Class 3 Cycle 1 Summer

Anglo Saxons, Vikings and Derby

Our Curriculum Intent:

To foster children who are aware of the world and their position within it by knowing how lucky they are and how others are far less fortunate. To actively be able to look out for, support and show kindness and empathy towards others, so they become citizens of the world whose aim is the betterment of society. To know and to be proud of where they are from and to fluently use a wide range of appropriate vocabulary when discussing and writing across our wide curriculum.

Morley Journey	
Whole School	
Class 1	London Great Fire of London Early castles – design and materials – linked to Anglo Saxons
Class 2	Local Tudors Local Rivers Roman invasion of Britain
Subjects	
English/Books	Beowulf Michael Morpurgo Odd and the Frost Giant Neil Gaiman
Science	British Scientists (practical approach) including Jim Campbell – Morley Forensic Scientist Darwin Evolution
History	Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life ♣ Anglo-Saxon art and culture ♣ Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne ♣ Viking raids and invasion ♣ resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England ♣ further Viking invasions and Danegeld ♣ Anglo-Saxon laws and justice ♣ Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066
Geography	London as a trading city. Map work British Isles – name and locate. Counties – Derby in relation to Viking invasion
Art	Joseph Wright significant artist link to Derby. Line and Form – Viking knots and patterns
D&T	Joining different materials for a purpose – Design and Build Anglo Saxon houses. Design, evaluate and build Viking longboats Viking grainy bread

Music	Summer performance Ukulele Chranga - Fresh Price of Bel-Air
Computing	Numbers – costings, averages, equations for cost of Viking Banquet
RE	If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? Or – What is it like being a Muslim in Britain Part 1
PHSE	And Growing Up
Enrichment	Derby museum – Viking experience and Joseph Wright

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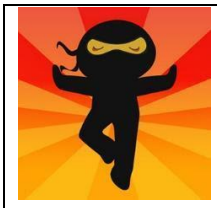
What I should know at the start	Early castles – design and materials – linked to Anglo Saxons Knowledge of Local Tudors Knowledge of Local Rivers and River Derwent Roman invasion of Britain
Significant People	Alfred the Great was the monarch who made a peace treaty with the Vikings. The Vikings would remain in the eastern of England in the Danelaw area and the Anglo-Saxons would stay in the western side. King Guthrum - In 886, a peace treaty called the Treaty of Wedmore was signed. King Guthrum and the Vikings agreed to leave Wessex alone. In turn, it was agreed that the Vikings would live in the north east of England, which became known as the Danelaw. As part of the agreement, the Vikings had to agree to convert to Christianity. After the agreement, Alfred the Great became king of all areas of England except the Danelaw Athelstan - First King of England Edward the Confessor
Derby	• Derby was named by the Vikings • Explore local Saxon and Viking areas and names. • King Guthrum came to Repton in Derby – Mass disease. • Derby was a rallying point for Viking troops across the country • Battle of Derby July 917 – Aethelflaed tried to take the fortress of Derby and won – female conqueror • Previous learning – Derby was originally settled by the Romans Derventio- captured by the Saxons, then by the Vikings and named Djura-by (due to high number of deer)
Key facts/events	• The Anglo-Saxons were a group of people made up from tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. They sailed across the North Sea and invaded different parts of Britain. Historians don't know exactly why the Anglo-Saxons invaded, but it may be because their land often flooded. This meant that they needed to find new places to settle down and farm. • When the Anglo-Saxons became Christians, they began to use the alphabet that we still use today. Before that, they wrote using runes. Each one had a name, such as 'joy'

	• The Anglo-Saxons were skilled at crafts and traded a lot with other countries. They used gemstones (such as amber and amethyst) and glass beads to make necklaces and bracelets. Their cloaks and dresses were fastened with brooches and belt buckles. • The Vikings were Norse people who came from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark). The word Viking means 'a pirate raid'. They travelled to countries like Britain and Ireland, where they fought the local people, stole from churches and burnt buildings to the ground. • Vikings lived in stone or wood houses with a straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud) was used for the inside of the walls. They lived on farms and kept animals for milk, wool and meat. • The Vikings arrived as pagans, but eventually converted to Christianity. • They wore jewellery to show off wealth • Brightly coloured shields- hung over the sides of the ship to intimidate locals • Brightly coloured sails- made from sheep wool and covered with animal fat and tar • Prow- front of the ship carved with a dragon-like figure • Stern- back of the ship carved with the dragon-like figure • Keel- the Vikings were the among the first to use a keel on their ships.	
Diagrams		
Vocabulary Ninja	Monarchy	King or Queen leader of the country

AD 449	AD600	AD 793	AD 871	AD 924	AD 937	AD 939	AD 1042	AD 1066
Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain	Anglo-Saxons take over England	Vikings attack from Norway	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex	Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex	Athelstan defeats rebels in battle	Vikings invade England and take back the north	Edward the Confessor becomes king	King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings

AD 793	AD 866	AD 871	AD 878	AD 886	AD 900	AD 954	AD 1042	AD 1066
The Vikings attack the island of Lindisfarne	The Vikings capture York	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex	The Vikings settle in England	King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings	The Vikings rule the north of Scotland	The last Viking king of Jorvik is forced out of York	Edward the Confessor returns from Normandy	King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings



	Danelaw	The area of England where the Vikings settled after the invasion.
	rune	Symbols used as an alphabet in the Anglo-Saxon writing system
	paganism	A religion that involves the worship many different gods.
	Medieval	The period of history from 500 AD to 1500 AD.
	Conquered	Gaining or acquiring by force.
	Valhalla	In Norse mythology, it is the heavenly hall that slain warriors go to
	monastery	A building occupied by a community of monks.
	raid	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy.
	Scandinavia	Norway, Denmark, Sweden
	Freja	Goddess in Norse mythology associated with love, beauty and gold
	Thatched hut	This word comes from a language called 'Old Norse', it is believed to mean 'Pirate Raid'.