

KS2.CB.T3	<p>Area of study: The Vikings</p> <p>Unit aims / outcome: to understand that the Vikings invaded Anglo-Saxon Britain.</p>	
<p>History concepts to organise knowledge:</p> <p>Chronology</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>Similarities and differences</p> <p>Cause and consequence</p> <p>Continuity and change</p>		
<p>Key strands of learning:</p> <p>Invasion</p> <p>Settlement</p> <p>Monarch – first King of England</p>		
Learning in Reception:	<p>Tier 2</p> <p><b><u>New</u></b></p> <p>Myths</p> <p>raiders</p> <p><b><u>Review -</u></b></p> <p>Invaded</p> <p>Kingdoms</p> <p>King</p>	<p>Tier 3</p> <p><b><u>New</u></b></p> <p>Lindisfarne</p> <p>Norsemen – ‘men of the North’</p> <p>Longship</p> <p>Monastery</p> <p>Valhalla</p> <p><b>Including etymology</b></p> <p><b><u>Review</u></b></p>
NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
	<p><b>Context of Study</b></p> <p>This Viking unit concludes the children’s Cycle B History curriculum and builds on the Anglo-Saxons and Romans previously studied.</p> <p>This unit looks at the period between AD 700 and AD 1100, when Vikings from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark) travelled in longships</p>	

and raided parts of Britain. Pupils build on their learning about the Romans and Anglo-Saxons, remembering how the Romans once ruled Britain and how Anglo-Saxon kingdoms developed after they left. Using this knowledge, pupils explore why the Vikings came to Britain, the raid on Lindisfarne, and how leaders like Alfred the Great fought back.

Pupils learn how Viking raids became settlements, creating areas such as the Danelaw, and compare Viking and Anglo-Saxon daily life, beliefs and culture. They also link back to the Romans, looking at how towns, roads and trade routes influenced Viking Britain.

Throughout the unit, pupils use artefacts, documents, maps and images to investigate the past, asking questions about cause and consequence, similarity and difference, and significance. This helps them understand how the Viking period fits into the story of Britain's history.

### Crucial Knowledge

Know that history is the study of the past, particularly the changes that have happened in human society over time.

To know that in the 700s the Anglo-Saxons still rules most of Britain. Britain was split into kingdoms, each with a different ruler.

### Chronology

Date	Event
700s	Anglo-Saxons ruled most of Britain, which was divided into several kingdoms with different rulers. Vikings from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark) began travelling across the seas in longships.
793 AD	The first major Viking raid took place at Lindisfarne, a wealthy but poorly defended monastery on the east coast of England.
871–878 AD	Alfred the Great, King of Wessex, fought against the Vikings. After being forced to flee, he raised an army and defeated the Viking leader Guthrum, leading to a peace treaty.
900s	Aethelstan, Alfred's grandson, became known as the first King of England after uniting much of the country.
Late 900s	During the reign of Aethelred the Unready, Viking raids increased again and he paid the Vikings Danegeld (silver) to try to stop the attacks.

### Viking Origins and Exploration

Know that the Vikings came a region called Scandinavia, from countries we now call Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Locate Scandinavia on a map

Know that the Vikings were known as Norsemen, meaning *“men of the north.”*

Know the sea routes used by Viking raiders.



### **Viking Raids and Invasions**

Know that the Viking's came to Britain around 700AD and stayed until around 1100AD.

Know that Vikings travelled across the seas in longships.



Know that the first Viking raids on Britain (around 790–850 AD) were short journeys to steal treasure and capture slaves.

Know that Viking raids often followed the cycle of farming. (Link this to the Anglo-Saxons and the reason why they first invaded Britain when the Romans left). Know that Vikings planted crops in spring and raided until harvest time.

### **The Raid on Lindisfarne**

Know that the first major Viking raid on Britain was on Lindisfarne in 793 AD.

Know that Lindisfarne is a small island off the east coast of England.



Know that monks lived in a wealthy but poorly defended monastery there.

Know that monasteries often contained valuable items such as gold, silver, candlesticks and books.

Know that the Vikings attacked Lindisfarne because coastal monasteries were isolated and easy targets.

Know that during the raid the Vikings stole treasure, killed some monks and took others as slaves.

Know that the attack was recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, an important historical document.

*"AD. 793. This year came dreadful fore-warnings over the land of the Northumbrians, terrifying the people most woefully: these were immense sheets of light rushing through the air, and whirlwinds, and fiery dragons flying across the firmament. These tremendous tokens were soon followed by a great famine: and not long after, on the sixth day before the ides of January in the same year, the harrowing inroads of heathen men made lamentable havoc in the church of God in Holy-island, by rapine and slaughter."*

*Entry for the year 793 in the Anglo Saxon chronicle.*

### **Norse Beliefs**

Know that Vikings valued bravery and honour in battle.

Know that they believed how bravely someone fought affected where they went in the afterlife.

Know that Vikings were polytheistic, meaning they worshipped more than one god.

Know that Viking stories about their gods are called Norse myths.

Know that these myths often included mythical creatures such as giants and elves.

Norse God	Description
Odin	Father of the gods.
Frigg	Odin's wife and the goddess of love.
Thor	God of thunder and protector of humans.
Tyr	God of war and justice.
Loki	A mischievous god who could change shape.

### **The Viking Afterlife**

Know that Vikings believed warriors who died bravely went to Valhalla, a great hall in Asgard ruled by Odin.

Know that Vikings believed heroes in Valhalla would feast and drink mead every day.

Know that mead is an alcoholic drink made from honey.

Know that Vikings who did not die bravely were believed to go to Helheim.

Know that Helheim included places where dishonest people were punished, but also areas for good people who were not warriors.

### **Resistance by Alfred the Great**

Know that Vikings defeated many Anglo-Saxon kingdoms but Wessex remained independent.

Know that Alfred became King of Wessex in 871 AD.

Know that Alfred made peace with the Vikings and paid them to leave for several years.

Know that a Danish Viking leader called Guthrum attacked Wessex in 876 AD.

Know that Alfred was forced to flee to Somerset after a battle at Chippenham in 878 AD.

Know that Alfred raised an army and defeated the Vikings in 878 AD.

Know that Alfred and Guthrum made a treaty in which Guthrum agreed to be baptised as a Christian.

Know that Guthrum left Wessex and ruled in East Anglia.

Know that Alfred became known as Alfred the Great.

### **First King of England**

Know that Athelstan, Alfred's grandson, became the first king of England.

Know that the border between England and Scotland became established during this time (link to Hadrian's Wall)

Know that King Aethelstan ruled England during renewed Viking raids.

Know that Aethelstan paid the Vikings Danegeld, money paid to stop attacks.

Know that Danegeld included large amounts of silver but did not stop the raid

### **Historical Enquiry**

#### Significance

Know that historians use artefacts, documents and images to help decide why events or people were important in the past. Explore the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles

#### Cause and Consequence

Know that historians use sources such as maps, artefacts and written records to understand why events happened and what happened as a result. Consider the cause of the raids on Lindisfarne and consequences this had on Britain and Monks at the time.

#### Similarity and Difference

Know that historians compare artefacts, pictures and archaeological evidence to identify similarities and differences between people and societies in the past.