

NATIONAL CURRICULUM:

Pupils should be taught about; the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:

- Children will have learnt about what life was like before the Romans in Britain in Y4.
- Children will have learnt about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots from Year 4.
- Children will now how we find out about prehistory and know how to use sources to inform their historical interpretations in year 3.

KEY VOCABULARY:

Danegeld
exile
invade
kingdom
long ship
outlaw
Pagans
Pillages
Raid
wergild

History: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Year 5 Autumn 1



Enquiry Questions:

1. Who were the Vikings and where did they come from?
2. How and why did the Vikings invade Britain?
3. How did Anglo-Saxon Kings deal with the invading Vikings?
4. How did Vikings live and work in Britain?
5. What happened during Viking invasions and what were Viking warriors like?
6. What do Viking artefacts and sources tell us about Viking life compared to now?
7. Who did Vikings worship and what did they represent?

CONTEXT:

This unit will about the raids and invasions by Vikings in Anglo-Saxon Britain. They will learn who the Vikings were as well as when and where they raided and settled, learning about significant events. They will find out about the Anglo-Saxon kings who ruled during the 'Viking Age' and examine their influence and significance in British history, also about the Anglo-Saxon justice system and compare and contrast crimes, punishments and laws with their modern day equivalents.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE:

- BCE = Before Common Era; CE = Common Era
- Vikings came from Scandinavian: Sweden, Norway, Denmark – travelled in long-ships. First arrived in AD 787.
- Some wanted to raid and pillage to trade.
- Some wanted to claim land and take over; fully settled by AD 878.
- Anglo-Saxon Kings each ruled their own kingdom; 7 kingdoms; tried to resist the Vikings. Alfred the Great was first Anglo-Saxon king to defeat the Vikings in battle.
- Law and punishments were different and brutal, often carrying out in public to discourage others.
- AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor became King – “confessor” because he led a very religious life.
- AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harold of Norway from invading and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- William, Duke of Normandy, thought he should be King and fought Harold at Battle of Hastings

SKILLS:

- To order significant events in chronological order
- To identify evidence and interpret how they would have been used and why they are significant
- To identify change and continuity across the time periods
- to identify similarities and differences