

Key Vocabulary

- Settlement- a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
- City- Largely populated area with a defined transportation system.
- Village- Smallest settlement, populated with a few 100- 1000 people on rural land.
- Town- Slightly smaller than a city with fixed boundaries
- Long house- A long narrow building made from wood.
- Rural- Countryside
- Urban- A very developed area such as a city
- Human geography- Anything manmade, for example; buildings.
- Physical geography- Anything naturally made such as rivers, lakes, volcanoes and mountains.
- Gas – A substance that will expand freely to fill no fixed amount of space.
- Solid- A substance that is firm and stable in shape.
- Liquid- A substance that flows freely but is of constant volume.
- Evaporation- The process of turning liquid to vapour
- Condensation- Water which collects as droplets on a cold surface.
- Precipitation- Rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to the ground.

Let's Settle

Year 3/4 Spring Term 1

Settlements



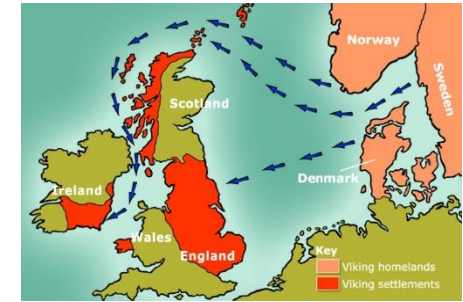
Key Knowledge

- The Viking period was between 793-1066 when they were defeated in the Battle of Hastings.
- The Vikings are also called Norsemen. They spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of characters called runes.
- They travelled over the sea in longships, which are long, narrow wooden boats that could be sailed in both deep and shallow water.
- The Vikings settled throughout Britain and made use of the land for farming. The Vikings wanted **new land** because the places where they came from in Scandinavia – Norway, Sweden and Denmark – weren't very easy to live in. It was hard to grow crops, which meant there wasn't a lot of food as the population got bigger. Britain and Europe had plenty of **good farmland**, so the Vikings tried to claim some of that land for themselves.
- Viking homes were called **longhouses!** They were rectangular, made from wood and were usually just one big room without any inside walls. There would be one big fire pit in the centre for cooking and keeping the house warm. The roof was covered in thatch, and there was a hole in the middle for smoke from the fire to go through. Benches around the house would be used both to sit on and to sleep on. They would also sleep with their livestock for warmth
- In 876 Vikings from Norway, Sweden and Denmark settled permanently in England. They lived in small farming **villages**.

States of matter:

- We know that some materials can change state when they are heated or cooled.
- Water boils at 100 °C and freezes at 0 °C.
- The water cycle plays a key role in our environment. When water heats, it evaporates into the sky where it condenses into clouds. Eventually, these clouds precipitate returning the water to the ground in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.

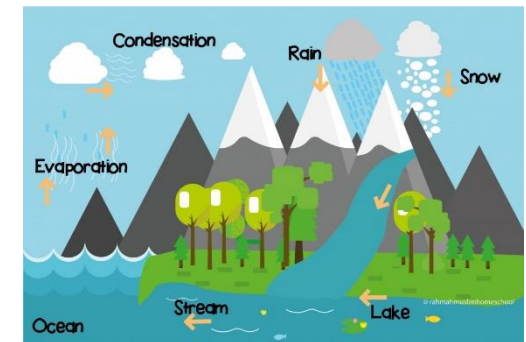
Significant Places



Viking map



Viking longhouse



The Water Cycle

