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| **Knowledge organiser for Year 5 History -** Were the Vikings always victorious and vicious?  **Curriculum Statement:** the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor  **Overall enquiry question:** Were the Vikings always victorious and vicious?  **Links to prior learning**: History in Britain – stone age  **Links to locality:** Look at whether Cornish placenames were influenced by the Vikings  **Core knowledge in bold**  **New learning 23-24** | | | | Disciplinary Concepts to be taught:   * Significance * Continuity and change * Cause and consequence * Similarity and difference | |
| **Overarching questions** | **Questions for monitoring** | **Knowledge** | | | **Vocab** |
| Who were the Vikings and where did they come from?  What image do we have of the Vikings?  Analyse beliefs, behaviours and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone had the same views and opinions. | What is a civilisation?  **Who were the Vikings and** **where did they come from?**  **When did the Vikings come to Britain?**  What is our ‘stereotypical’ view of the Vikings and why is this wrong?  What is an accurate view of the Vikings?  **What did Viking longboats really look like?** | * A civilisation is a group of people living in particular place at a particular time that can be recognised by the way they lived. * **The Vikings were Norse people from Norway, Sweden and Denmark (Scandinavia).** * **Vikings means ‘pirate raid’ because they were fearsome warriors.** * **The Vikings came to Britain and settled here between 793 AD and 1066 AD.** * Vikings were pagans so didn’t believe in Christianity as the Anglo-Saxons in Britain did at the time. * Stereotypically we think of the Vikings as being fearsome warriors who travelled the seas, raiding and looting wearing helmets with horns on, but this isn’t exactly true. Vikings also settled with their families in many locations and farmed the land peacefully. They were also great craftspeople. They never wore horned helmets. They were great explorers and travelled as far as North America. They were traders. The had an early form of parliament where they met to discuss disagreements. * **Viking longboats were (on average 17m long and 2.5 wide. On average 28 people were required to row a longboat. They could go up to about 10 knots and cover as many as 200 m in a day. The rudder and sail helped to steer. A tambour drum was used to keep time when rowing. It took 6 months to make a boat. The planks were 2cm thick. Wool and linen were used to make the sails which often had different colours on them in checks or stripes. Vikings used the coast, stars and sun to navigate. The planks of the boat were overlapped. This was called clinker-built. They were covered in pitch. The dragon head was used to scare away the enemy.** | | | Civilisation,  Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Viking, Norse, Scandinavian, settled, raid, looting, traders, parliament, longboat, tambour, clinker-built |
| What can we learn about Viking settlement from a study of place name endings?  Continuity and change  Analyse beliefs, behaviours and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone had the same views and opinions. | Where did the Vikings settle in the UK?  **Which place names indicate a Viking settlement?**  **What do Viking place names mean?**  Where are there lots of Viking place names? **Are there many Viking place names in Cornwall? What does this suggest?**  What do Viking place names tell us?  Did the Vikings always change place names? | * Parts of Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Northern and Eastern England. All were coastal areas. * **Viking place names often include thorpe, by, holm, beck, dale, wick, thwaite, gaet/gate and toft.** * **By means a farm or village** * **Thorpe means a farm or village.** * **Thwait means a clearing in a woodland or meadow.** * **Toft means a house.** * **Kirk means church.** * **Beck means small stream.** * **Gate or gaet means street.** * Yorkshire has 155 places ending in thorpe. This tells us that Yorkshire was one of the main areas in Britain that the Vikings settled. * **There are not many Cornish place names with Viking suffixes or origins. This is because the Vikings did not settle in Cornwall, though they did raid it for its natural materials.** * Viking place names tell us where Vikings settled. They also indicate what the settlement was like and what it was used for. The names tell us if it was a farm, a home or a town? * Sometimes they kept the existing name but changed the pronunciation to match their dialect. Sounds like ‘sh’ and ‘ch’ became ‘sk’ and ‘k’. For example, Shipton became Skipton. | | | by, thorpe, holm, beck, dale, wick, thwaite, gaet/gate and toft, settlements, natural materials. |
| How have recent excavations changed our view of the Vikings? (Focus on Jorvik/York)  Why have the Vikings gained such a bad reputation?  Analyse beliefs, behaviours and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone had the same views and opinions.  *Add this second question in and start the session by looking at some artefacts that helped to create a negative impression of the Vikings. Then move on to how recent excavations have changed this opinion.* | Why do the Vikings have a bad reputation?  What is a source?  What is an artefact?  What is a primary source?  What is a secondary source?  **What evidence do we have which can help change our views of the Vikings?** | * Vikings are famous for being raiders who travelled around, attacking different locations and taking their precious goods, possible killing people in the process but this is only one part of Vikings’ history. * A source is something that tells us about the past. Primary sources are evidence produced during the period itself. Secondary sources are produced afterwards by people studying the period of history. * Artefacts are items from a historical period that were made by humans, not naturally occurring. * **Sources suggest Vikings didn’t always kill the people they looted.** * **Viking farmhouse remains tell us Vikings were farmers who build impressive farmhouses and cared for their animals.** * **Runes and writing left behind by the Vikings show they were an intelligent, educated civilisation who could read and writing.** * **Viking coins and scales have been recovered which suggest they were traders who often came to buy and sell not always to loot. The scales also shows that they were logical and fair.** * **Impressive Viking brooches have been found as well as combs and cases which show they were craftspeople who cared about how they appeared.** * **Helmet have been discovered (without horns) which shows that they were for defence and protection not to attack.** * **Maps of Viking placenames showed they took care of the places they settled and valued them.** * Sources show that Vikings traded a variety of goods all around the world making natural resources available in different places accessible to others. | | | Source, primary source, secondary source, artefacts, looted, |
| How did the Vikings try to take over the country and how close did they get?  Identify cause and consequence including impact on society over time.  Explain the Viking struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor  Significance  *This lesson doesn’t answer the question. Use the diamond 9 to evaluate which events were most significant for Viking power in Britain then use the diamond 9 to map a timeline of events.* | How was Britain divided at the time of Viking attack?  When did the Vikings first arrive in Britain?  When did the Vikings begin attacking the monasteries?  What was the timeline of events for the Viking attacks and settlements in Britain?  **Where did the Vikings first capture in Britain?**  Who ruled Saxon Britain during the Viking reign?  What do you think is the most significant moment in Viking history in Britain from the timeline of events?  How close were the Vikings to taking control of Britain?  What was the turning point?  **How did the anglo Saxons begin to regain control on Britain?**  Who were the significant people in the Viking period in Britain? | * Britain was split into Northumbria, Wales, East Anglia, Mercia and Wessex. * In 789AD 3 Viking ships from Norway attacked for the first time. * Between 793 and 795 AD the Vikings attacked the monasteries in Lindisfarne, Jarrow and Iona. These attacks are well-known and had a significant impact on Britain which was a Christian country and could no understand the Viking attack on their monasteries. This is recognised widely as the start of Viking attempts on Britain. * Between 795 and 830 AD the Vikings poser no real threat to Britain * In 835 AD there was a significant Viking raid on Kent * **In 865 AD a ‘Great Army’ led by Halfdan and Ivarr the boneless landed in East Anglia. They went on to capture York in 867AD.** * **869AD -Vikings take control of East Anglia.** * 871 AD – Vikings attack the new King of Wessex, King Alfred (the great). He paid them off. * By 872 AD Northumbria, Mercia and East Anglia are under Viking control. Settlers begin to arrive. Only Wessex remains in Saxon control. * **In 878 AD the Vikings attack Wessex but King Alfred is victorious. This means the Saxons are still in control and stop the Vikings taking further power. This is when the Anglo-Saxons begin to regain control of Britain.** * In 878 AD the Viking King Guthrum accepts peace terms and splits the country in two between the Saxons and Vikings. The area to the North and East is under Viking control and called Danelaw. * Between 910 and 918 King Alfred’s son, King Edward (the elder), attacks the Danelaw (Viking) lands and brings all the Southern Danelaw lands under Saxon control. * In 920, King Edward (Saxon King) regains control of Mercia and East Anglia. * In 926, the new Saxon King, King Aethelstan, recaptures York from the Vikings. * In 937, King Athelstan defeats the Vikings in the battle of Brunaburh. * In 980 the Vikings raid again but King Aethelred (the new Saxon King) pays them to leave. This is known as Danegeld. * King Aethelred is forces to share the rule of England with the Viking King Cnut. They rule without argument. * 1037 England is reunited once move after King Cnut’s death marks the end of Viking reign in Britain. * The Vikings continued to try and retake Britain with more raids but in 1066 the last Viking attempt was foiled in the battle of Stamford Bridge. * Anglo Saxon Kings regained control of Britain from 1037 until 1066 when Edward the Confessor, the final Anglo Saxon King, died and the new king lost power almost immediately and the Normans took control. * York was the first large area to be conquered by the Vikings in 867AD. * Britain was ruled by a series of Saxon kings during Viking attacks and settlement – King Alfred, King Edward, King, Athelstan and King Aethelred. * The Vikings took control of most of England other than the South and Southwest. If the Anglo Saxons had lost the battle between King Alfred and themselves in 878, England would have fallen entirely under Viking control. * King Alfreds battle with the Vikings for control of Wessex in 878 AD was a turning point for the Saxons. | | | Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia, Wessex, monastery, Pagan, raid, recapture, settlement, |
| Raiders of settlers: How should we remember the Vikings?  Analyse beliefs, behaviours and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone had the same views and opinions.  Cause and consequence | What is a raider?  What is a settler?  **Do you believe the Vikings were raiders or settlers or both?**  **What evidence supports your views?** What caused them to become raiders? | * A raider is a person who attacks another territory and takes items from them. * A settler is someone who moves to a new area with the intention of making it their home. * **The Vikings can be considered settlers because they did settle and stay in parts of Britain until they were driven out. They gave areas their own names and built homes and farms here. They farmed the land, growing crops and farming all kinds of animals. They were also skilled crafts people. They traded all the goods of the north – furs, amber, iron and timber – for all the goods of the south – silver, gold, silks and spices. The were skilled blacksmiths and weavers.** * **The Vikings can be considered raiders because they did attack several places in Britain and beyond. In Lindisfarne, they killed the monks and pillaged all their gold and valuable goods. They carried swords and axes. They also took people as slaves and sold and traded them on.** * Evidence from the time suggests Vikings went raiding because the population was increasing and the farmland in Scandinavia was poor, there was also several young sons wanting to inherit land but there was nothing to give them. Church in Europe were an easy target because they were unprotected and had lots of wealthy materials. Vikings, being pagan, did not mind stealing from them. Equally, as traders they were finding many European countries would only trade with Christian neighbours and this limited their trade options. They were also skilled boatmen and explorers which made raiding easy. | | | Raider, settler, weaving, blacksmith, pillaged, inherit, |
| **End of unit check** -Complete end of unit knowledge check to answer the question - Were the Vikings always victorious and vicious? | | | civilisation, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Viking, Norse, Scandinavian, settled, raid, looting, traders, parliament, longboat, tambour, clinker-built, by, thorpe, holm, beck, dale, wick, thwaite, gaet/gate and toft, natural materials, source, primary source, secondary source, artefacts, Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia, Wessex, monastery, Pagan, raid, recapture, raider, settler, weaving, blacksmith, pillaged, inherit, | | |