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|  | History (The Scots and Anglo-Saxons) | Science (Forces) | French- (Time in the City) |
| Content | Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade and how can we know where they settled?  What can we learn from Sutton Hoo?  How did people’s lives change when Christianity came to Britain?  How were the Saxons able to see off the Viking threat?  How ‘Great’ was Alfred, really? | * explain that unsupported objects fall towards the [Earth](https://primaryscienceonline.org.uk/glossary-of-terms/earth/) because of the force of [gravity](https://primaryscienceonline.org.uk/glossary-of-terms/gravity/) acting between the [Earth](https://primaryscienceonline.org.uk/glossary-of-terms/earth/) and the falling object * identify the effects of [air resistance](https://primaryscienceonline.org.uk/glossary-of-terms/air-resistance/), water resistance and [friction](https://primaryscienceonline.org.uk/glossary-of-terms/friction/), that act between moving surfaces * recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater impact | I can:   * understand facts about a city in France * ask for a ticket * give simple directions around town * say and write a simple description of the city * buy an item and ask for the price * describe a festive jumper |
| Vocabulary | Invasion  Settlement  Settler  Homeland  Period  Angles  Saxons  Jutes  Excavation  Archaeologist  Artefacts  Kingdom  Norse  Monk  Monastery  Lindisfarne  monarchy  Danelaw | Gravity  Mass  Weight  Measure  Newtons  Friction  Push  Pull  Balanced  Unbalanced  Air resistance  Buoyancy  Water resistance  Levers  Pulleys  Gears  Fulcrum | Please see attached document (below) |



