



**Teacher: Mr Hammond**

**Term: Autumn 1(A)**

**Class: Godrevy**

**Year group: 5 & 6**

# Invaders and Settlers



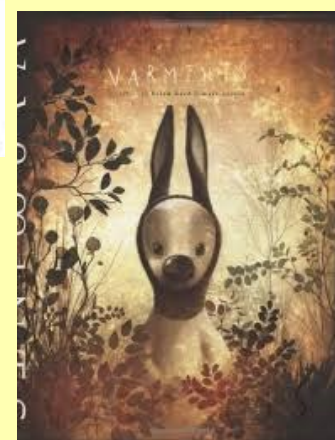
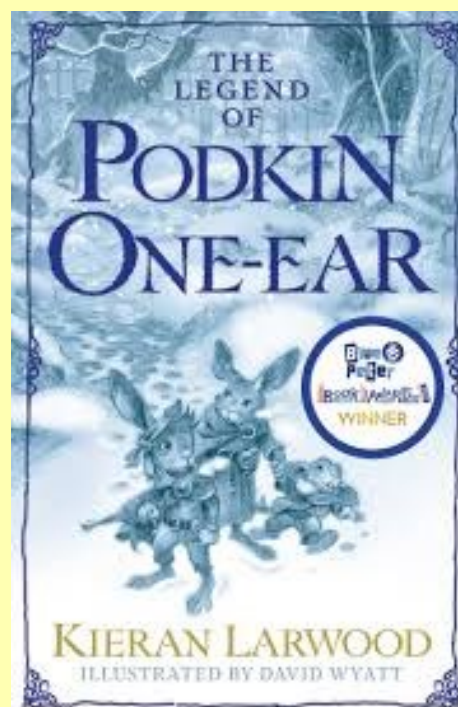
## Literacy

### **Fiction Text—Beowulf (Overcoming Evil)**

Paragraphing  
Creating atmosphere  
Co-ordinating conjunctions & semi colons  
Subordinating conjunctions & commas  
Speech Marks  
Adverbs

### **Non-Fiction Text—Information text on creature from Beowulf**

Noun Phrases to add detail  
Prepositions  
Hyphens



## **Homework**

Monday: **Times Table Test** (99 club)

Wednesday (due in) : **Maths Homework** booklet 1 page per week)

Friday: Spelling Test

Every Night: **Reading** at least 10 minutes each night. Please log in reading record.

**Topic Grid:** Optional homework linked to our topic of Invaders and Settlers

## Maths

Number and Place Value  
Written addition and subtraction

## Science

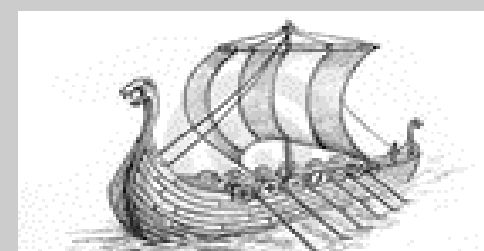
Water resistance  
Properties of materials

## Design Technology

Design and make a Viking Boat from lollipop sticks

## ICT

Edit photos and videos



## Art

Make and paint clay Dragon Eye

## History

### **Saxons and Vikings**

Before the Vikings  
Viking Invasions  
Alfred the Great  
Viking Life  
Becoming Unified  
1066

## Music

Songs to learn

1. Grendel
2. Beowulf's song
3. The Revenge of Grendel's mother

## Religious Studies

In RE we will learn about the Jews and why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?

## PSHE

Would Anglo Saxon punishments be better now than the punishments that we have now?

# History - Viking Invaders

## Timeline of Key Events:

All dates below are approximate:

- 787 First Scandinavian raids
- 793 Viking attacks on Lindisfarne
- 842 Viking raids on London
- 865 Great Heathen Army invade
- 878 Battle of Edington
- 927 Athelstan unites English kingdoms
- 950 Vikings from Ireland & Isle of Man raid the west coast of Wales
- 991 Battle of Maldon leads to the first payments of Danegeld
- 994 Danish attack on London fails
- 1000 Vikings reach Newfoundland
- 1013 King Sven of Sweden lands and becomes King of England
- 1016 King Cnut becomes King of England
- 1042 Saxon Edward the Confessor returns to become King of England
- 1066 CE Edward the Confessor dies, leading to several contenders claiming the throne. Harold Godwinsson becomes King, but is killed by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.

## The Vikings

The Vikings were fierce warriors from Scandinavia, an area in Northern Europe. They were most powerful in the years 790-1100 AD. The Vikings were champion ship builders, and their longboats voyaged around the coasts of Europe and even to the Americas. Some of the voyages were violent raids, where gangs of warriors would attack towns and villages along the coast or by rivers. They would kill anyone that fought them, and carry off treasure and slaves. Other voyages were peaceful, as the Vikings explored new lands to live and trade in.

In time Vikings made their home in Britain and took it for themselves. The Saxon King, King Alfred of Wessex, fought them in a great battle but he could not stop them at first so had to let them have part of the country in a treaty known as Danelaw.

## What have the Vikings ever done for us?

The English language was greatly affected by the invasions of the Vikings, in particular through town and village names in the north and east of England.

The Vikings also were responsible for the world's now oldest parliament – the Tynwald – in the Isle of Man

## Important People

**King Alfred** – King of Wessex from 871 to 899, defended Wessex from the Viking conquest

**Athelstan** – First King to unite English kingdoms, 927

**Guthrum** – King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons

**King Cnut** – King of England, Denmark and Norway between 1028 and 1035

**Edward the Confessor** – penultimate Saxon King of England (before Harold II who lost at Hastings)

## Key Vocabulary

**Chieftain** – The leader of a village or small group of people

**Danelaw** – The area of England ruled by the Vikings

**Freeman** – A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for

**Longship** – A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship

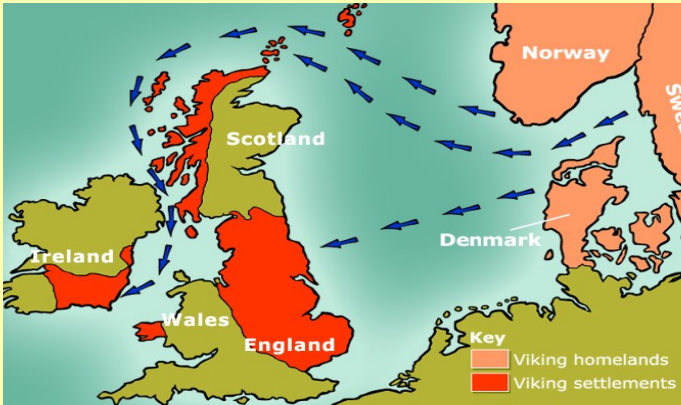
**Monastery** – The building where monks live

**Pagan** – A person who believed in many gods

**Runes** – The name given to the Viking alphabet

**Thatched** – A roof covered in straw

**Trader** – A person who sells goods



# Science - Forces

## What we already know

The shape of some materials can be changed when they are stretched, twisted, bent and squashed.

Know how different toys move.

Know what a force is and be able to explain that a push and pull are types of forces.

That when forces are applied to an object they allow them to move or stop moving.

The strength of the force determines how far and fast an object moves.

**Water resistance** is a form of **friction**. **Friction** is sometimes helpful and sometimes unhelpful. For example, **air resistance** is helpful as it stops the skydiver hitting the ground at high speed. **Friction** on a bike chain can make the bike harder to pedal so it is unhelpful.



<b>friction</b>	A <b>force</b> that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
<b>water resistance</b>	A type of friction caused by water pushing against any moving object.
<b>buoyancy</b>	An upward force that a liquid applies to objects.
<b>streamlined</b>	When an object is shaped to minimise the effects of air or water resistance.