



Year 6 - Summer 1 Holiday Revision



Dear Year 6,



Maths:

Learn your times table and related division facts e.g $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$

English/History - Learn the facts from the Knowledge Organiser and research 'The Vikings'.

The Viking Age in Britain began about 1,200 years ago in the 9th Century AD and lasted for just over 400 years. About the year 800, bands of fierce raiders began to attack the British coasts. They were the Vikings (also called the Danes, although they didn't just come from Denmark.) The Vikings came across the North Sea, just as the Anglo-Saxons had done 400 years earlier. In time, like the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings made their home here. They drove the Saxons out of part of the country and took it for themselves. King Alfred, Saxon King of Wessex, fought them in a great battle, but he could not drive them right away and had to let them have part of the country, called Danelaw. Research 'Valhalla'.

Keyword	Definition
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle	A history of England begun in the 800s.
Invaders	People who try to take over land from other people.
Monastery	The building where monks live.
Conquer	To beat an enemy and control them using force.
Danelaw	The area of England ruled by the Vikings.
Dragon-ship	Another name for a longship.
Pagan	A person who believed in many gods.
Settlement	An area where people live.

Key People

- King Alfred The Great (849 AD - 899 AD) - He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.
- Eric Bloodaxe (947 AD - 954 AD) - Eric was the son of Norwegian King Harald Fairhair. He was a brutal ruler. He was King of Norway but then went to Britain and became ruler of Northumbria.
- King Canute (995 AD - 1035 AD) - Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway. Canute invaded Britain in 1015 AD.
- Harald Hardrada (1015 AD - 1066 AD) - He was the King of Norway for two decades. He fought many battles during his lifetime. His death is considered the end of the Viking Age and he is famous for being known as the last great Viking.
- William I (William the conqueror) (1028 AD - 1087 AD) - became King Of England in 1066 and won The Battle Of Hastings also in 1066.

Timeline	
AD 700	The Viking age begins.
AD 793	First invasion by the Vikings. They raided monasteries on the coast including Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumbria.
AD 794	First raids on Scotland and Ireland.
AD 865	Great Viking army from Denmark invaded England.
AD 866	Danes capture York (which the Viking called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom.
AD 876	Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settle permanently in England.
AD 886	King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.
AD 954	Eric Bloodaxe, the last king of Jorvik, is thrown out of York.
AD 1001	Vikings land in America and establish a settlement.
AD 1014	King Canute (Chut) of Denmark becomes King of England.
AD 1066	Battle of Hastings occurred; William I (the Conqueror) crowned King of England.
AD 1100	End of the Viking age.

Computing:

Next term we will be building our group apps. Please, over the half term, go on the following website site and have a go creating the Hello purr app see if you can get the cat to purr. Good luck!

<http://appinventor.mit.edu/explore/ai2/hellopurr.html>

Science:

Research the area of 'Evolution' and learn the key vocabulary. Look at Charles Darwin and his theory of evolution. Investigate fossils and adaptation. Be ready to share your knowledge during Science next term!

Adaptation - The process of change so that an organism or species can become better suited to their environment

Body fossil - Preserved remains of the body of the actual animal or plant itself

Breeding - The mating and production of offspring by animals

Environment - The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives

Evolution - The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth

Fossil - The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved

Inherit - To gain a quality, characteristic or predisposition genetically from a parent or ancestor

Offspring - A person's child or children/ an animal's young

Reproduction - The production of offspring (babies)

Selective breeding - The process by which humans use animal breeding and plant breeding to develop selective characteristics by choosing particular animals and plants

Trace fossil - Indirect evidence of life in the past such as the footprints, tracks, burrows, borings and waste left behind by animals.

Reading:

Please read 'Alice in Wonderland'. You must be familiar with the story ready for Guided Reading and the end-of-year-6 performance.

The book can be borrowed from the library or found here: https://www.adobe.com/be_en/active-use/pdf/Alice_in_Wonderland.pdf