

Year 4 Indigo Autumn 2: What Happened in Britain After The Romans Left?

School value: Resilience – we show different ways of doing things and ensure that we try to improve or better ourselves

Topic Sticky Knowledge	
History	Both Anglo-Saxons and Vikings came to Britain to invade, then they settled here, hoping for a better life. They would use swords, shields, axes, spears, javelins and bows and arrows when fighting.
	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were farmers and kept animals and grew crops. They were also craft workers who made objects from wood and metal.
	Anglo-Saxons usually had their homes near forests so they had a good source of wood and water. Their houses were made from wood with thatched roofs and had only 1 room where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.
	Viking families lived together in a longhouse, which were also made of wood and had a thatched roof. There would be a central fire in the room used for heating and cooking.
	Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore so they could not be easily seen.
	The Anglo-Saxons had different kings who ruled their own kingdoms. By 878AD there was only 1 kingdom left, Wessex, which was ruled by Alfred the Great. The other Kingdoms had been overrun by the Vikings.
	After years of fighting, Alfred the Great and the Vikings made a peace agreement, however they did still fight. They created an imaginary dividing line through England with the Anglo-Saxons to the West and the Viking lands (Danelaw) to the East.
	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were pagans, they believed in many gods who were in charge of different parts of life. Vikings believed that if they died bravely in battle they would be taken to Valhalla, a great feasting hall in the afterlife where they could eat and drink with the gods
Geography	The most important Viking British city was York or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings
	Anglo-Saxons came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands and settled in Angle-land or England. The Vikings came from Scandinavia (the countries Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Topic Vocabulary		
History	Misconception	This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.
	Raid	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
	Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or a queen.
	Era	A time period in history that often begins and ends with an important event.
	Decade	A decade is ten years.
	Millennium	A millennium is a thousand years.
	Design & Technology	Lever
Pivot		To turn on a central point. They can be loose or fixed.
Linkage		A linkage is joined to one or more levers to provide movement.
Geography	Characteristics	The features of a place. Things that help you recognise that location.
	Region	A named area within a country.

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Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge	
RE	We are surrounded by symbols in our everyday lives. Different symbols carry meanings for different people. Some symbols may be commercial, secular or religious in their meanings.
	Christians celebrate the festival of Christmas to remember the birth of Jesus Christ. They read the Nativity story from the Bible. Christians believe that Jesus is God's son and that God sent him to Earth.
	The Nativity story has lots of people, places and objects that carry symbolic meanings for Christians. Some people display a Nativity scene in their house at Christmas time.
	Some of the symbols seen at Christmas time are not religious symbols.
	Some people celebrate Christmas even though they are not Christians.
	Some Christians use Christingles to help them think about the birth of Jesus and what it means to them
	A turtle is a small floor robot (or a representation of one on screen) that draws by moving forward and turning, under the control of a program, for example in Logo or Scratch's pen commands.
Computing	Vector graphics are a way of representing an image by specifying the lines, arcs and regions from which it is made

Stand-Alone Vocabulary		
RE	Frankincense	An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes.
	Myrrh	Made from the resin of a Commiphora myrrha tree. It can be dried and burned or made into an oil.
	Christingle	Means 'Christ Light' and is used to celebrate Jesus as 'the light of the world'.
	Symbol	Something that stands for something else, examples could include pictures or objects.
	Secular	Not connected to religion.
Music	Texture	Layers of sound in music
	Tempo	An Italian word to describe how fast/slow the music goes.
	Melody	Another name for a tune
Computing	Pixel	Picture element – one of the small, square dots that makes up a digital image
	Repetition	Programming construct which allows a group of instructions to be repeated a number of times, or until a certain condition is met
French	J'adore...	I love...
	Je detest...	I hate...
	C'est combien?	How much is it?
	J'ai/Je n'ai pas	I have/ I don't have