

Phase: 5/6

Subject: History

Focus: Vikings and Saxons

Term: Autumn

What I should already know?

The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age began when **settlers** arrived from Europe to Britain. These **settlers** brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).

The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman **invasion** (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.

In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first **invaded** Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.

Vocabulary

DANEGELD	King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking
DANELAW	an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons
Extortion	getting something you want, such as money, by using force or threats
Invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Marauder	a way to describe unpleasant and dangerous people who want to rob or kill others
Norse	a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
ransack	means 'to search through a house' from the Old Norse word, rannsaka
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
Viking	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.

Knowledge

Kings

King Alfred the Great
AD 871-899

King Athelstan
AD 924-939

Edward the Confessor
AD 1042- 1066

Goodwin of Wessex
Tried to defeat Edward
between AD 1050 - 1052

Harold II
AD 1066

- The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to raid and settle in Britain.
- The Vikings were great traders and skilled seafarers. They were skilled at farming, fishing, craft work and hunting. The Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and riches, particularly from monasteries as they had easy riches and were not well defended.
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the Vikings, also known as the Danes, but then peace was agreed and the country was divided. Wessex and Danelaw were created to eventually be united into a united English kingdom.
- As a result from the conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, two new kingdoms grew and Scotland and England became firmly established.
- England was ruled by Anglo-Saxon kings as well as Danish kings.
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.

Historical skills & enquiry

- Describe and explain the causes and consequences of the Viking invasion.
- Use more than source to find out what life was like in Britain at this time. Compare the accuracy of these sources.
- Describe different accounts of the Viking settlement from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. Explain how Britain changed with the Viking settlement. Describe how Britain changed over time from the Stone Age through to 1066, looking at different aspects (e.g. settlements, technology, communication, food, warfare)
- Compare Anglo-Saxon and Viking leaders.
- Compare the Anglo-Saxon settlement to that of the Vikings.
- Explain how the events at the Battle of Hastings brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.



By the end of the unit I should know...

- where the Vikings came from and why they came.
- how some Kings in Britain dealt with the Viking invaders.
- what happened during the Viking invasions and what Viking warriors were like
- Some Viking Gods and what they represent.

Timeline

AD 449	AD 600	AD 700:	AD 789	AD 850	AD 866	AD 901	AD 991	AD 1066
Anglo Saxons arrive in Britain.	Anglo Saxons eventually take over England.	The Vikings begin to venture out of Scandinavia.	First recorded raids of British monasteries from the Vikings.	After many raids, Vikings begin to settle. Picts defend the north.	The Vikings, led by Ivar the Boneless, capture York, which becomes the Viking capital of England, and then other large parts of Britain.	King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings - peace was made and Danelaw was created.	King Cnut takes control of Britain.	England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Goodwinson is crowned king. His throne is challenged by King Harald of Norway and Duke William of Normandy. His army is eventually defeated by that of William of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings. King Harold is killed and the Vikings eventually stop raiding.

Question 1: Place these in the order in which they happened, using the numbers 1-5.	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Bronze Age		
Anglo-Saxon settlement		
Stone Age		
Viking invasion		
Iron Age		

Question 2: Name three of the countries the Vikings came from:	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Don't know		

Question 3: Which word is NOT similar in meaning to 'raid'?	Start of Unit	End of Unit
ransack		
maraud		
invade		
migrate		
Don't know		

Question 4: What was the name of the area in Britain, where the Vikings could live by their law and customs?	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Scandinavia		
Iceland		
Danelaw		
Scotland		

Question 5: Which town became the Viking capital of England?	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Colchester		
Sudbury		
York		
London		

Question 6: Explain why sources may differ from their accounts about what happened during the Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggles depending on who wrote them.
Start of Unit
End of Unit

What I would like to find out?

Answers to my questions...