Pilgrim Federation Curriculum Coverage Ideas and Resources for the Learning Theme: Vikings, Saxons & Forces

Art & Design	Computing
Magnet Art Create pieces of art using the theme of magnetism and friction. http://www.coolmagnetman.com/magart.htm http://www.education.com/activity/article/magnet_painting_kindergarten/ http://www.pinterest.com/artfulchild/the-art-of-magnets/ Create sculptures using magnets and coloured paperclips. Magnetic Goop (Slime that has magnetic properties) **Saxon Art** https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zwjq2hv Anglo-Saxon know work. Brooch designs Illuminated scripts https://www.medievalchronicles.com/medieval-art/anglo-saxon-art/ Top five examples of Anglo Saxon art: Bayeux Tapestry, which dates back to 1070s, is an example of Anglo Saxon embroidery. Fuller Brooch, which dates back to 9th century, is an example of Anglo Saxon metalwork**.** The St. Cuthbert Gospel, which dates back to early 8th century, is an example of Anglo Saxon leather-binding decoration. The Reliquary Cross, which dates back to 10th century, is an Anglo Saxon reliquary cross with an ivory figure of Christ. The Franks Casket which dates back to 8th century and contains intricate carvings on a whale's bone chest	Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output (code.org) Film each other creating magnetic art Permanent magnets are the most popular type of magnet used in modern computers, found in hard drives, floppy disks and CD drive heads. Approximately 4,000 tons of neodymium magnets (NdFeB) are annually used in computer drives, making up nearly 50% of total neodymium magnet sales.  **How are magnets used in computers?** Hard drives use disks made of magnetic material, called platters, to store information. An electromagnet in the read/write head writes information to the disk by magnetising small sections of the disk, called sectors, in a one direction or another to indicate a 1 or a 0.

Viking Art
What kind of art did Vikings make?
Viking craftsmen excelled in woodwork and metalwork, adorning brooches, weapons, implements, and ship timbers with abstracted animal forms and elaborate patterns of interlace. Runic texts and complementary scenes were inscribed on stones and rock faces.

What colours did Viking use?
The colours that archaeologists know were used in Viking Age clothes are yellow, red, purple and blue. Blue has only been found in the burials of wealthy individuals, as it was apparently a precious colour. The blue colour came from either the local plant woad or the dye indigo, which was purchased abroad.

Design & Technology	Geography
Apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products. **What technology did the Anglo-Saxons have?** The invention of the plough was one of the best and most important agricultural innovations during this time. - The Anglo Saxons used a simple form of the plough called an "ard" or the "scratch plough". - The plough was pushed through the soil by animals. **What did the Anglo-Saxons invent that we use today?** Invention might be the wrong word, but the Anglo Saxons introduced the watermill amongst other technical advances, such as the use of stirrups, pattern welded blades and wonderful metalwork and jewellery. **But the biggie is definitely the English Language!!** **What crafts did the Anglo-Saxons make?** The Anglo-Saxons created buckles, jewellery and purse fittings which were made from gold, silver and bronze. The metal was beaten and engraved, often with dots and dashes representing the fur of animals. Gemstones like garnet were inlaid into the metal. Niello was used to add letters and symbols to the engraved items. Metal work – make decorative Saxon shield. Trebuchet design https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bmSl9AqmVyc&safe=active **What did the Saxons build?** Generally preferring not to settle within the old Roman cities, the Anglo-Saxons built small towns near their centres of agriculture, at fords in rivers or sited to serve as ports. In each town, a main hall was in the centre, provided	The Saxons were a group of Germanic peoples whose name was given in the early Middle Ages to a large country (Old Saxony, Latin: Saxonia) near the North Sea coast of northern Germania, in what is now Germany. Locate these areas on a map and the routes that would have been taken to get to various parts of the UK. Also name the seas.  **What countries are considered the Saxons?** The main Anglo-Saxon countries are: United Kingdom: The United Kingdom consists of four constituent countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. It has a rich Anglo-Saxon history, particularly in England, where the Anglo-Saxon civilization emerged.  Looking at the UK, in particular places of Saxon Settlement. **What are the 7 Saxon kingdoms?** Anglo-Saxon Britain was divided and ruled very differently to the way we know now. By 556, Britain was divided into 7 Kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex and East Anglia. Integrate in to this Scots. Scottish geography. Places of significance. http://www.scotland.org/about-scotland/scotlands-geography/ **Danes**

with a central hearth. There are many remains of Anglo-Saxon church architecture. (link to geography)

Wattle and daub fencing/hut building.

How did Anglo-Saxons make clothes?

During the Anglo-Saxon era, textiles were created from natural materials: wool from sheep, linen from flax, and imported silk. In the fifth and sixth centuries, women were the manufacturers of clothing, weaving textiles on looms in their individual dwellings.

What did Saxons eat?

They had bread baked in the oven and meat which they roasted or boiled. The vegetables they ate were mainly peas and beans. There were no potatoes because these didn't come to Britain until hundreds of years later when they were brought back from America.

Did the Anglo-Saxons make pottery?

An important role in Anglo Saxons villages was the potter. The would dig up the clay from the ground, often near rivers. They made pots of various shapes and sizes for everyday use. Some pots were made by coiling clay in long sausages and then winding it round before smoothing it into shape.

What was special about the design of Viking ships?

The ships were all the same long narrow shape, with shallow draughts. This meant that they could be used in shallow water. Vikings used longships to make raids and carry their warriors. Often, the prow (front) of the ship was decorated with a carving of an animal head – perhaps a dragon or a snake.
https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/viking-ships

Viking Shipping Innovations

The Viking longships could withstand the choppy waters of the ocean because, although they were strong, they were engineered to maintain a

Anglo-Saxon writers called them Danes, Norsemen, Northmen, the Great Army, sea rovers, sea wolves, or the heathen. From around 860AD onwards, Vikings stayed, settled and prospered in Britain, becoming part of the mix of people who today make up the British nation

The Vikings originated from the area that became modern-day Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. They settled in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Iceland, Greenland, North America, and parts of the European mainland, among other places.

The homelands of the Vikings were in Scandinavia, but the countries of Scandinavia as we know them today did not exist until the end of the Viking-age. Wherever they lived, the Viking-age Scandinavians shared common features such as house forms, jewellery, tools and other everyday equipment.

What was the Viking landscape like?

A quick summary of the landscape types in Viking-Age Denmark: Forested areas with beech, birch, alder, hazel and oak; also lime, poplar, elm, hawthorn (pretty much same species as today) Wild, mixed forest, but also forested areas influenced by grazing and coppicing. Charcoal-making to smelt iron.

Where did the Vikings first land?

The first Viking attack on what is now England that can be tied to a specific date was the raid on Lindisfarne, off the north-east coast, in 793 - although other episodes, at Portland and perhaps elsewhere along the south coast, may have predated it.

Did Vikings live in mountains?

Norway's melting glaciers continue to reveal incredible archaeological finds. Now, evidence of a Viking settlement high up in the Norwegian mountains has been discovered and dated by archaeologists.

certain suppleness that allowed them to absorb shock. To accomplish this, the Viking shipbuilders did not nail the wooden boards tightly together https://education.theiet.org/primary/teaching-resources/integrated-project-vikings/ https://www.heppdt.co.uk/project/viking-long-boat-ks2/ **What is the difference between Celtic and Viking designs?** Celtic knotwork is more symmetrical, denser, and abstract. Also, the knots used by Celts include abstractions of vegetation like trees, ivy, or mistletoe. The Viking knots often incorporate animal figures such as dragon heads. One of the most used Viking knotwork forms is the Valknut or the Knot of the Slain. **What do the patterns on Viking shields mean?** Depending on where a Viking came from, he would have a specific pattern on his shield. As Viking groups appeared from other parts of the country, they had to add different colours so people could identify where they came from. Separating the colours into quarters and 'paly' (stripes) created a different design.	**What did Vikings call their villages?** A thorpe was an outlying farmstead, one that probably relied on a larger settlement nearby for protection. Thwaite comes from the Norse thveit, meaning a clearing or meadow. By far the most common is -by which means farmstead or village. Viking place names: https://www.jorvikvikingcentre.co.uk/the-vikings/viking-place-names/

History	Music
Pupils should be taught about Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots http://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsBritain/EnglandEastAnglia.htm http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Norfolk#Anglo-Saxon_Norfolk http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-suffolk-26519496 Visit to Sutton Hoo http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/sutton-hoo/ http://www.twinkl.co.uk/factfile/anglo-saxon-topic-teaching-facts The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. This could include: Viking raids and invasion. Resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, the first King of England. Further invasions and Danegeld. Anglo-Saxon laws and justice. Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066. https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/vikings-and-anglo-saxons-vced874 The Vikings https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6/year/z63tt39 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6/year/zhgppg8 The Anglo-Saxons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/year/zhgppg8	**See also Charanga Schemes of work** Composing a piece of music based on movement. Use a variety of sounds (using keyboards) that portray how a person/animal/object moves depending on the forces that are acting upon them. E.g. sliding on ice, walking through mud, flying in space. Swimming through water etc. Possible link too ICT with programming to create sounds for different forces. http://freemusicarchive.org/music/Farang/Classwar_Karaoke_-_0021_Survey/35_Lullaby_for_Magnets How magnets are used in a guitar pick-up. http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/the-magnets-in-a-guitar-pickup.html How magnets are used in a musical performance. http://www.first4magnets.com/news/2014/07/magnets-play-supporting-role-in-new-musical-performance-taking-the-uk-by-storm/

https://app.discoveryeducation.co.uk/learn/channels/channel/e5ce1765-0476-4a51-a580-32f5cbbecc17?embed=false&embed_origin=false Anglo-Saxons Discovery Espresso https://app.discoveryeducation.co.uk/learn/channels/channel/a768ee1f-7613-4472-b831-6e86bbdfd883?embed=false&embed_origin=false Vikings – Discovery Espresso https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/members-area/kids/saxons-vikings/	

Physical Education	Science
See also RealPE Schemes of work. Pushes and pulls – gymnastics. Friction and how it affects equipment such as balls. How can you 'bend it like Beckham'? Why do hockey players play on watered pitches?	**Forces** Compare how things move on different surfaces. Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials based on whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. Describe magnets as having two poles. Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces. Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. https://app.discoveryeducation.co.uk/learn/channels/channel/ec252850-ce5b-4d73-bf6f-9d64cc50a7e3?embed=false&embed_origin=false Forces and Magnets – Discovery Espresso

Modern Foreign Languages	Other Ideas
The Saxons **invented the English Language!!** Basic directions – left, right, up, down. Position of objects. On, in, above, below. Simon Says…	
English	**Maths**
Fiction: Anglo-Saxon Boy by Tony Bradman Chapter book Beowulf by Michael Morpurgo & Michael Foreman Chapter book The Buried Crown By Ally Sherrick Chapter book The King Who Threw Away His Throne By Terry Deary Chapter book Winter of the Wolves by Tony Bradman Chapter book Monster Slayer by Brian Patten & Chris Riddell Chapter book Saxon Tales: The Lord who Lost his Head By Terry Deary Chapter book King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table by Marcia Williams Graphic Novel The Princess Who Hid in a Tree by Jackie Holderness & Alan Marks Picturebook Beowulf (Usborne)by Rob Lloyd Jones & Victor Tavares Chapter book Viking Boy by Tony Bradman Chapter book Riddle of the Runes by Janina Ramirez & David Wyatt Chapter book There's a Viking in My Bed and Other Stories by Jeremy Strong Chapter book The 1000 Year Old Boy by Ross Welford Chapter book Defenders: Killing Ground by Tom Palmer Chapter book Dyslexia-friendly She Wolf by Dan Smith Chapter book The Chessmen Thief by Barbara Henderson & Sandra McGowan Chapter book Viking Tales: The Battle for the Viking Gold by Terry Deary & Helen Flook Chapter book How to Be a Hero by Cat Weldon & Katie Kear Chapter book	Measure and scale (when using maps)

Arthur and the Golden Rope by Joe Todd Stanton Graphic Novel A Viking Adventure (The Histronauts)by Frances Durkin & Grace Cooke Graphic Novel The Dragon's Hoard: Stories from the Viking Sagas by Lari Don & Cate James Short story collection Loki: A bad God's Guide to Being Good by Louie Stowell Norse Mythology by Neil Gaiman I was There: Viking Invasion by Stuart Hill **Non-Fiction:** Men, Women and Children in Anglo-Saxon Times by Jane Bingham The History Detective Investigates: Anglo-Saxons By Neil Tonge The Genius of the Anglo-Saxons by Izzy Howell The Vikings: Raiders, Traders and Adventurers! By Marcia Williams Graphic Novel Viking Longship by Mick Manning & Brita Granström Viking Voyages by Jack Tite So You Think You've Got It Bad? A Kid's Life as a Viking by Chae Strathie & Marisa Morea Horrible Histories: Vicious Vikings – Terry Deary Horrible Histories: Smashing Saxons – Terry Deary **Song:** **Drama:** https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/exploring-a-greek-myth-and-norse-legend-through-drama-6cc1	

Courageous Advocacy	Developing Spirituality