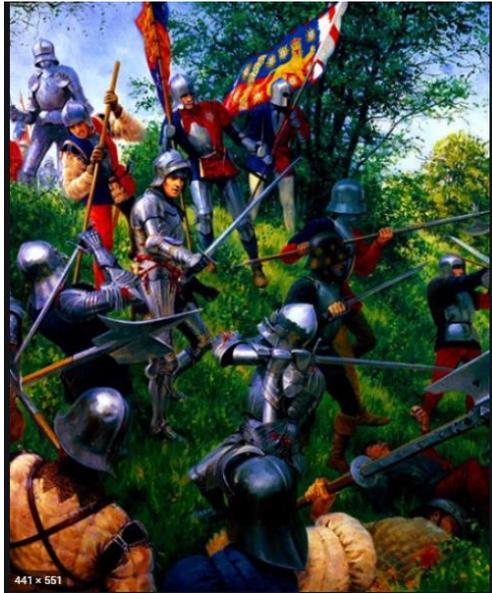




Year 3



On May 22nd 1455 The Army of the Yorkist faction won a battle at St Albans. On May 4th 1471 the Yorkists won the key battle of Tewkesbury, ending the war with the Lancastrians. If you look up



facts about either battle, using [Kiddle](#), you will see men at arms all dressed in similar harness, armour. How could they tell who was friend or foe? People chose pictures that they felt represented them. Some used word jokes based on their names to choose their symbols. The King of France had a golden toad as his badge. Lord Lovell had a white dog. The Earl of Oxford had a blue boar. The Duke of Gloucester had a white boar. Richard Neville a white bear and ragged staff.



Use the site below to find out about heraldry and *design yourself a shield* so people can tell who you are. Think about the colours and 'devices'. [Heraldry](#)

Try making a model castle to defend yourself. You can use kitchen rolls for towers and cardboard boxes for walls. The site below will give you some ideas of what castles were like. [castles](#). This site has printable parts to help you build. [Printable castle](#)





Year 4



This year you studied the Anglo Saxons. One of the greatest threats the Anglo Saxon kingdoms faced was attack by the Northmen, or Norse. On May 12th 879CE King Alfred of Wessex defeated a Viking army at Edington.



Have a look at the website and compare them to what you know about the Saxons. How were they the same and how were they different?

[Facts about the Norse](#)

When the Norse went raiding for slaves and treasure, they called it going Vik. Today, we often call them the Vikings.

Below is a game challenge. Can you build a ship and raid Britain? Who can get the highest score? Post them on Twitter.

[Game planning a Viking raid](#)





Year 5



The period we know as the Tudors is generally called the Renaissance outside of Britain. This was a time of political, scientific and religious change. One of the most famous people of this time was a man called Leonardo Da Vinci who died in May 1519. Leonardo was an artist and a scientist and inventor. Have a look at some of his work below. Some of it is based on the work of others but he developed things further.

[Dick and Dom look at Leonardo.](#)

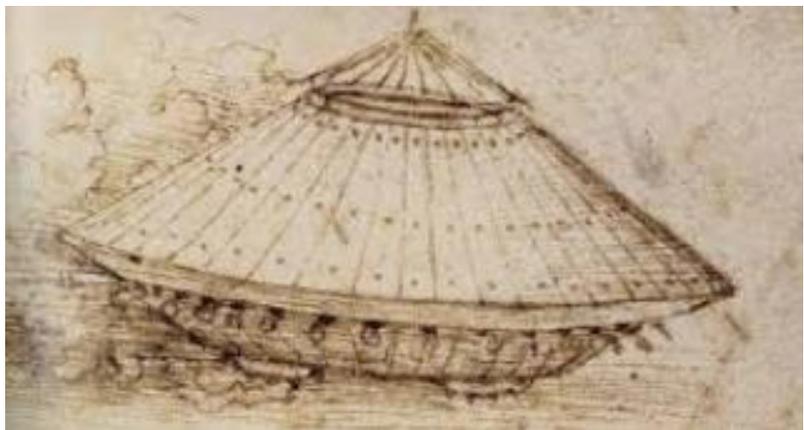
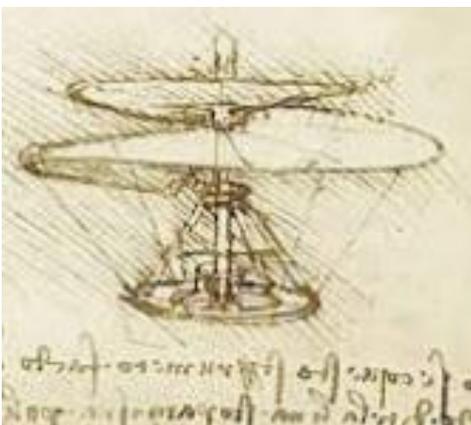
[Da Vinci facts](#)

[Da Vinci machines](#)

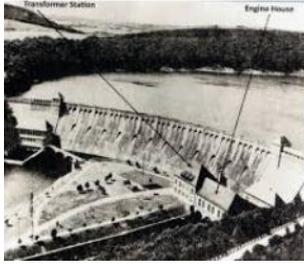


Have a look at his machines. Can you make a model of one of them? (It does not have to move) You might want to try his wing shapes on a card glider, or use straws and fabric to try making his parachute design (don't forget to add a weight under it to take the part of the

body.) Alternatively, make a simple machine to do a job, like picking up a dropped pencil without having to bend over..



Year 6



On the 16th and 17th of May, 1943, British Lancaster bombers of 617 squadron undertook a daring raid on three German dams in the Ruhr valley.

To hit the dams, the bombers had to drop special bombs that bounced on the water to get over torpedo nets, before exploding against the dam wall. The bombs had to be dropped from a set height and distance from the dam.

[Facts about the Dambusters](#)



Your challenge is to repeat this task. Place a bowl on the floor and try to bounce a ball into it. The ball must bounce five times before it goes into the bowl. What height will you drop the ball from? How far away will you stand? How many times can you repeat the task? Post your results on Twitter or the school site.

For all year groups

Other links you might like to follow:

[History Storytime](#) [Shakespeare Birthplace Trust](#) [Birmingham Museum and Gallery for kids](#) [BMAG virtual tour](#) [BBC History for kids](#) [National Geographic](#)