



Year Group
Unit Title
Year B Spring Term



Block Rational: This unit of work focuses on the invasion of Britain by the Vikings and how they fought against the Anglo-Saxons for land. Anglo-Saxon Life is compared to that of Viking life and children learn about how the Kingdoms are ruled –the defeat of the Vikings by Alfred the Great, to his successors, up until the time of William the Conqueror who became the first king of England.				Subject Links: English		
Key Texts: Beowulf, Viking boy				Fieldwork/Practical Opportunities:		
Links to Prior Learning: Early Islamic Civilization (same era to compare to for lifestyle/civilization) Builds on study of Romans and Anglo Saxons in LKS2				Links to Future Learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWI or WWII – advancements in warfare. 		
Steps to Learning						End Point:
Can I explain what Britain was like before the Vikings invaded?	Can I discuss why the Vikings invaded Britain and attacked Lindisfarne?	Can I find out about Viking settlement of Britain and how this affected the Anglo-Saxons?	Can I state why Alfred was known as Alfred the Great?	Can I explore what life was like for Vikings living in Britain?	Can I explain how and when England became a unified country?	Can I explain how the Viking and Anglo-Saxon era ended in Britain?
Core Concepts: Cause and Consequence Chronological understanding Interpretations				Substantive Concepts: Religion Reform Economy		
Key Vocabulary: Viking, Anglo-Saxon, William the Conqueror, Kingdom, Settlement, Conquer, Invasion, Pillage, Lindisfarne, King Alfred the Great, the Dark Ages, Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest, Longboats (Drakkars), Danelaw, Danegeld, Treaty of Wedmore				National Curriculum: The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor Describe the main changes in a period of history Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline. Use dates and terms accurately in describing events. Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past. Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.		

Sticky Knowledge:

England was divided into 7 kingdoms before the Vikings invaded;

Vikings invaded Lindisfarne, 793AD.

Vikings were wanting farmland, places to settle as their own homes were becoming overpopulated. Land taken by the Vikings was known as Danelaw – they occupied 1/3 Britain.

Peace was held for 5 years when Alfred of Wessex paid the Vikings Danegeld to prevent them from attacking Wessex. After, when the Vikings invaded Wessex, he defeated the Vikings - it was agreed that the Viking King Guthrum would be baptised and convert to Christianity.

After the treaty, Alfred became King of all lands in England, but not of Danelaw. 886 – now only 3 Kingdoms.

Alfred was dubbed Great because he introduced laws and had them written in English and he made England safer by organising forts and a more effective army.

Similarities and differences between Viking and Anglo-Saxon life.

By 1016, England was one unified country, ruled by a Viking King.

The end of Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule in 1066 when William of Normandy (William the Conqueror) won the Battle of Hastings.

Home Learning Opportunities:

VIKING TIMELINE

795-806 AD
VIKING RAIDS ACROSS EUROPE

874 AD
THE VIKINGS INVADE MERCA

886 AD
KING ALFRED THE GREAT SIGNS A TREATY WITH THE VIKINGS

886-954 AD
RECONQUEST - ENGLISH INVADE DANELAW TERRITORIES

1016 AD
KING CNUT BECOMES KING OF ENGLAND

789 AD
FIRST VIKING ATTACK ON BRITAIN

866 AD
THE VIKINGS CONQUER YORK

954 AD
THE VIKINGS ARE DEFEATED IN YORK

994 AD
VIKINGS ATTEMPT TO INVADE LONDON

1002 AD
ST BRICE'S DAY MASSACRE

1066 AD
WILLIAM OF NORMANDY ATTACKS ENGLAND IN THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS. HE IS VICTORIOUS AND IS CROWNED WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, KING OF ENGLAND

800 AD

850 AD

900 AD

950 AD

1000 AD

1050 AD

793 AD
VIKING ATTACK ON LINDISFARNE

865 AD
THE GREAT VIKING ARMY INVADES BRITAIN LED BY IVAR THE BONELESS

911 AD
VIKINGS ESTABLISH NORMANDY IN NORTHERN FRANCE

980 AD
VIKING RAIDS ALONG THE ENGLISH COAST

1042 AD
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR BECOMES KING

836-838 AD
BRITISH VICTORY AGAINST THE VIKINGS

878 AD
THE VIKINGS INVADE WESSEX

1013 AD
VIKINGS TAKE OVER ENGLAND

1066 AD
HARALD HADRADA, THE VIKING RULER OF NORWAY, ATTACKS ENGLAND. HE IS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF STAMFORD BRIDGE

