In English this week, you will be given a mystery to solve. A historical crime has been committed! After looking at a series of clues, you will need to infer their meaning and try to work out what happened.

There is no right or wrong answer to what you do in English this week. You will be successful if you can explain your ideas and reasons.

Inference = a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
This week’s spellings are homophones! They sound the same but they mean different things.

Choose one of your spellings to complete the sentence. Only one of the pair is correct.

The opening of the story set the _________ for the reader.

“________ socks are these?” asked the teacher.

The medicine had an immediate _________.

It was difficult to _______ over the noise in the playground.

Daniel hurt his ________ playing football in the park.
Lesson 1.
LO: To predict using evidence and reasoning

• Meet it: I can answer questions
• Beat it: I can provide proof for my answers
• Smash it: I can explain how my proof supports my ideas.
An archaeologist has found an amazing artefact!

• The artefact suggests that a crime has been committed in the past but we don’t know much more than that. You are here to help.
In order to understand what has been discovered, you will need to make educated predictions about what the artefact is and what it tells us about the past.

In order to do this, you will use APE. This can be found at the back of your reading diary if you need it in front of you.
Clue number 1.

Look carefully at the picture on the following slide. You need to scrutinize each part of it and try and work out what it is and what it is showing.

There are questions next to the image. Answer them in your book. The answers are not obvious but they are what you interpret from the clue.

You need to use APE to build your answers.

After looking at the clue and answering the questions, you’ll be given some more information in a second clue.
What can you see?

What is happening in the picture?

When was it made?

Who made it?
Clue number 2:
Here is the same clue from before but with the scratches and dents made more obvious.

The stone has been called ‘The Hostage Stone’ by archaeologists.

Look at your answers again, have they changed after looking at the second clue?
Example answer.

What can you see?

I think that there is a ship.

I got this impression because there is an image on the stone that looks the shape of an old ship.

This suggests that ships were important to the person who drew this.
Lesson 2
LO: To predict using evidence and reasoning

• Meet it: I can answer questions
• Beat it: I can provide proof for my answers
• Smash it: I can explain how my proof answers the question.
Today you will discover more about the mysterious ‘Hostage Stone’ that we looked at yesterday.

You will need to look at more evidence and use inference to come to a conclusion about what the stone tells us about the past.

Inference = a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
The stone was found on a small island in Scotland near Glasgow. The Island is called **Inchmarnock**. The stone was believed to have been scratched upon between 750AD to 900AD.
Clue number 4

It was found in the ruins of an old **monastery**.

In the past, Monasteries would have been like small villages where peaceful religious men lived but they would also have had objects of great value such as gold crosses or expensive boxes called reliquaries to hold the bones of old Christian saints. They would also have had plenty of money.

Found next to the Hostage Stone was part of an old, stone Christian cross that had been hacked and destroyed by a group of people.
Clue 5

Click on the link for the next clue

https://vimeo.com/74373735
Answer these questions.

Why do you think that historians called this stone ‘The Hostage Stone’?

The stone suggests something terrible happened on Inchmarnock. What do you think this is and why? Remember to look back at the clues to support your answer.

Why do you think Inchmarnock was chosen as the place for this terrible thing to happen?
Lesson 3
LO: To predict using evidence and reasoning

• Meet it: I can answer questions
• Beat it: I can provide proof for my answers
• Smash it: I can explain how my proof answers the question.
Clue number 6

They think that a small box, which contained the bones of a Christian saint, was stolen at Inchmarnock. The box is called a reliquary. Look back at the video of clue 5 and see if you can spot it on the man’s wrist.

This reliquary was discovered in a Viking age burial in Melhus, Norway. It is similar in size and shape to the one shown on the Hostage Stone.
The book on the left is the Anglo Saxon Chronicle. It was written in the time of the Anglo Saxons and is a history of the important events that happened then. Below is an extract from the book that describes an event similar to the one that happened at Inchmarnock but on an island called Lindisfarne.

Year 793.
Here were dreadful forewarnings come over the land of Northumbria, and woefully terrified the people: these were amazing sheets of lightning and whirlwinds, and fiery dragons were seen flying in the sky. A great famine soon followed these signs, and shortly after in the same year, on the sixth day before the ides of January, the woeful inroads of heathen men destroyed god’s church in Lindisfarne island by fierce robbery and slaughter.
Answer these questions

• How do we know that the reliquary was important to the people of Inchmarnock?

• Read the extract from the Anglo Saxon Chronicle again. What happened on the Island of Lindisfarne?

• What does ‘heathen men’ mean? What did they do?
Lesson 4
LO: To explain my opinions using evidence.

• Meet it: I can explain what I think.
• Beat it: I can provide proof for my opinions.
• Smash it: I can explain how my proof supports my opinions.

Today, you will need to look back through all the clues and the answers to the questions you have done this week. Then, you will need to decide what happened to Inchmarnock and who committed the crime.

Good luck.
Someone attacked Inchmarnock. The question is who and why?

Why do you think the monastery of Inchmarnock was attacked?
What on the stone suggests that?
Over the next three slides you will work out who attacked Inchmarnock.

- Read the information about the three different potential attackers. Who do you think attacked Inchmarnock and why do you think that? There are clues if you look carefully enough.
The Franks

These people were an aggressive warrior group who lived in what is now Germany and France. They were fierce warriors who raided for slaves and wealth. They could build good ships to travel overseas and down rivers.

They were Christian so they built churches and monasteries in their homeland.
The Vikings

These people were aggressive warriors who also raided other lands for wealth and slaves. The Vikings came from Norway and Sweden mainly. They were able to travel long distances because of their amazing ships. Some people think they may have even been the first Europeans to land in America.

They worshipped Norse Gods such as Odin, Thor and Loki.
The Picts.

The Picts had a history of raiding into other lands for wealth and slaves and have been doing so since the Roman times. They lived in what is now Eastern Scotland. Although they were fierce warriors, there is no evidence to suggest that they built ships that were capable of carrying warriors very far.

They were Christian so they built churches and monasteries in their homeland.
Who attacked Inchmarnock monastery?

The people who attacked Inchmarnock were...
I know this because...
This suggests...

You should provide more than one reason for your answer. Use the conjunctions below to help add on another reason.
Also
Furthermore
Finally
Before you go to the next slide...

• Make sure you have an idea of what happened at Inchmarnock
• Make sure you have an idea of who did it and your reasons for thinking this.

You are about to learn the truth (possibly)!
Historians believe that the monastery on Inchmarnock was raided by Vikings. They landed and began to steal anything valuable including the small reliquary box. Then they captured many monks and took them overseas probably to sell as slaves. The Hostage Stone is thought to show a man in armour (possibly Viking) leading another man in chains towards a Viking longboat.

The Vikings are blamed for this because they did similar attacks on other monasteries at the time. Also, what is thought to be the reliquary ended up in a grave in Norway, the land of the Vikings.

One clue that you might have missed is that the Vikings were not Christian at the time. The Franks and Picts would probably not have attacked a monastery because they would have seen it as a holy place. They also would not have damaged a stone cross.
Lesson 5

Viking crossword!

After all of your hard work solving the crime of the Island of Inchmarnock, maybe a Viking themed crossword would be nice? There is a PDF to print out on the website. Good luck.