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| Unit number: | 1B (T1) | Year Group | Y5/6 | Key Question | Why invade? |
|--------------|---------|------------|------|--------------|-------------|

I already know:

Geography is the study of places – both physical things and human features. Human features e.g. roads have impacted how physical features can be used.

The World is divided up into 7 land masses called continents; The UK is part of the continent called Europe and this can be located on a map. The **United Kingdom** is split up into 4 **countries**; **England, Wales, Scotland** and Northern Ireland. The Continent of Europe contains countries including France and Italy as well as the UK.

Why **Britons** and **Romans** settled in particular areas. What they **traded** and what happened when they chose not to.

The difference between villages, towns and cities. Compasses are used to show North, South, East and West.

History is the study of the past – what has come before. We can find out about the past using photographs, objects and stories. These are called **sources**. The difference between primary and secondary sources. Some sources can be biased.

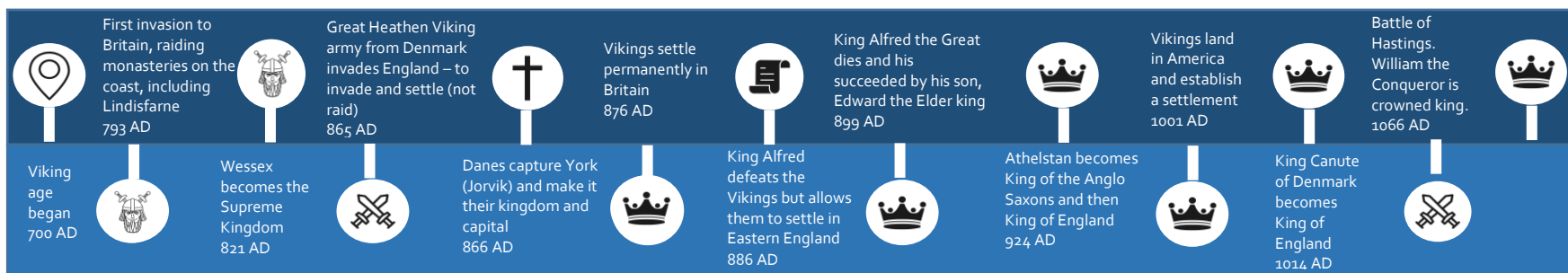
Where significant time periods and events sit chronologically, including key leaders. England was separated into different kingdoms, each ruled separately.

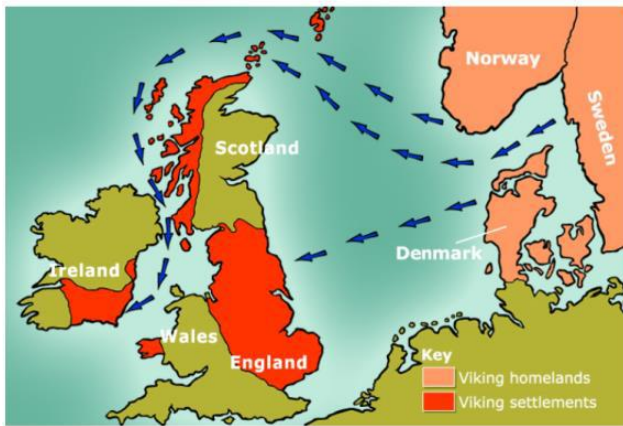
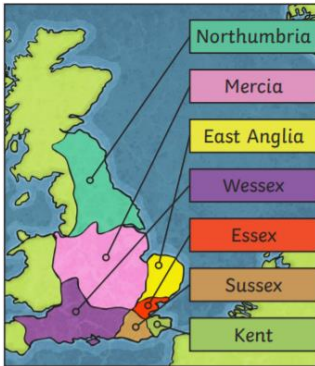
Christianity is a religion followed by Christians brought to England during the Roman period.

That historical sources show us how methods of invasion have changed.

Essential Knowledge and Vocabulary

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| Human settlement and trade | We are going to learn about the Viking raids on Britain, how and why they came to settle and how they changed our country. We will also learn about where they came from and their travel routes. |
| Britain's settlement by the Vikings | Who were the Vikings ? What does the evidence tell us? What is the difference between an invader and a settler ? Why did other tribes want to invade Britain? What was life like? |
| Anglo-Saxons | The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded. |
| Danelaw | The area in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled over |
| Longship | A Viking ship, with a sail and oars, used for fighting and carrying out raids. Also called a dragon-ship. |
| Invade | To invade a country means to enter it by force with an army |
| Monastery | A place where people who have dedicated their lives to religion, such as monks or nuns live |
| Kingdom | An area of land that is ruled by a king or queen. |
| Old English | The language written and spoken by the Anglo-Saxons |
| Pagan | A person who believes in many gods |
| Raiders | A group of people who launch surprise attacks to steal treasure or take people. |
| Rune | A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings and Anglo Saxons |
| Thatched | A roof covered in straw |
| Scandinavia | – The area made up of the countries Denmark, Sweden and Norway– |
| Settlement | a place where people have come to live |
| Conquer | to gain something by force |
| Valhalla | Where the Vikings believed warriors went after death. |
| BC / BCE and AD/ CE | We use BC and AD dating to say when things happened. BC means before Christ . It's the time before the birth of Christ. Ad means 'Anno Domini' . It's all the time after BC. Historians also use BCE and CE . BCE means Before Common Era the time before 1 AD/CE and CE means Common Era everything after 1 AD/CE. |





The map shows how Vikings came to the British Isles

Society

- The Vikings came to Britain to **invade** then **settled** here, wanting a better life.
- Their **weapons** were swords, shields, axes, spears, javelins, bows and arrow.
- The Anglo-Saxons had different **kings** who ruled their own **kingdoms**. By 878 AD, there was only one kingdom left, **Wessex**, which was ruled by **King Alfred the Great**. The other kingdoms had been taken over by Viking invaders.
- After years of fighting, Alfred the Great and the Vikings made a **peace agreement**, separating England into two sections, one for the Anglo Saxons (to the West) and **Danelaw** for the Viking (to the East)
- Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were **farmers** and kept animals and grew crops. They were also **craft workers** who made objects from wood and metal.
- **Anglo-Saxons** usually had their **homes** near forests so they had a good source of wood and water. Their **houses** were made from **wood with thatched roofs** and had only 1 room where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.
- **Viking** families lived together in a **longhouse**, which were also made of **wood** and had a **thatched roof**. There would be a central fire in the room used for heating and cooking.
- **Anglo-Saxons** and **Vikings** were **pagans**, they believed in many gods who were in charge of different parts of life. Vikings believed that if they died bravely in battle they would be taken to **Valhalla**, a great feasting hall in the afterlife where they could eat and drink with the gods.

Legacy

Many towns and cities in Britain today were founded by the Vikings; places that end in –by, -thorpe or –ay are most certainly Viking towns.

Coherence-Connections between subjects

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Art | Negative drawings linked to Viking Runes. Artist –Liam York |
| RE | What did the Vikings believe? How was this similar/different to the Anglo-Saxons? |
| Computing | Research about Viking life. |

Enrichment

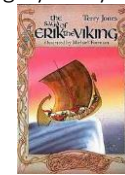
Local historian visit
Celebration of children's learning with parents

Writing Opportunities

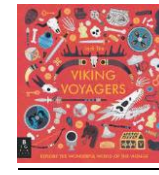
Character descriptions
Viking adventure story
Home learning tasks – Features of Viking long boats, diary of Viking child
Non-fiction double spread about aspect of Viking life
Newspaper reports

Quality Texts

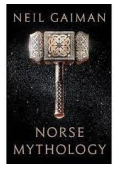
The Saga of Erik the Viking by Terry Jones



Viking Voyagers by Jack Tite



Norse Mythology by Neil Gaiman



Oracy opportunities

New vocabulary:
Drawing understanding, using in sentences
Debate
Reasoning using sources