




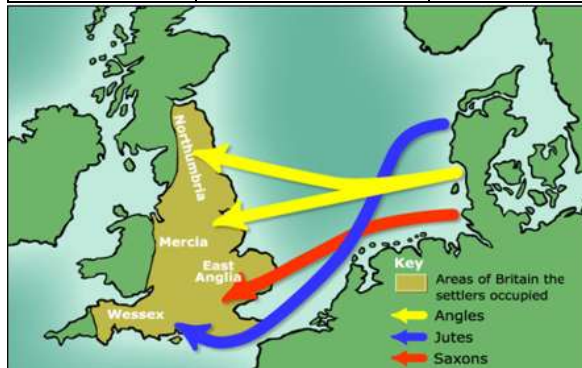




ANGLO-SAXONS & VIKINGS



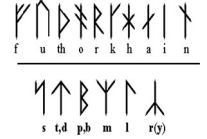






Houses		The British forests had all that the Anglo-Saxons needed to build their houses. They were small wooden huts with straw roofs, and one room in which the whole family lived.
Religion		Most Anglo-Saxons were pagans, believing in lots of different gods, until the Pope in Rome sent over Augustine as a missionary, in 597AD. Slowly, the country became Christian.
Food		Anglo-Saxons enjoyed huge feasts. They ate bread, meats such as pork and lamb, vegetables such as carrots and parsnips, and drank milk and beer!
Clothes		Men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, and these were often decorated with patterns. Women would wear an underdress of linen, and an outer pinafore-like dress called a 'peplos.' Shoes were made of leather.
Battle of Hastings		3 weeks after the Battle of Stamford Bridge, King Harold was killed by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings. William of Normandy, who became the first Norman King.



Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain from Denmark and Northern Germany



The Sutton Hoo helmet – did it belong to King Raedwald?

Scandinavia		The Vikings came from all over Scandinavia (now Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark). The terrain of Scandinavia was not great for farming, so Vikings left their homeland in search of more fertile lands.
Viking Longships		The Vikings had advanced sailing and navigational skills for the time. They were aided by their longboats, which were long, narrow wooden vessels. These could be sailed in both deep and shallow water.
Norse Runes		The Vikings spoke in a language called Norse, and had their own alphabet system (futhark) made up of symbols called Runes. The original futhark had 24 letters, although this was later expanded. Runes were regarded as sacred.
Danelaw		King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings in 878 AD, and had them sign a treaty, which governed that the Vikings stick to their own land in north and east England – this section of land became known as the Danelaw.
Jorvik		The Vikings invaded York and renamed it Jorvik. Here, a settlement was formed, which reigned prosperously for over 100 years, until Eric Bloodaxe was expelled in 954 AD.
Valhalla and Odin		Vikings believed that when they died in battle, half of them would go to an enormous, majestic hall called Valhalla. This is where the king of the gods lived, named Odin.
Battle of Stamford Bridge		This battle took place in the village of Stamford Bridge, in the east riding of Yorkshire. King Harold of England defeated a Viking army led by Harald Hardrada.
Viking Homes		Vikings lived in long rectangular houses made with upright timbers. They used woven sticks, covered with mud, to keep out the rain. They were often one room, with a central fire.
Viking Weapons		According to custom, Vikings were permitted (and encouraged) to carry a weapon at all times. Weapons included bow and arrows, spears, knives, swords, axes and slings.

NATURAL DISASTERS

A **natural** disaster is an event caused by nature such as tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tropical storms, tornadoes, landslides, wild fire and many more. These events cause great financial hardship for the people and communities in the locations where they occur, and they can sometimes even result in loss of life.

Key words

Ring of Fire: The Ring of Fire is a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.

Tectonic Plate: The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates. The plates are made of solid rock. Under the plates is a weaker layer of partially melted rock.

Earth's Crust: The Earth's crust is the outermost layer of our planet and is less than 1% of the Earth's volume. The crust is mostly made of silicon and oxygen, but it also contains a variety of metals.

Mantle: The mantle is located below the Earth's crust and above the Earth's outer core. The mantle is mostly solid rock but some parts are hotter and more fluid. Scientists have divided the mantle into an upper and lower section.

Core: The **Earth's core** is the part of Earth in the middle of our planet. It has a solid inner core and a liquid outer core.

Magma and Lava: Magma and lava are both forms of melted rock. The difference between them is based upon their location. Magma is found below the Earth's surface while lava is found on top of it.

Richter Scale: The **Richter magnitude scale** is a scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes. The scale runs from 1–10.

Seismic waves: **Seismic waves** are waves of energy that travel through the Earth's layers, and are a result of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, magma movement and large landslides.

The Ring of Fire is a string of volcanoes and sites of seismic activity, or earthquakes, around the edges of the Pacific Ocean.

Roughly 90% of all earthquakes occur along the Ring of Fire and the ring is dotted with 75% of all of the Earth's active volcanoes.

The Ring of Fire is not quite a circular ring. It is shaped more like a 25,000 mile horseshoe. A string of 452 volcanoes stretches from the southern tip of South America, up along the coast of North America, across the Bering Strait, down through Japan and into New Zealand.

