

## If you would like to know more

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Alfred the Great | <a href="https://www.ducksters.com/history/middle_ages/alfred_the_great.php">https://www.ducksters.com/history/middle_ages/alfred_the_great.php</a><br><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f</a> |
| St. Augustine    | <a href="https://www.historyforkids.net/st-augustine.html">https://www.historyforkids.net/st-augustine.html</a>  |
| Ethelbert        | <a href="https://socialstudiesforkids.com/articles/worldhistory/ethelbert.htm">https://socialstudiesforkids.com/articles/worldhistory/ethelbert.htm</a>  |

## Sticky Knowledge

- By end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century even before Roman troops left, there were invaders: Irish and Picts in West and North; Saxons from Europe part of North Germany and Scandinavia.
- By the end of 7C Anglo-Saxons were ruling most of Britain
- Early Saxons worshipped Gods we name our days after (Tiw, Woden, Thor, Frig)
- I know stories of St Augustine and missionaries from Rome setting up church at Canterbury and converting Aethelbert to Christianity
- Early Anglo-Saxon laws were not written down and that Aethelbert was the first king to publish written laws
- How the laws differs in Anglo-Saxon times to now the types of punishment used
- The Staffordshire hoard is the largest collection of gold and silver yet found
- King Alfred was born in 871 and died in 899. His capital city was Winchester.



## Subject: History Topic: Anglo-Saxons

### Online Activities (videos, games, facts and activities)

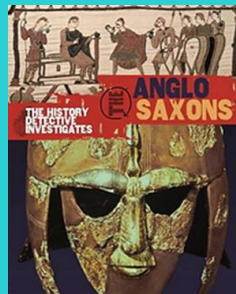
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z23br82#zpxyvwx7>  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#z8kx6g87>  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z3s9j6f>

### Activities you could do at home

- Research Anglo-Saxon food & drink and write a menu for a feast using those ingredients  
 Draw or paint a picture of an Anglo-Saxon ship.  
 Design and make a shield that wealthy warriors would use in battle.



### Books you may like to read



## If you would like to know more

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Eric Bloodaxe | <a href="https://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/eric-bloodaxe-37564.php">https://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/eric-bloodaxe-37564.php</a>   |
| Leif Erikson  | <a href="https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/Leif-Eriksson/274197">https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/Leif-Eriksson/274197</a> |
| King Canute   | <a href="https://kids.kiddle.co/Canute">https://kids.kiddle.co/Canute</a>   |

## Sticky Knowledge

- The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787.
- The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials
- The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain.
- They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York.
- By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain
- The Vikings had many different gods. They believed that if they died in battle they would go to Viking heaven (Valhalla). Here they believed they could drink and party every night.
- Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



**Subject: History**  
**Topic: Vikings**

## Online Activities (videos, games, facts and activities)

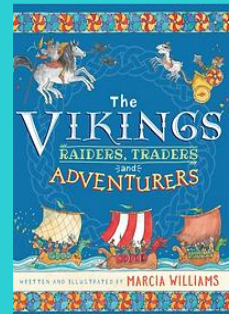
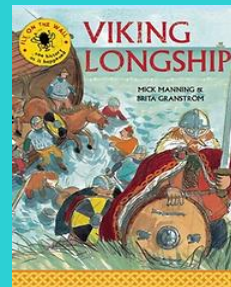
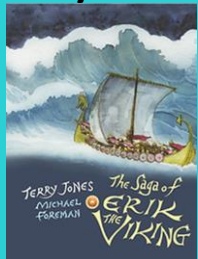
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kge0c2mNmRQ>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-ks2-viking-sagas-1/zrnd92p>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-ks2-viking-sagas-4/zhxcbdm>

## Activities you could do at home

- Make a Viking helmet from a cereal box.
- Design a Viking shield.
- Make some Viking bread by following this recipe <https://rainydaymum.co.uk/viking-bread-recipe/>



## Books you may like to read





## If you would like to know more

[https://kids.kiddle.co/K%CA%BCinich\\_Janaab%CA%BC\\_Pakal](https://kids.kiddle.co/K%CA%BCinich_Janaab%CA%BC_Pakal)

[https://www.ducksters.com/history/maya/religion\\_and\\_mythology.php](https://www.ducksters.com/history/maya/religion_and_mythology.php)

## Sticky Knowledge

- The chronology of the Maya runs parallel to Anglo-Saxon times
- The Mayan territory was split into city states and each had its own ruler
- The Maya lived successfully in a varied and difficult landscape
- The Maya worshipped many gods and goddesses
- They believed that the gods had a good side and a bad side. The Maya would dance, sing and sometimes make offerings of blood to the gods.
- Many city states were abandoned around 900CE and different reasons are given as to why this happened
- The Spanish conquest started in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century but took over a 150 years
- The Maya built large cities and stone stepped pyramids without metal tools or the cartwheel
- The Maya tracked the solar year, built observatories and knew about eclipses. They devised their own calendar
- The Maya developed their own system of mathematics including the concept of zero and they had their own system of writing
- The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from cacao beans that was enjoyed by the rich and used for medicines and in ceremonies.



## Subject: History Topic: Maya

### Online Activities (videos, games, facts and activities)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=avh9jn3-Nm4>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zq6svcw/articles/zqv6msg#z7k996f8>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zq6svcw/articles/zd844qt#zh8kky4>

### Activities you could do at home

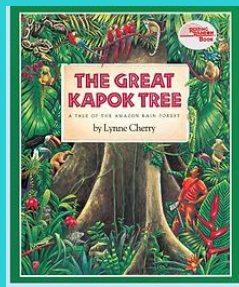
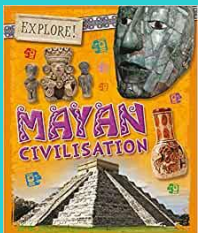
Sketch a Mayan artefact

Paint a picture of a Mayan God

Draw 3 Mayan hieroglyphs and write down what they mean .



### Books you may like to read



## If you would like to know more

Isambard Kingdom  
Brunel

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-isambard-kingdom-brunel-engineering-genius/zb9vhbk>

History of  
Sheffield

[https://kids.kiddle.co/History\\_of\\_Sheffield](https://kids.kiddle.co/History_of_Sheffield)

## Sticky Knowledge

- By 14<sup>th</sup> century Sheffield was known for making quality knives
- By 16<sup>th</sup> century Sheffield was well known for its quality cutlery
- Sheffield developed in the industrial revolution due to its geography. Fast running rivers (Sheaf, Don and Loxley) made it an ideal location.
- Thomas Boulsover invented Sheffield Plate in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century which made Sheffield world famous
- Benjamin Huntsman discovered the crucible technique for steel making in 1740
- Sheffield Assay Office opened in 1773
- In 1856 Henry Bessemer invented the Bessemer converter which allowed mass production of steel (one can be seen at Kelham Island Museum)
- In 1912 Harry Brearley invented stainless steel



## Subject: History Topic: Industrial Sheffield

### Online Activities (videos, games, facts and activities)

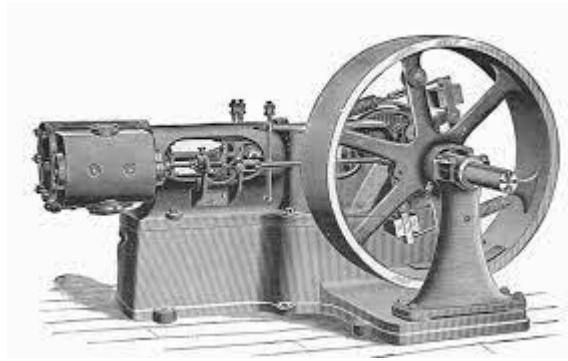
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PuiISHxvvik>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vizSn5\\_uZNg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vizSn5_uZNg)

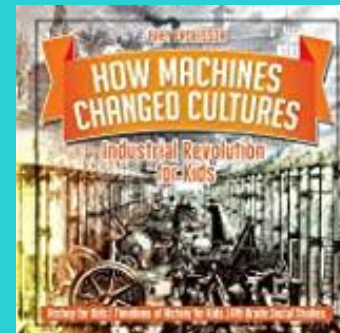
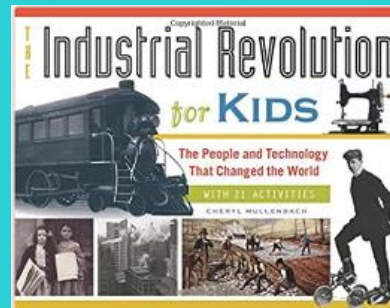
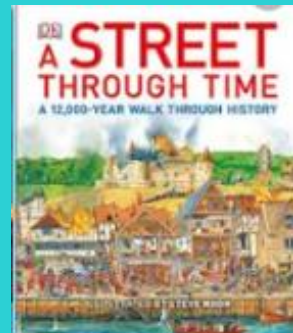
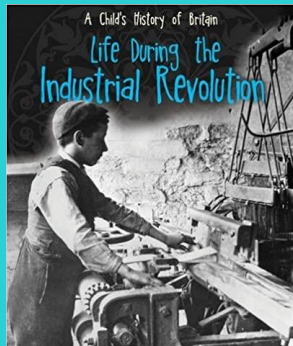
### Activities you could do at home

Make a time line of the changes in Sheffield

Make a list for and against moving to Sheffield to work in the factories



### Books you may like to read





## If you would like to know more

**Winston Churchill**

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Winston-Churchill/352961>

**Anne Frank**

<https://www.historyforkids.net/anne-frank.html>

## Sticky Knowledge

- World War II lasted from 1939 to 1945. It began when German troops invaded Poland on 1 September 1939.
- The UK declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939.
- While many countries were involved in the war, they each took sides – either with the Allies, or the Axis. The main Axis countries were Germany, Italy and Japan. The main Allied countries were Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union (Russia).
- British Prime Ministers during World War II were Neville Chamberlain until 1940, then Winston Churchill.
- the Blitz, (September 7, 1940–May 11, 1941) was a bombing campaign by Nazi Germany against the United Kingdom. The Luftwaffe dropped bombs on London and other cities across Britain
- World War II ended in Europe on 8 May 1945 – this is also known as VE Day (Victory in Europe Day).
- World War II carried on after it ended in Europe, and officially ended when Japan formally surrendered to the Allies on 2 September 1945 (also called VJ Day)



**Subject: History**  
**Topic: World War II**

## Online Activities (videos, games, facts and activities)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i234eVT\\_P8Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i234eVT_P8Q)

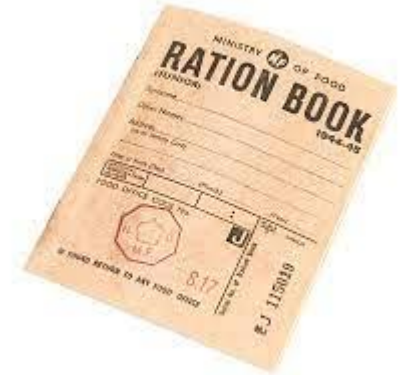
<https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/history/children-during-world-war-2/>

## Activities you could do at home

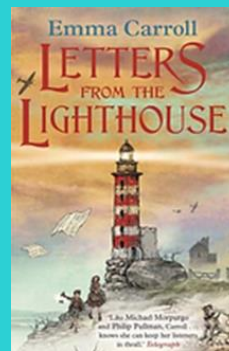
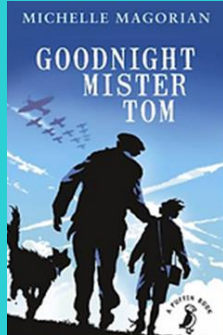
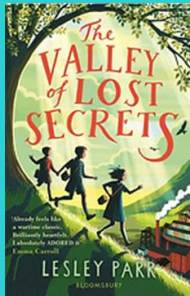
Choose 6 things you would want to take with you if you were evacuated and explain your reasons.

Find a war time recipe and make it at home.

Research wartime games and have a go at one.



## Books you may like to read



## If you would like to know more

William Wilberforce

<https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/William-Wilberforce/277740>

Thomas Clarkson

[https://kids.kiddle.co/Thomas\\_Clarkson](https://kids.kiddle.co/Thomas_Clarkson)

## Sticky Knowledge

The practice of people owning other people is called slavery. African slave trade across the Atlantic Ocean began in the early 1500s. The African traders captured people from many parts of Africa and forced them into slavery. European ship captains bought slaves from African traders. Conditions on slave ships were terrible, and many people died. The trip across the Atlantic Ocean was known as the Middle Passage. Those who survived were sold to owners in many parts of the Americas. Most enslaved people lived on plantations. They were divided into those who worked in the house and those who worked out in the fields. During the 1700s some people in Great Britain came to think that slavery was wrong. They began the abolishment movemnet, an effort to end slavery. Slavery was abolished on 25 March 1807. Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in the southern United States. She then helped lead many other enslaved people to freedom.



## Subject: History

## Topic: Why should Britain be ashamed of slavery?

### Online Activities (videos, games, facts and activities)

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/53531056?fbclid=IwAR2EcW8q7xoaW1e3s2ju5HSV9VdjQOS-gZw8whpCs92wZKH\\_TtjBte0UscQ](https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/53531056?fbclid=IwAR2EcW8q7xoaW1e3s2ju5HSV9VdjQOS-gZw8whpCs92wZKH_TtjBte0UscQ)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/41433197>

### Activities you could do at home

Create a fact file of William Wilberforce or Thomas Clarkson



### Books you may like to read

