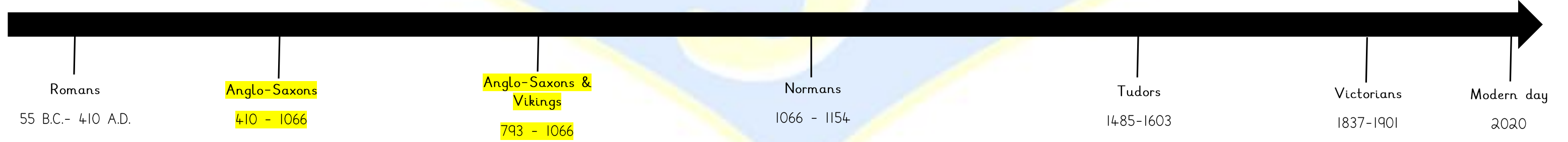


YEAR 4 - Sad Saxons and Vicious Vikings

<u>Sticky Knowledge</u> • B.C. stands for Before Christ. A.D. stands for 'Anno Domini' - meaning 'In the year of our Lord'. • 449 A.D. Anglo-Saxon invaders arrived in Britain. Jutes from Jutland, Angles from the South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany. • The Anglo-Saxons settled in Northumberland, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex and Wessex. These 7 kingdoms covered most of England. • Pope Gregory I sent St Augustine to convert the Saxons from Paganism to Christianity. The first church was founded in England. • Ethelberht (King of Kent) was the first Anglo-Saxon king to convert from Paganism to Christianity. • Anglo-Saxon houses were simple, one-roomed homes made from planks of wood with thatched roofs made from straw or reeds. They had just one room where everybody ate, cooked and slept. The houses were grouped around the chief's (thane's) hall. • Anglo-Saxons grew crops, vegetables and some fruit. Wheat and rye were used for bread and oats were made into porridge. Pigs were reared for meat and cows were mainly kept for milk and cheese. • The first recording of a Viking attack was in Portland, Dorset in 789 A.D. This was the start of the many attacks and raids e.g. Lindisfarne. • The Vikings left their homelands for better farmland and the wealth of towns and monasteries. • The Vikings travelled in boats called 'dragonships' or 'longships'. They had dragon heads on the front (prow) and could row on shallow water. They were strong enough for stormy seas and narrow enough to travel down rivers. The crew slept on the deck, always ready to row. • Viking homes were busy, crowded places known as longhouses. Most houses were rectangular with high, sloping roofs and just one room where all the family ate, worked and slept. Poorer Vikings built their homes from a mixture of mud and sticks called wattle and daub. • Viking kings and jarls held feasts to mark special occasions, such as religious festivals, weddings and funerals. They lasted several days. • Jewellery was a very popular Viking accessory. Men and women wore brooches, rings and armbands. Children wore lucky charms around their necks. • The rich wore gold or silver. The poor would use bronze, pewter, glass and bone to make their jewellery. • The Battle of Hastings marked the end for the Saxon/Viking age. In the battle the Norman French army of Duke Willem II, killed King Harold.		<u>Key Events</u> • 410 A.D. - The last Romans leave Britain • 450 A.D. - The first Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain, forming a kingdom in Kent. • 600A.D. - There are 7 Anglo-Saxons kingdoms in England. • 789 A.D. - The first brief Viking sighting takes place in Portland, Dorset. • 793 A.D. - Viking attack on the Lindisfarne monastery. • 886A.D. - Alfred 'The Great' becomes king of Wessex and agrees a treaty with the Vikings to divide England. • 937 A.D. - King Athelstan, the first king of all England, defeats Viking and Scottish invading armies at The Battle of Brunanburh. • 1066 A.D. -King Harold Godwinson is defeated by the Norman-French army at The Battle of Hastings. End of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking era.													
<u>Science</u> • The body parts associated with the digestive system are the mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestines. • Incisors, canines, premolars and molars are different types of teeth. • The food chain consists of producers, predators and prey.		<u>Inclusion for all our learners</u> We can help by ... • Recapping previous learning. • Using pictures to help understand new vocabulary. • 'Checking -in' to make sure you know the steps to follow. • Giving you time to think.													
<u>Class main texts</u> • How to Train Your Dragon by Cressida Cowell • Varjak Paw by SF Said		<u>Geography</u> • The Anglo-Saxons travelled from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands to settle in Britain. • The Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain, but never conquered Scotland, Wales or Cornwall. • The Vikings travelled from Norway, Sweden and Denmark (Scandinavia)													
		<u>Significant People</u> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>King Ethelberht of Kent</td><td>King Edwin of Northumbria</td><td>King Alfred the Great of Wessex</td><td>King Athelstan of England</td></tr><tr><td>589-616 A.D</td><td></td><td>871-899 A.D.</td><td>927-939 A.D.</td></tr></table>						King Ethelberht of Kent	King Edwin of Northumbria	King Alfred the Great of Wessex	King Athelstan of England	589-616 A.D		871-899 A.D.	927-939 A.D.
															
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Cross Curricular Vocabulary

History / Geography

surrounding
inland
coastal
duration
overlap
concurrent
reign
interval
phase
span
legac
invasion
migrate
territory
conflict
legacy
influence
establish
identify
compare

Science

digestion
oesophagus
stomach
small and large intestines
teeth
incisors
premolars
molars
canines
food chain
producers
predators
prey

Art

emphasise
exaggerate
mark-make
crosshatch
stipple
swirl
blend
define

Music

Gospel music
improvisation
harmony
crescendo
rhythm
melody
vibration
patterns
pitch
volume
strength
fainter

RE

Abraham
Joseph
Sarah
Covenant
Joseph
Virtue
Faith
Hope
Forgiveness
Love