Year 4 Indigo Autumn 1: What Happened in Britain After The Romans Left?

School value: Initiative -Have ideas to share and explore with one another, support one another when appropriate.

Topic Sticky Knowledge

History	By around 410 AD, the last of the Romans had returned home and left Britain vulnerable to invasions. Irish Scots invaded Scotland. The Picts and Scots were a constant threat to Britain especially without the Romans for support.
	The Picts and Scots were powerful fighters so the British king asked his two brothers to come over from modern day Denmark to help keep the Picts and Scots out. Henest and Horsa were happy to help and successfully avoided any invasions.
	The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land became 'England'. They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th century.
	For a long time, England was not one country, Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
	The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
Science	Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate. Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily. Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.
	When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they change state into a solid or a gas. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the boiling, melting or freezing point.
	Condensation and evaporation occur within the water cycle. Water from lakes, puddles, rivers and seas is evaporated by the sun's heat, turning it into water vapour. This water vapour rises, then cools down to form water droplets in clouds (condensation). When the droplets get too heavy, they fall back to the earth as rain, sleet, hail or snow (precipitation).
Geography	Anglo-Saxon villages were built near natural resources. The villagers needed food, water, fuel for heating and cooking and materials for their homes and clothes. The natural resources had to provide the villagers with what they needed to survive.
	Anglo-Saxons name for towns was burh. The word 'burh' still appears in place names in Britain - Peterborough and Scarborough are two examples.

Topic Vocabulary

History	B.C/A.D	B.C is before the year 0 and stands for 'Before Christ'. A.D is after the year 0 and stands for 'Anno Domini'.
	Invader	Invaders enter and occupy a land by force.
	Settler	Settlers come from other lands and make their home in a new place.
	Legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
Science	Solid	Something that is hard or firm, holds its shape and can be measured.
	Liquid	Liquids will flow, it is made up of loosely packed particles.
	Gas	State of matter where particles move about freely with no fixed shape or volume.
	Evaporation	When a liquid changes to a gas at a temperature below boiling point.
	Condensation	When a gas cools to become liquid.
Geography	Settlement	Settlements are the places people live such as villages and towns and can range in size.
	Shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today.
Art	Warp	The threads running from top to bottom
	Weft	The threads running from side to side

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Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge	
RE	Jews believe that there is one God who created the world and that they can have a special, personal and individual relationship with God.
	Jewish history begins with the covenant between God and Abraham around 1812 BC and Abraham is considered the founder of Judaism. God promised he would look after Abraham and his descendants.
	Moses was given the Ten Commandments and God asked the Jewish people to live by these as their promise to him. The Ten Commandments are written in the Torah which is read to Jewish people in the synagogue.
	The Torah is written by a scribe and is kept safely inside an 'Ark' in a synagogue. There is a light above the Ark to show that God is there.
Music	ABBA was a Swedish pop group formed in 1972. Their music is still appreciated and enjoyed today.
	Pop music usually includes instruments such as strings, acoustic guitar and piano. It is usually upbeat and full of hooks.
Computing	Computer programming involves taking an algorithm, that is a sequence of instructions or a set of rules, and converting it into a language that a computer can follow
	Sometimes, games can be planned using a flow chart to help structure your ideas. This is helpful when you have a lot of changing variables.

Stand-Alone Vocabulary		
RE	Covenant	Agreement of promise between God and Abraham, and God and the Jews.
	Ten Commandments	Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai.
	Ner Tamid	The eternal light above the holy ark in the synagogue.
	Rabbi	A special Jewish teacher that has been ordained.
	Shema	A Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God.
Music	Riff	A short, repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as a guitar, piano or saxophone.
	Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
	Hook	A term used in pop music to describe a short, catchy phrase or riff we can't stop singing.
Computing	Prototype	A test version of something that can easily be edited or changed to fix problems.
	Variables	How computer programs store, retrieve or change simple data. Sometimes thought of as a particular location in the computer's memory that holds a specific item of data.
French	Je vais a l'ecole	I am going to school
	Ou vas-tu?	Where are you going?
	Je vais…	I am going…
	Il fait chaud/froid	It is hot/cold