

Summer 1  
Raiders and  
Traders Y3/4

P.E. - Skipping and May Pole

Skip dance for town final competition including side swing, pretzel, double bounce, single bounce, butterfly (paired skip) and face to face (paired skip).

Swimming lessons at High Tunstall pool. First two weeks .

Learning traditional dance of the May Pole.

Music: Playing Musical Instruments

Mr I will continue to support the children in learning ukulele.

We will be learning songs for Snappy Proms.

PHSE: British Values

Key Vocabulary:

Values – set of rules you live your life by.

Law – the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties.

British – live or belong in Britain.

School values – rules and behaviour children follow in school.

5 British Values - The rule of law. Individual liberty. Mutual respect. Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs. We are focusing on Rule of Law.

Computing: Animation using iMovie and iPads

Key Questions:

How can we animate an important historical event?

Key Vocabulary:

Animate, freeze-frame, back drop, iPad, picture, evaluate, design, plan, evaluate, photograph, iMovie, drag and drop, overlap, stretch (photograph), time lapse

French: The Body

- To identify parts of the body and describe appearance
- To learn the days of the week
- Vocab: les yeux (eyes), le nez (nose), la bouche (mouth), les oreilles (ears), les cheveux (hair), la jambe (leg), le bras (arms), la tete (head)

Science - Sound

Key Questions:

How do I hear my favourite music?

Key Vocabulary:

Vibration – quickly moving back and forth (or up and down). If it **vibrates** in a regular way, it may produce a musical note because it can make the air **vibrate**.

This **vibration** will send **sound** waves to the ear and to the brain.

Pitch – how high or low the sound is. A high sound has a high **pitch** and a low sound has a low **pitch**.

Sound wave – the pattern of disturbance caused by the movement of energy through a solid, liquid or gas.

Sound - **Sound** is produced when something **vibrates**. The vibrating body causes the medium (water, air, etc.) around it to **vibrate**. **Vibrations** in air are called traveling longitudinal waves, which we can hear. **Sound** waves consist of areas of high and low pressure called compressions and rarefactions.

Volume – how loud or soft something is.

A tight drum skin gives a higher pitched sound than a loose drum skin.

Design Technology

Key Vocabulary:

Needle, thread, pattern, sew, purse, design, evaluate

Running stitch - a simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping.

Prototype - a first or preliminary version of a device or vehicle from which other forms are developed.

Cross-stitch - a stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other.

History: Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Key Questions:

Which Viking date / event do you think was the most significant and why?

In your opinion, do you think the Anglo-Saxons or the Vikings should have ruled in England and why?

VIKINGS

5 key Viking Dates:

793 – The raid on Lindisfarne.

865 – The Great Heathen Army lands in England.

866 – York is conquered by **Viking** forces.

886 – The Danelaw is formally agreed.

1066 – The last Harald Hardrada's attempt to take the English Throne. 10th century – The Second **Viking** Age.

Alfred the Great - King of Wessex from 871 to 886 and King of the Anglo-Saxons from 886 to 899.

Key Vocabulary:

Raid – a rapid surprise attack on an enemy

Significant – very great or important

Viking – any of the Scandinavian seafaring people who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe in the 8th–11th centuries.

Anglo-Saxon – A member of the German people who conquered England in the fifth century AD. A person whose ancestors were English. **Anglo-Saxon**.

Afterlife – life after death

Odin – is the god of wisdom, poetry, war, death, divination and magic

Frey – the Norse god of fertility, crops, peace, and prosperity.

Thor – is a hammer-wielding god associated with thunder, lightning, storms, oak trees, strength, the protection of mankind

Valhalla - The great hall in Norse (Viking) legends where heroes slain in battle go after death. A place of honour, glory, or happiness.

Longboat / longship – a long, narrow warship, powered by both oar and sail with many rowers, used by the Vikings and other ancient northern European peoples.

SAXONS

Why did the Saxons invade? At the beginning of the fifth century, the Romans left Britain. They had not trained the British to defend themselves and so the next time the Saxons tried to invade Britain they succeeded. It was during the second half of the fifth century that more and more Anglo-Saxons arrived to take land for themselves.

4 Important Anglo-Saxon Gods

Woden. The chief of the Anglo-Saxon gods was the All-Father, Woden. God of war and wisdom.

Frige. Woden's wife was the goddess of love, marriage, home and children.

Thunor. God of wealth, thunder and lightning. Son of Frige. The sound of thunder was Thunor striking his hammer on his mighty anvil; lightning, meanwhile, was the spark created by the strike.

Tiw. Tuesday was Tiw's day. God of swords, sky and war. Most skilled of the gods in fighting and the official God of war. Only had one hand.

These four Anglo-Saxon gods gave their names to the days of the week. Tiw became **Tuesday**, Woden - **Wednesday**, Thunor - **Thursday** and Frige - **Friday**.

Saxon Homes – The **walls** of Anglo-Saxon houses were made of wood and sometimes wattle-and-**daub**. Wattle-and-**daub** is made by weaving together small wooden branches to create a **wall**. Mud, **straw**, horse hair and cow or horse dung is mixed together and then smeared on the **walls**. Once this dries it is like plaster and can even be painted.