


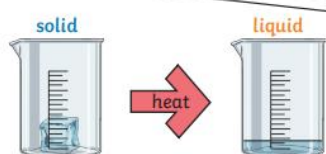


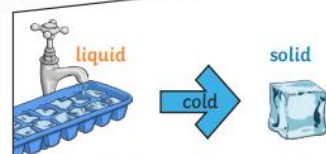
Key Vocabulary	
states of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids , liquids or gases . Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
solids	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
liquids	Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured.
gases	Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. They do not have any fixed shape but they do have a mass.
water vapour	This is water that takes the form of a gas . When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour .

Key Knowledge		
There are three states of matter.		
Solid	Liquid	Gas
		
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.



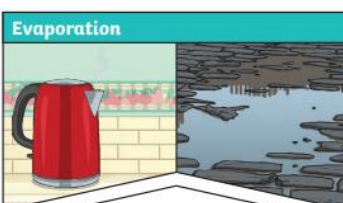
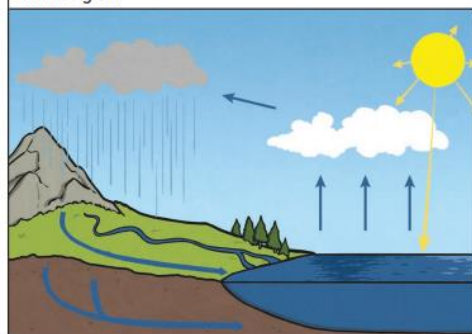
If a **solid** is heated to its **melting** point, it **melts** and changes to a **liquid**. This is because the particles start to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.



When **freezing** occurs, the particles in the **liquid** begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a **solid** structure.

Key Vocabulary	
melt	This is when a solid changes to a liquid .
freeze	Liquid turns to a solid during the freezing process.
evaporate	Turn a liquid into a gas .
condense	Turn a gas into a liquid .
precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

Condensation and **evaporation** occur within the water cycle.



Evaporation occurs when water turns into **water vapour**. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle **evaporating** in the warm air.



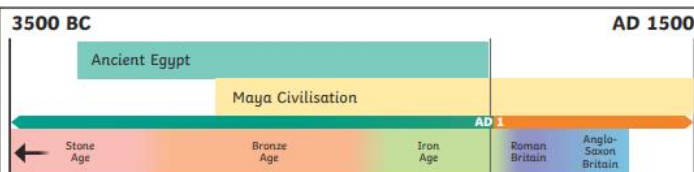
Condensation is when **water vapour** is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The **water vapour** in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.

1. Water from lakes, puddles, rivers and seas is **evaporated** by the sun's heat, turning it into **water vapour**.
2. This **water vapour** rises, then cools down to form water droplets in clouds (**condensation**).
3. When the droplets get too heavy, they fall back to the earth as rain, sleet, hail or snow (**precipitation**).



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.



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.

Christian Places of Worship

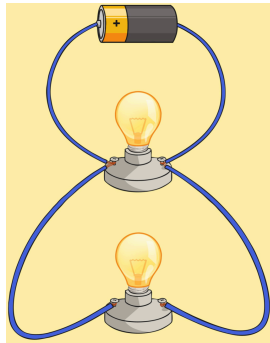
Many **Christian** places of worship were built at this time.

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

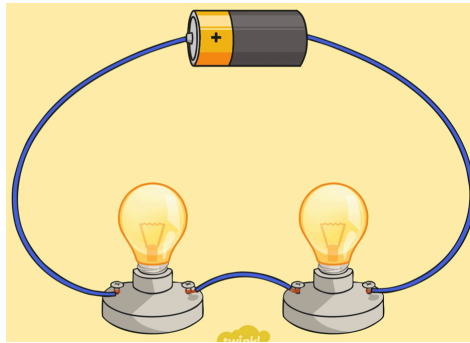
A monastery was built on the island of Lindisfarne. This Holy Island was very influential and the monks here were successful at spreading **Christianity** across the north of England.

Battery Operated Lights

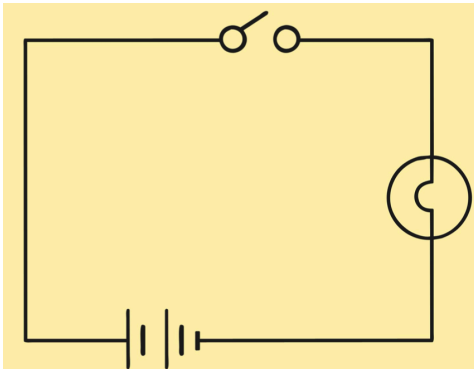
Parallel



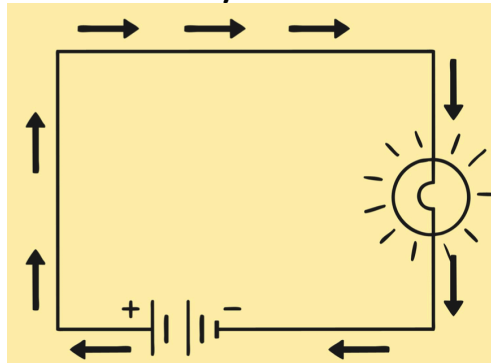
Series circuit



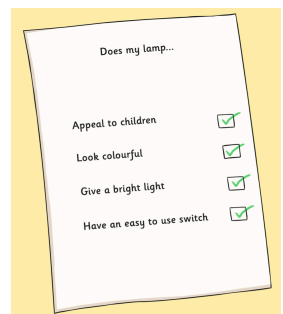
Circuit



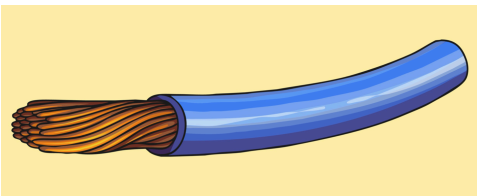
Electrical system



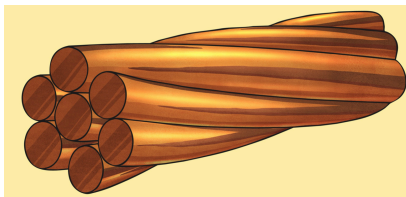
Evaluate



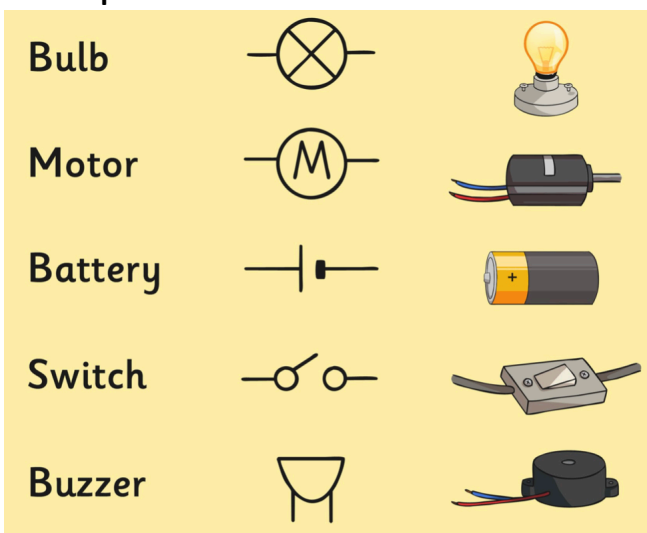
Insulator



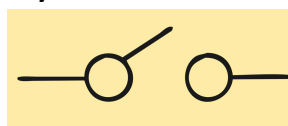
Conductor



Component



Symbol



Functional



Mains



Battery

