

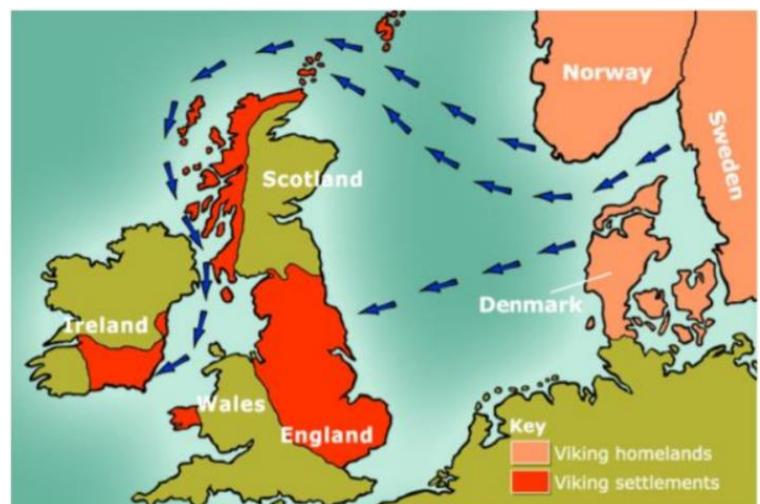
# Year 6 Autumn 2

## Vikings



Key Knowledge	
Geography	
Where did the Vikings come from?	Norway, Denmark and Sweden (known as Scandinavia).
Where did they settle?	Mostly in the Danelaw, to the north and east of England. Some sailed to Scotland.
Where did the Vikings trade?	All over Europe and as far as central Asia, including Turkey, Iraq, France, Spain and North Africa.
History	
When did the Vikings arrive in Britain?	Raids began in the late 8 <sup>th</sup> century. The first monastery to be raided was in 793 AD.
Why did Vikings usually win battles?	They were very fierce warriors who used long swords and axes. They used long ships to launch surprise attacks.
How did Viking Gods influence life?	Vikings believed in many Gods and they were very important to the Vikings. Their belief in the afterlife ruled their time on earth.
What was life like in Viking Britain?	Lots of families settled in villages to farm the land and create wooded carvings and metal work.
What did the Vikings trade?	They sold honey, tin, wool, wood and iron. They bought materials such as silver, silk, spices, wine and pottery.
What happened to the Vikings?	In 1066, England was invaded by a Norwegian army and three days later by a Norman Army as well. The Normans won and Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule ended.

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Geography	
<b>Scandinavia</b>	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
<b>Danelaw</b>	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
<b>migrate</b>	Move from one country to another.
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
History	
<b>raids</b>	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
<b>longhouse</b>	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.
<b>berserkers</b>	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.
<b>long ship</b>	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
<b>Odin</b>	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.
<b>Jorvik</b>	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.
<b>Pagan</b>	A person who believes in many Gods.
<b>trader</b>	Someone who sells goods.



# Year 6 Spring 2

## Brazil

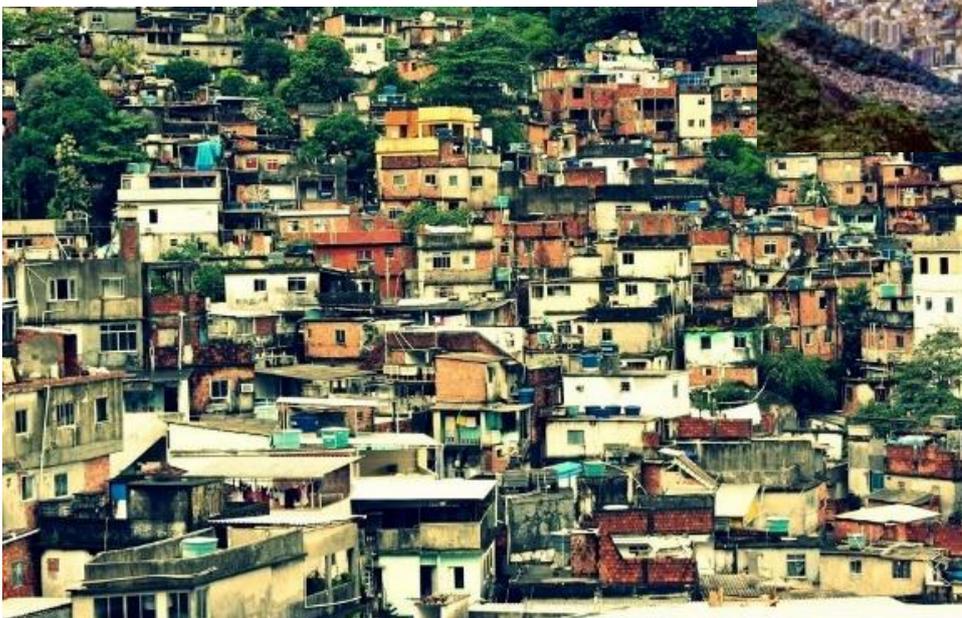
### Key Knowledge

#### Geography

Where is Brazil?	Brazil is the largest country in the continent of South America, lying on the east coast.
What grows in Brazil?	Crops such as coffee, wheat, sugar cane and cocoa. Natural resources including gold, iron, timber and petroleum.
Is Brazil a wealthy country?	Cities in Brazil are considered wealthy thanks to their resources and exports. Poorer areas are very different.
How is Brazil different to Britain?	Both countries have intensive agricultural industries, but the natural resources vary greatly based on what is grown.
What is it like to be a child in Brazil?	This depends greatly on where children live, whether in a rich city or a favela or shantytown.
What is it like to celebrate in Brazil?	Rio de Janeiro has some of the biggest festivals in the world, celebrating ethnic diversity, people, food and music.

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>street children</b>	Street children are groups of children with no homes or parents who are forced to beg for a living.
<b>Andes</b>	The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.
<b>inhabitant</b>	An inhabitant is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.
<b>Incas</b>	The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.
<b>Lake Titicaca</b>	One of the largest lakes in South America, lying on the border of Peru and Bolivia.
<b>South America</b>	A continent with 12 countries and a population of nearly 400 million.
<b>Atacama Desert</b>	One of the driest places in the world with a stony terrain and its own ecosystem.
<b>climate</b>	Average measurements of temperature and weather.



# Year 6 Summer 2

## The Golden Age of Piracy

### Key Knowledge

#### Geography

Where did pirates travel?	All over the world. In Ancient history, pirates from Greece and Rome sailed the Mediterranean Sea. The Vikings sailed throughout Europe.
What would pirates see?	On their travels around the world, pirates would see many oceans and seas as well as land features such as pyramids and statues.

#### History

Who were the first pirates?	The earliest documented pirate raids were in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century around the Aegean and Mediterranean seas.
When was the Golden Age of Piracy?	From 1650 to 1720.
What did pirates do?	They sailed small, quick ships, attacking larger armed ships using swords and pistols.
Why were people afraid of pirates?	Pirate raids were very violent. Some pirates would use any means to gain access to valuables on a ship.
How do pirates impact the world?	In the 21 <sup>st</sup> century, piracy still impacts trade routes particularly in the waters between the Red sea and Indian ocean. In 2009 there were 306 pirate attacks.
Why did the Golden Age end?	Increased presence of militaries and anti-piracy laws banished almost all pirates.

### Subject Specific Vocabulary Geography

<b>The Caribbean</b>	A chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean sea. It lies just north of South America.
<b>Venezuela</b>	A country of South America. The waters off Venezuela are where modern piracy occurs frequently.
<b>Falcon Lake</b>	A 60 mile long lake along the border of America and Mexico.

### Subject Specific Vocabulary History

<b>Vikings</b>	A group of pirates and traders from Scandinavia who invaded and settled in Britain in the 8 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
<b>The Golden Age of Piracy</b>	From 1650 – 1720 AD. During this era, pirates flew a skull and cross bones flag, wore tri-corner hats and eye patches.
<b>Blackbeard</b>	A famous pirate born in 1680 in Bristol. In 1717, he captured a French Merchant ship and turned it into a 40 gun machine.
<b>merchant ship</b>	A ship that carries goods or passengers for paid passage.
<b>Anne Bonny</b>	A famous pirate born in Ireland. Her trial as a criminal was controversial as she claimed to be pregnant when arrested for piracy.
<b>piracy</b>	Attacking and robbing ships at sea.
<b>sea shanty</b>	A traditional folk song usually sung whilst working.

