





## Key Vocabulary

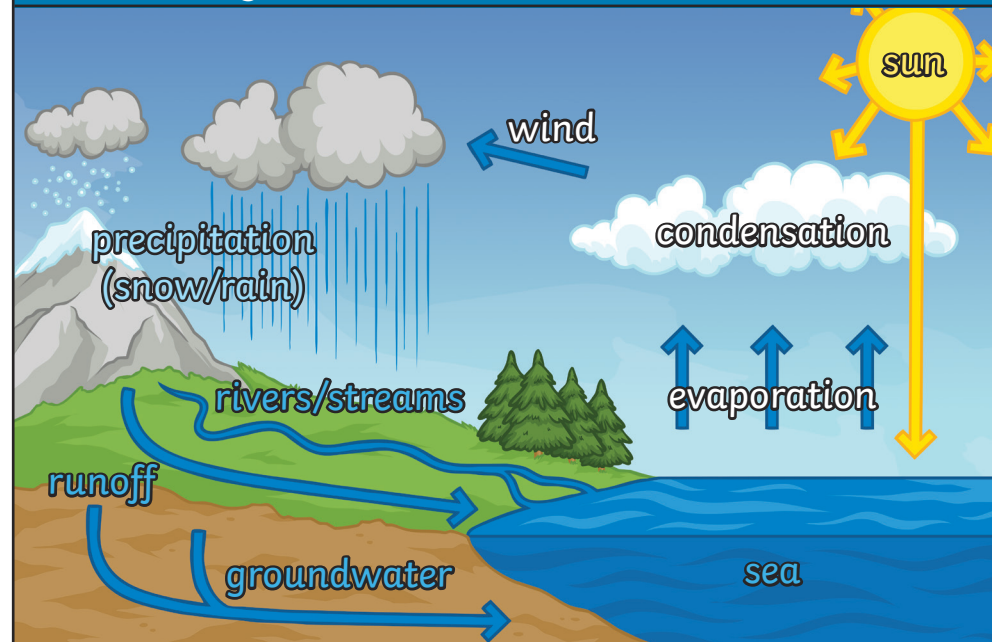
<b>dam</b>	A barrier that blocks off flowing water.
<b>fertiliser</b>	A substance that helps make plants grow.
<b>particles</b>	Everything is made up of matter. <b>Particles</b> are tiny bits of matter.
<b>pesticides</b>	A substance used to destroy pests such as small animals, insects and weeds.
<b>pollution</b>	Anything that is introduced into a habitat which has a harmful effect on plants and animals living there.
<b>reservoir</b>	A man made lake that is used to store water.
<b>water vapour</b>	Water that is in the form of a gas.

## Changing State

Evaporation	Condensation	Melting	Freezing
<p>Evaporation occurs when a liquid changes into a gas or <b>water vapour</b>.</p> 	<p>Condensation is when a gas cools and changes to a liquid.</p> 	<p>This is when a solid is heated and changes to a liquid.</p> 	<p>Freezing is the process of a liquid cooling and changing to a solid.</p> 

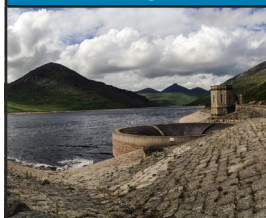
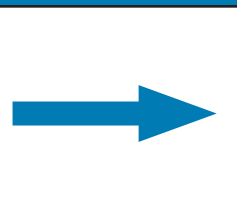
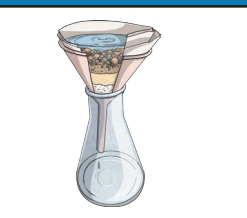
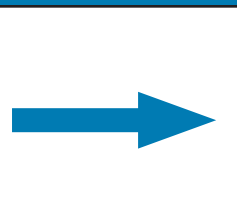

Clouds form when warm, moist air is cooled. When it is cooled, it condenses into tiny water droplets which appear as clouds.

## The Water Cycle







Heat from the sun evaporates water, which rises, condenses in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.

### Treating Water

				
Water is stored in <b>reservoirs</b> to allow solids to settle at the bottom.	Chemicals are added to help remove small <b>particles</b> .	Water passes through gravel and carbon to filter out tiny <b>particles</b> .	Chlorine is added to kill off bacteria.	Water is clean and safe to drink.

### Flooding

Fluvial	Pluvial	Coastal	Plumbing
			
Lots of rainfall causing rivers to burst their banks.	Heavy rainfall cannot drain away quickly enough.	High tides and storms.	Broken pipes in buildings.
Flooding can be prevented in some areas by building <b>dams</b> and flood barriers. However, blocking a river at one location can cause flooding further up or downstream.			

### Pollution

- Chemicals – can poison animals.
- Litter – can be ingested by animals or trap them.
- Fertilisers** – can cause a lack of oxygen and kill animals.



### Reducing Pollution

- Be careful what you throw down the sink or toilet.
- Don't throw litter into lakes, rivers or oceans.
- Use environmentally-friendly household cleaning products.
- Have more plants in the garden to stop contaminated water running into the water supply.
- Don't over use **fertilisers** or **pesticides**.

### Marine Protection and Conservation Areas

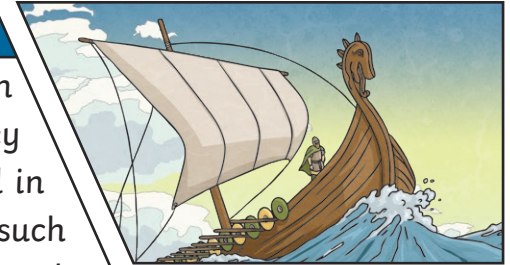
- Just under 25% of the UK coastal waters are protected.
- Over 6,500 species of plants and animals are found here.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Danegeld</b>	"Paying the Dane". King Etherlred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in <b>Danegeld</b> altogether.
<b>exile</b>	To be sent away.
<b>invade</b>	To enter and occupy land.
<b>kingdom</b>	An area ruled by a king.
<b>longship</b>	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
<b>outlawed</b>	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
<b>pagans</b>	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
<b>pillaged</b>	To violently steal something.
<b>raid</b>	A surprise attack.
<b>wergild</b>	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.

## The Early Vikings

The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings **raided** places such as monasteries and **pillaged** expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

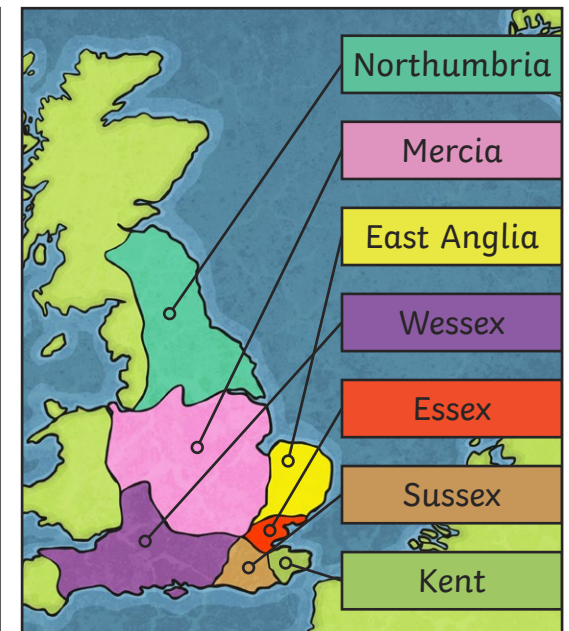


The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They **invaded** and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.



## Anglo-Saxon Kings

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own **kingdom** and the people in it. They fought to defend their **kingdom** or take control of other **kingdoms**. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven **kingdoms**, but by AD 878 there was just one **kingdom** left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.





## Viking Life

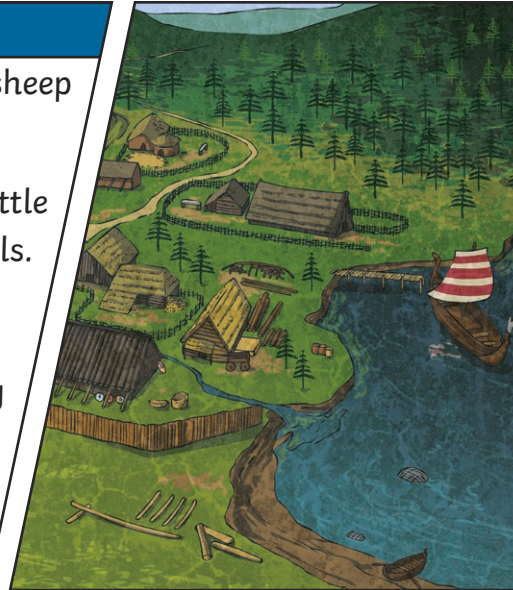
**Farms** - Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.

**Houses** - Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls.

**Jewellery** - Worn to show off how rich a person was.

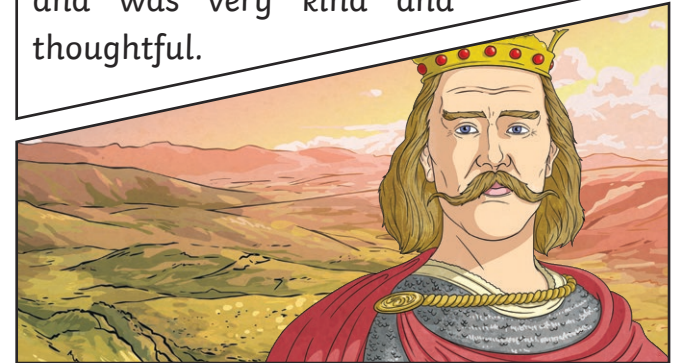
**Pagans** - Vikings arrived as **pagans** but eventually converted to Christianity.

**Sagas** - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.



## The Last Anglo-Saxon Kings

AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as ‘the Confessor’ because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.



## Anglo-Saxon Laws and Punishments

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and **exile** were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (**wergild**), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals.



AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.

## Viking Laws and Punishments

Viking laws were not written down but passed on by word of mouth. Punishments could include fines, being semi-**outlawed**, fighting to the death, or revenge on someone who has killed a family member.