

# Autumn Term 2024 Terms 1 and 2

**Connected Curriculum Theme:** Peace and Conflict

**Attitudes: Respect for people and human rights**

Some causes and effects of conflict at all levels from personal to global. Strategies for managing, resolving and preventing conflict, including 'win-win' solutions.

**Focus: History**

**Our Big Question: Can conflict ever be good?**



## Some Facts (Knowledge & Understanding)

As historians, children will begin to know who the Anglo-Saxons and Scots were and describe their invasions and settlement in Britain. They will examine Anglo-Saxon art and culture and find out about place names and village life.

In addition, the children will explore the Viking raids and invasions, the resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan. Danegeld and the struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor, including his death in 1066.

As Geographers children will focus on how the Viking and Saxon settlements have shaped the geography and topography of Britain. They will consider where our town and county names come from.

## Brave Changemaker Skills

**Critical and creative thinking** - Children will: Begin to identify opinions. Give evidence for an argument. Assess different viewpoints. Imagine alternative possibilities and suggest new ideas to solve problems.



Conflict Resolution

Co-operation and Conflict resolution: Play and work cooperatively. Help to ensure that everyone in own group is included. Begin to show tact and diplomacy

## Sticky Knowledge History:

- The Viking Invasions: Vikings from Scandinavia began raiding England in the late 8th century, eventually settling and establishing the Danelaw in parts of the country.
- Alfred the Great: As King of Wessex, he defended his kingdom against Viking invasions and promoted learning and literacy.
- Danelaw: The area of England under Viking control had its own laws and customs, separate from Anglo-Saxon territories.
- Cultural Impact: Both the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons significantly influenced English culture, language, and laws.
- End of the Viking Age: The Viking Age in England ended with the Battle of Stamford Bridge (1066) and the subsequent Norman Conquest.

## Geography:

- Town Foundations: Established important towns like York (Viking Jorvik) and Winchester (Anglo-Saxon hub), which became key urban centres.
- Place Names: Influenced place names, with Viking names ending in “-by” (e.g., Derby) and Anglo-Saxon names ending in “-ton” (e.g., Brighton).
- Trade Routes: Developed crucial trade routes along rivers and coasts, leading to the growth of port towns.
- Agricultural Development: Transformed rural landscapes with new agricultural practices, creating distinct field patterns and villages.
- Defensive Structures: Built fortified settlements like burhs and forts, many of which evolved into modern castles and towns, shaping settlement patterns

## Key Vocabulary:

Raid	Peace
Exile	Conflict
Invade	Pagan
Kingdom	Settle/settler
Leader	Viking
Outlaw	Anglo-Saxon

Subject	Term 1 and 2 Learning
English	A range of writing to inspire story writing and writing to inform.
Maths	Place Value and the Number System.
Science	States of Matter.
R.E. (Religious Education)	Gospel.
Computing	Online Safety.
PE (Physical Education)	Gymnastics and Football.
History	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
Geography	Impact of Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
Art and Design / Design and Technology	Links to the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education)	Being Me in My World.
Music	Developing musical skills.
French	Developing oral language skills.