



YEAR 4 – Sad Saxons and Vicious Vikings

Sticky Knowledge

- B.C. stands for Before Christ. A.D. stands for 'Anno Domini' – a medieval Latin phrase meaning 'In the year of our Lord'.
- In 449 A.D., Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive 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 seven kingdoms covered virtually the whole of England.
- Pope Gregory I sent St Augustine to convert the Saxons from Paganism to Christianity and 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. Their houses were grouped around the thane's hall and surrounded by land.
- 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 to come.
- The Vikings left their homelands for the farmland and wealth of foreign towns and monasteries.
- The Vikings travelled in boats called 'dragonships' or 'longships'. They were constructed with a point at each end so they could row on shallow water. These ships 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. These noisy events lasted several days.
- Jewellery was a very popular Viking accessory. Men and women wore brooches, rings and armbands, whilst children wore lucky charms around their necks. Whilst the rich wore gold and silver, the poor would use bronze, pewter, glass and bone to make their jewellery.
- The Battle of Hastings marked the beginning of the end for the Saxon/Viking age. In the battle between King Harold and Norman French Army Duke Willem II, King Harold's death proved decisive for Norman victory.

Key Events

- 410 A.D. – The Romans start to withdraw troops from Britain to protect the empire elsewhere, and so lose control of Britain.
- 449 A.D. – The Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain, forming a kingdom in Kent.
- 597 A.D. – England was converts from Paganism to Christianity.
- 627 A.D. – Edwin in Northumbria becomes the first Christian King in the north of England. He is soon killed, in 633 A.D.
- 789 A.D. – The first Viking attack takes place in Portland, Dorset.
- 871 A.D. – Alfred 'The Great' becomes king of Wessex after his brother, Ethelred, is killed in a battle which defeats the Danes.
- 886 A.D. – Alfred agrees a treaty with the Danes to divide England.
- 899 A.D. – Alfred The Great dies, succeeded by Edward the Elder.
- 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. – Three weeks after defeating the Norwegians at The Battle of Stamford Bridge, King Harold Godwinson is defeated by the Norman-French army at The Battle of Hastings.

Significant People



King Ethelberht of Kent
589-616 A.D.



King Edwin of Northumbria
616-633 A.D.



King Alfred the Great of Wessex
871-899 A.D.



King Athelstan of England
927-939 A.D.

Science

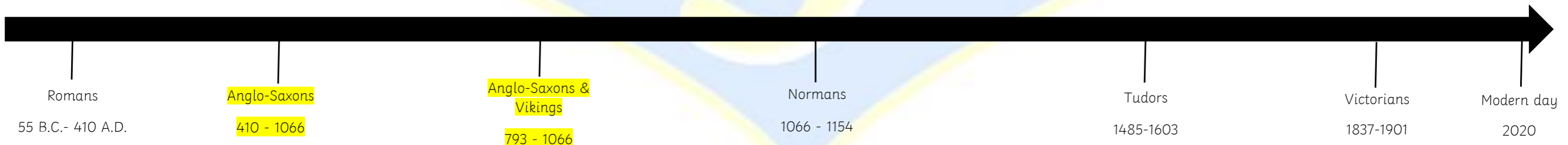
- The body parts associated with the digestive system are the mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestines.
- Incisors, molars and canines are types of human teeth.
- The food chain consists of producers, predators and prey.

Class Texts

- The Littlest Viking – Sandi Toksvig
- There's a Viking in My Bed and Other Stories – Jeremy Strong

Geography

- The five main kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon settlement were: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Kent and Anglia.
- The Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain, but never conquered Scotland, Wales or Cornwall.
- The Anglo-Saxons travelled from Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands to settle in Britain.
- Anglo-Saxons lived in long, rectangular, wooden houses which consisted of just one room where everybody ate, cooked and slept.





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Cross Curricular Vocabulary

<p>Anno Domini AD Before Christ BC settlement tunic monarch heir reign Paganism thane kingdom monastery thatched invasion pewter The Battle of Hastings Scandanavia tapestry runes beserkers navigation</p>	<p>mouth tongue teeth oesophagus stomach small and large intestines incisors molars canines producers predators prey saliva chew digestion food chain carnivore herbivore</p>	<p>scale proportion drawing lines thickness tone shade dark light marks curves textures patterns observation</p>
<p>rhythm melody vibration patterns pitch harmony volume strength fainter</p>	<p>Chosen people siblings relations ancestors generations Old Testament roots family tree genealogy nomad, chosen response Sacrament of Confirmation oil of Chrim mitre crozier</p>	<p>Sponsor Catechist Bishop Holy Spirit Witness Anointing Holy Trinity enkindle called gift friendship loyalty commitment rejoice peace God's plan</p>