

Y4 Summer 1 TRADERS & RAIDERS



Big and strong, powerful and brave, the Saxons wave their battle axes and brandish their swords as they begin to invade Britain's shores. Sail back to the Dark Ages, where battles were rife and fear reigned. Find out about the lives of the Saxons, including how they lived and where they came from. Meet the bloodthirsty Vikings from Scandinavia – never before had such terror swept the land. Make a Saxon sword or a Viking brooch and decorate it with intricate patterns. Choose to be a Saxon or Viking and trade your crafty goods, but let's keep it cool. We don't want a fight breaking out. Are you ready to shine a light on the dangerous and deadly Dark Ages?

Help your child prepare for their topic!

Watch out – the Saxons and Vikings are invading! Why not visit your local library together to see if there have been any Saxon or Viking invasions in your area? Alternatively, read books and watch films together to gain an insight into this period, such as How to Train Your Dragon.

Anglo-Saxons Invade

During the Roman rule of Britain, tribes from Denmark and Germany attempted to invade Britain. The Romans built shore forts on the east and south coasts of England to protect themselves from invasion. After the Romans left in AD 410, three tribes called the Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded England. By AD 600, the invaders had claimed England as their own and divided it into seven kingdoms. Each kingdom was ruled by an Anglo-Saxon King.



Anglo-Saxon way of life

The Anglo-Saxons lived in small villages of huts and farmed the land. They were great craftspeople who used metal, wood, clay and precious stones to make weapons, tools, pottery, furniture and jewellery.



Vikings Invade

The Vikings came from Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The word 'Viking' comes from the Old Norse language and means 'a pirate raid'. They first raided Monasteries on the north coast of England in AD 793. Monasteries were easy targets as the monks had no weapons but lots of riches. At first, the Vikings carried out violent raids, stealing precious items and burning down buildings, before returning home. However, they eventually conquered the land and took over many of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Viking way of life

The Vikings lived in large homes, called longhouses which they shared with their animals. Longhouses were built from wood or stone with a thatched or turf roof. Many Vikings worked as farmers, growing crops and keeping animals.

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| Writing | Biography | Reading | Podkin One Ear – Kieran Larwood |
| | Newspaper Reports | | Sloths – Non Fiction |
| Maths | Fractions | | |
| | Time | | |
| History | Anglo-Saxons and Scots from Ireland invaded Britain to fight and capture land and goods because the Romans had left. Anglo-Saxons also wanted to find farmland after flooding in Scandinavia. They wanted to make new homes and settlements and eventually settled in kingdoms, first across the south-east and eastern England and then across the whole country. These kingdoms later became the counties of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Middlesex and East Anglia. | | |
| | Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths. | | |
| | A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions. | | |
| | Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists. | | |
| Geography | Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. | | |
| | An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. | | |
| | The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). | | |
| | Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. | | |
| Art | Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. | | |
| DT | Different materials and components have a range of properties, making them suitable for different tasks. It is important to select the correct material or component for the specific purpose, depending on the design criteria. Recipe ingredients have different tastes and appearances. They look and taste better and are cheaper when in season. | | |
| | Shell structures are hollow, 3-D structures with a thin outer covering, such as a box. Frame structures are made from thin, rigid components, such as a tent frame. The rigid frame gives the structure shape and support. Diagonal struts can strengthen the structure. | | |
| | A prototype is a mock-up of a design that will look like the finished product but may not be full size or made of the same materials. Shell and frame structures can be strengthened by gluing several layers of card together, using triangular shapes rather than squares, adding diagonal support struts and using 'Jinks' corners (small, thin pieces of card cut into a right-angled triangle and glued over each joint to straighten and strengthen them). | | |
| | Annotated sketches and exploded diagrams show specific parts of a design, highlight sections or show functions. They communicate ideas in a visual, detailed way. | | |
| MFL | Café role play; Phonics recap. | | |
| PSHE | Maintaining a balanced lifestyle; Oral hygiene and dental care | | |
| | Physical and emotional changes in puberty; hygiene routines. | | |
| | Medicines and household products; drugs common to everyday life. | | |

PE

Gymfit Circuits: Flexibility, core strength, agility.

