

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

## Computing

We will be looking at Computer Systems and Networks. The children will explore how data is transferred over the internet. They will also look at how the internet facilitates online communication and collaboration.

## RE

Our unit this half term is about how and why Jewish festivals are celebrated today. This is part of a wider picture of celebrations in other faiths which the children will look at during their studies.

## History

We will be studying the struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. We will look at the important events and people in this time in history and the impact it had on the people, country and modern day.

## Science

This half term's science unit is looking at Electricity. We will be focussing on constructing and manipulating circuits with different components. We will also be looking at voltage and the difference this makes within a circuit.

## French

We will be looking at greetings, family, numbers, colours, seasons and the weather, money and shopping, time and French maths.

We will practise Speaking and Listening, reading and writing.

## PE

The children will learn and practice the skills of OAA (Outdoor and Adventurous Activities), they will read maps and develop teamwork and orienteering skills. They will also complete a fitness unit, looking at stamina, strength, personal best and have an understanding of what their body can do.

## PSHE

Our unit of study this half term is 'Being Me' in which we will be looking at what makes them who they are and how they fit in to the world around them.

## Music

The children will look at the genres of Pop and Soul through the song 'Happy' by Pharrell Williams. They will also listen and appraise other songs based around the theme of 'happy'.

## Art

2D drawing to 3D making - the children will be exploring how their 2-dimensional drawings can be transformed into 3-dimensional sculptures.

## How can you help?

Ask your child about their learning in school.  
Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

Ensure they read for at least 10 minutes, 5 times per week with an adult.  
Access Arithmagicians or TT Rockstars 5 times per week.

# Viking Anglo Saxon Struggle - Year 6

## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Norse</b>	Language spoken by the Vikings from Scandinavia. Norse people.
<b>The Great Heathen Army</b>	Also known as the Viking Great Army, was a coalition of Scandinavian warriors who invaded England in AD 865.
<b>Monastery</b>	A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks.
<b>Danelaw</b>	A peace agreement created by Alfred and Guthrum allowing an area in Britain for the Vikings to rule.



### Sticky Knowledge

<b>Danegeld</b>	Money (silver) given to the Vikings to leave England.
<b>Jorvik</b>	Viking name given to the city of York. Important settlement in Viking times, central to Danelaw.
<b>Pagan</b>	A person having religious beliefs other than those of the main religions.

The Viking '**Great Heathen Army**' came to raid, then settle in England for farming, climate and minerals.

Christian **monasteries** in Britain (such as **Lindisfarne**) were easy targets for the Vikings. The monks had no weapons and the buildings were filled with valuable treasures, like gold, jewels and books.

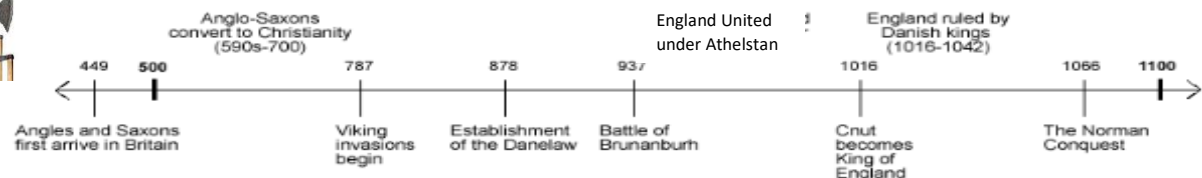
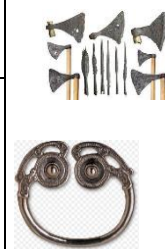
A peace agreement was formed by **Alfred the Great** and **Guthrum**, the Viking King. Vikings would live in the North East, called **The Danelaw** (Including – Northumbria, East Anglia and the City of Jorvik (York)) and the Anglo-Saxons would live in the south and West.

<b>pillage</b>	To steal using force and violence.
<b>Invade</b>	To enter and occupy a land.

Ethelred the Unready paid the Vikings to leave in **Danegeld**, they kept returning.

**Erik Bloodaxe, Viking King of Northumbria and York is overthrow, end of Danelaw.**

<b>Kingdom</b>	An area of land ruled by a king or queen.
<b>Longship</b>	A long, narrow warship, powered by both oar and sail with many rowers, used by the Vikings and other ancient northern European peoples.



Britain was divided into **7 Kingdoms**.

Main ruler was **Alfred the Great**, King of Wessex.

Athelstan was the first **King of all England** – grandson of Alfred the Great – consolidated Britain.



### Key Events/People

Vikings raided Lindisfarne and its monastery in 793.

**Alfred the Great** (King of Wessex) organised resistance against the Vikings and created Danelaw with **Guthrum**. 880

**Athelstan** (Alfred's Grandson), first to unite the Kingdoms of England. 937

**Ethelred II** (The Unready), paid the Vikings to go away. This was called Danegeld. 978

**Erik Bloodaxe**, Viking King of York, is overthrown, end of Danelaw.

**King Cnut** becomes King of the Danes and England. 1016

Many towns and cities in Britain that were founded by the Vikings can still be spotted today. Places that end in -by, -thorpe or -ay were almost certainly Viking towns.

They were excellent sailors. Sailing in Longships or longboats.

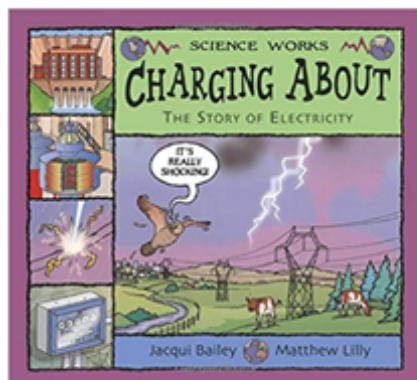


# Electricity - Year 6

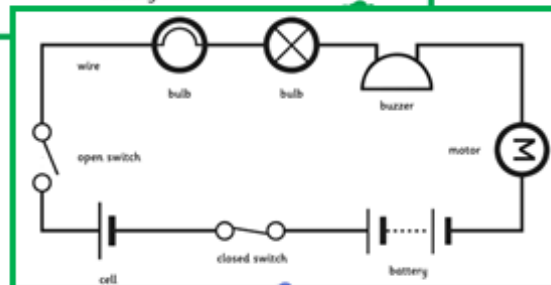
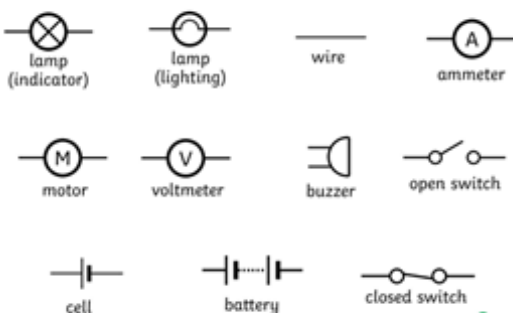
## Key Vocabulary

<b>Circuit</b>	A path that an electrical <b>current</b> can flow around.
<b>Current</b>	The amount of electricity flowing through a <b>circuit</b> .
<b>Cell/ Battery</b>	A device that stores chemical energy until it is needed. A <b>cell</b> is a single unit. A <b>battery</b> is a collection of <b>cells</b> .
<b>Symbol</b>	A simple picture used to represent a <b>component</b> in a circuit.
<b>Component</b>	Any part of an electrical circuit.
<b>Voltage</b>	A measure of how strong the <b>current</b> is in a <b>circuit</b> .

## Interesting Book



### Electrical Circuit Symbols



## Sticky Knowledge

Current is the flow of electricity in a circuit.

Voltage causes the current to flow.

A series circuit is one in which all the components are connected in a continuous loop.

Each component in a circuit is represented by a circuit symbol.

An incomplete circuit has a break in the current flow.

The number of components in a circuit impacts their function.

## What should I already know?

Construction of a simple circuit. (Y4)

Identify and name as parts e.g. cells, wires, switches and buzzers. (Y4)

Switch opens and closes a circuit. (Y4)

Common conductors and insulators. (Y4)

Name some common appliances that run on electricity. (Y4)

## Famous Scientists/People

**Nikola**

**Tesla**

**1888**



Nikola Tesla patents the first alternating current (AC) motor.

## Interesting Websites

**SCIENCE MUSEUM GROUP**

