


<h2>History - Vikings - Raids!</h2>	<h2>Year 5/6</h2>	<h2>Science - Light</h2>
<h3>What happened when the Vikings raided Britain?</h3>	<h3>Spring 1</h3>	<h3>How do we use light to see the world around us?</h3>
<p>When did the Vikings first raid Britain? <i>In 787AD when they raided the monastery at Lindisfarne.</i></p> <p>Why did the Vikings invade Britain? <i>They raided for many reasons: land to farm, especially when they had none to inherit in Scandinavia); status as warriors and treasure.</i></p> <p>Why were the Vikings able to raid so easily? <i>Their longships were very sea-worthy, fast and well-suited to raiding, also they were excellent seamen. They had well-crafted weapons and were brave warriors</i></p>	 <h1>Vikings</h1>	<p>How do we see? Light appears to travel in straight lines, and we see objects when light from them goes into our eyes. The light may come directly from light sources, but for other objects some light must be reflected from the object into our eyes for the object to be seen.</p> <p>What is the light spectrum? Light is made up of seven colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. We call this the light spectrum. Each of the colours represent a different wavelength.</p> <p>How do we see the different colours of light? When light refracts through a glass object such as a prism, it splits into the seven colours of the light spectrum.</p>
<p><u>VOCABULARY</u> Anglo-Saxons: A group of farmers and warriors who came to Britain after the Romans. They were made up from three tribes from Europe: Angles, Saxons and Jutes Invade: To enter and occupy land Kingdom: An area ruled by a king Raid: A surprise attack where the raiders aim to steal, or capture new land Vikings: Warriors which were from the Scandinavian countries known today as Denmark, Sweden and Norway</p>	<p>The learning you child will be doing in each subject this term is based on a key question.</p> <p>The subsequent questions and vocabulary are some of the small steps they will take to achieve their answer.</p> <p>Please discuss these with your child to help support and reinforce the work they are doing in class.</p>	<p><u>VOCABULARY</u> Light rays – a form of energy that travels from a light source. It can give energy to plants and help living things to see. Reflection: Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light. Refraction: This is when light bends as it passes through a transparent object or substance with a greater density. Visible light spectrum: Light that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of the colour spectrum which has seven colours.</p>
<h2>Religious Education - Salvation</h2>		<h2>Music - Viking myth songs</h2>
<h3>What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?</h3>		<h3>How can I compose melodies and use them in my compositions?</h3>
<p>Why is the belief in Jesus' resurrection important? Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate son of God</p> <p>Do Christians believe in life after death? Christians believe that death is not the end.</p> <p>How does a belief in salvation help Christians? This belief gives Christians hope.</p>		<p>What is a pentatonic scale? A pentatonic scale has 5 notes per octave. Using the white keys on the piano, the notes would be C, D, E, G and A.</p> <p>How do composers create melodies? Melodies are created by changing pitches. One technique composers use is to repeat intervals at different pitches.</p>
<p><u>VOCABULARY</u> Salvation: the saving of human beings from sin and its consequences by Christ's death and resurrection.</p> <p>Incarnation: is the Christian belief that God took human form by becoming Jesus. Incarnation literally means 'to take on flesh'. For Christians, the incarnation shows that Jesus was fully God and fully human.</p> <p>Resurrection: the rising of Christ from the dead.</p>		<p><u>VOCABULARY</u> Interval: The difference in pitch of two notes. Pentatonic scale: A musical scale with 5 notes per octave Round: a song which can be sung by two or more groups of people. One group starts off and the next group start to sing the same song a bit later. Syncopation: A disturbance or interruption of the regular flow of a rhythm.</p>