



# Rye Community Primary School

"Dream, Believe Achieve"



Dear parents and carers,

Welcome back! We hope you had an enjoyable Easter! We are excited to share our Term 5 topic with you.

## Term 5 Topic

We are continuing our 'Traders and Raiders' topic, however this term we will be focusing on **Vikings!**



After nearly 400 years of Anglo-Saxon invasions and rule, a new threat landed on Britain's shores. A fierce group of invaders, known as Vikings, began to attack Britain, and a new struggle for power and land soon followed.

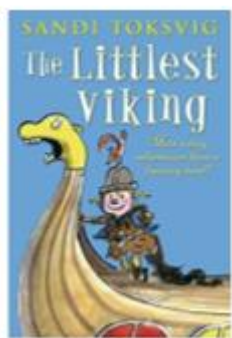
Are you ready to shine a light on the dangerous and deadly Dark Ages...?



## Core Values

Our core values this term is resilience.

## English



Our core texts this term are 'The Littlest Viking' by Sandi Toksvig, 'Vikings in 30 seconds' by Philip Steele and 'How to be a Viking' by Cressida Cowell. We will begin the term by learning about poetry, specifically tanka and cinquain poems. Then, we will be using the book 'The Littlest Viking' to write about an event from different points of view. Finally, we will be using the books 'How to be a Viking' and 'Vikings in 30 seconds' to write a book review.





Mathematics

## Mass and Capacity / Decimals

### Common Content

#### Tenths

Year 3 (Spr B5)

- Tenths
- Count in tenths
- Tenths as decimals

Year 4 (Spr B4)

- Recognise tenths and hundredths
- Tenths as decimals
- Tenths on a place value grid
- Tenths on a number line

In this block, the year groups start the block together looking at tenths.

Due to the difference in National Curriculum content, the year groups then move onto two separate topics with Year 3 looking at Mass and Capacity and Year 4 continuing to focus on Decimals.

#### Mass & Capacity

Year 3 (Sum B4)

- Measure mass (1)
- Measure mass (2)
- Compare mass
- Add and subtract mass
- Measure capacity (1)
- Measure capacity (2)
- Compare capacity
- Add and subtract capacity

#### Decimals

Year 4 (Spr B4)

- Divide 1-digit by 10
- Divide 2-digits by 10
- Hundredths
- Hundredths as decimals
- Hundredths on a place value grid
- Divide 1 or 2-digits by 100

### Year Specific

#### PE

PE this term will be taught once a week. Please ensure each child has a full PE kit and a jumper on Mondays.

Thank you for your continued support!

Mrs Smout, Miss Turton and Mrs Mamoany



## What will you choose to do?

- Visit your local library and find out about any Saxon or Viking invasions in your local area or county.
- Try making Anglo-Saxon bread or Viking flatbread (search online for recipes).
- Look at King Alfred's pledge: 'I desired to live worthily as long as I lived, and to leave after my life, to the men who should come after me, the memory of me in good works'. Write a pledge – how would you like to be remembered in the future?
- Look at images of Anglo-Saxon coins. Can you design a coin? You could draw a picture or use modelling clay or other materials to make your coin look like metal – use your imagination!
- Do some research about Viking names and their meanings, and make up some suitable Viking names for your friends and family. Remember to describe something about each person's appearance or characteristics.
- Research some simple Viking embroidery patterns. Using a needle and coloured threads, embroider a small handkerchief. Maybe you could give it to someone as a present?
- Look at animals in Viking art (search online for the Urnes or Jellinge styles). Can you design and draw an imaginary beast to make a fantastic pattern?
- Find out more about the Futhark alphabet (also known as the runic alphabet), used by the Vikings. Write a short message using the runic characters. Vikings wrote on wood, bone and stone. What will you use?
- Listen online to someone speaking Old English or Old Norse. Can you recognise any of the words? Can you learn how to express a greeting or phrase in one of these ancient languages?
- Imagine you are a Viking skald or poet. Create a poem to sing the praises of a friend or family member.
- Dress up in a typical Saxon or Viking costume. Are you a farmer, warrior, child or tradesperson? Red and gold were favourite colours, but poorer people might not have been able to afford to dye their cloth.
- Find out about real treasure (often known as hoards) discovered from this period. Sutton Hoo and the Staffordshire Hoard are good examples. You might find information on hoards close to your school. However, exact locations are often kept secret. Can you think why?



Below are some examples of the topic vocabulary we will be using this term.

**account**

A statement or description of an experience or event.

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**afterlife**

The life that some people believe exists after death.

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**Angle**

A member of a Germanic tribe who invaded and settled in Britain in the 5th century AD.

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**Anglo-Saxon**

Used to refer to the Germanic tribes, and their language and customs, who invaded and settled in Britain from the 5th century up to the Norman conquest.

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**artefact**

An object made by a person, such as a decoration or a tool, which is of historical interest.

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**Arthurian**

Relating to King Arthur of Britain and the legendary stories of his life.

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**attack**

To take violent military action against a place or enemy forces.

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**battleaxe**

A large axe that was arguably the most feared Saxon weapon.

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**Britannia**

The name Romans called the area now known as Great Britain.

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**charm**

An object or saying believed to have magical powers. The Anglo-Saxons believed that lucky charms could protect them from evil spirits or sickness.

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**chieftain**

The leader of a tribe.



**conquer**

To take control or possession of a place or people, by force.

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**custom**

A traditional way of behaving, specific to a place, time, or people.

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**Dark Ages**

A historical period in European history (AD 476–1000), referring to Early Middle Ages and the fall of the Roman Empire.

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**defend**

To protect or support against attack.

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**deity**

A god or goddess.

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**Germanic**

Relating to people who speak Germanic – a group of languages that include German, Swedish and English.

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**indigenous**

Occurring naturally or originating in a particular place.

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**invader**

A member of an army from one area who uses force to enter and take control of another area.

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**Jute**

A member of a Germanic tribe who invaded and settled in Britain in late 4th century AD. Over time, they were either driven out of the country or merged with the Saxons and Angles.

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**kingdom**

A country, state or territory whose ruler is a king or queen.

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**legend**

A very old story from the past about a famous person or event. Legends are believed by some to be true to an extent, although this cannot be checked.



**longhouse**

A long house where many people live together. Members of the same extended family would live under the roof of just one Viking longhouse, where they ate, worked and slept with little or no privacy.

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**Middle Ages**

The period in European history from the 5th to the 15th century.

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**monk**

A religious man who does not marry, belonging instead to a religious community made up of other monks, often living together in a monastery. During the Dark Ages, monks were some of the only people who wrote things down.

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**Offa's Dyke**

A raised area of earth (earthwork) that roughly follows the current border between Wales and England. Offa, King of a large part of England (Mercia) in 8th century AD, is believed to have ordered its construction to divide his kingdom from the Welsh kingdom of Powys (Wales).

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**plunder**

To use force to openly steal goods from a place, especially during times of war.

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**raiders**

People who enter a place illegally, and often violently, to steal.

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**Roman Empire**

The largest empire of the ancient world. In what is now western Europe, various countries were conquered by the Roman Army. A Roman way of life was then established in these places.

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**runestone**

A stone carved with the letters of an ancient, northern European alphabet.

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**Saxon**

A member of a Germanic tribe who invaded and settled in Britain in the 5th century AD.



**Saxon shore fort**

Roman coastal defensive forts, built along the coast by the Romans in the middle of the 3rd century to repel seaborne raiders.

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**scholar**

A specialist in a particular area of study.

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**seax**

An Old English word for knife. A type of sword or dagger, typical of the Germanic people during the Early Middle Ages.

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**settlement**

A place or region where people come to live.

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**skald**

Viking kings had their own poets called skalds. These poets would create and read poems to entertain the guests, which often focused on how great the king was.

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**territory**

An area of land or sea belonging to a person or country.

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**thegn's great hall**

The home of a village ruler (a thane), during the Dark Ages, who was rich enough to regularly feast and entertain his friends.

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**traders**

People who buy and sell things.

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**Viking**

A member of a seafaring Scandinavian tribe who invaded and settled in Britain between the 8th and 11th centuries.