

Drizzle

Drizzle is raindrops that are smaller than 0.5mm in diameter.

Fog

Fog is caused by tiny water droplets suspended in the air. Fog is basically a cloud at ground level that reduce visibility to less than 1000m.

Hail

Hail is a form of precipitation falling as round or irregularly-shaped pieces of ice that start as small particles or frozen raindrops.

Precipitation

Precipitation is any form of water falling from the sky. This includes rain, sleet, snow, hail, drizzle and freezing rain.

Rain

Rain is a form of precipitation that occurs when the water vapour in the air condenses.

Weather

Weather is the daily elements of the atmosphere such as temperature, wind and

Clouds

A cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets or ice crystals. They form when air cools and the water vapour in it condenses onto very small particles in the air. Whether a cloud will be formed of water or ice will depend on the temperature of the atmosphere and the height of the cloud.

The appearance of clouds and the patterns they make are good indicators of the weather to come. Clouds are given Latin names:

- Stratus/strato = flat/layered and smooth
- Cumulus/cumulo = heaped up/puffy like cauliflower
 - Cirrus/cirro = tendril/wispy
 - Alto = medium level
 - Nimbus/nimbo = rain-bearing.

Mild Autumn weather often means bigger spiders in our homes.



When we talk about climate change, we are talking about global changes in the Earth's average temperature.

The Earth's average temperature moves up and down naturally but it has been increasing more rapidly than it usually does.

Scientists say the world is about 1°C warmer than it was 300 years ago.



Climate Change

Scientists say many of the changes to the Earth's climate are caused by human activity, e.g. burning of oil, coal and gas; waste; deforestation and urbanisation and

This change is impacted on the planet's environment – which is everything natural around us; rivers, trees, plants,

Extreme weather like heatwaves, droughts and storms would happen more often and become more severe.