



I already know...

The Anglo-Saxons were made of three tribes – the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. They were **immigrants** to Britain.

For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small **kingdoms** across the land.

Saxon lands were divided into shires – the start of our counties. **Shire Reeve** was the peace officer of a shire, later Anglo-Saxons known as 'sheriff'. Each shire had its own court and was under the control of an earl, who had authority, but had to pay the king 1/3 of any money collected in fines/taxes.

Bristol started as an Anglo Saxon settlement on a bridge called **Brigstow**.

The community was mainly a rural one as people depended on the land for survival. There was a hierarchical system, of Kings, Earls (ruling nobility), Thegns (army), Freemen (upper commoners) and Serfs (Slaves).

There were no prisons but punishments included fines – **weregild** – payable to the dead person's relatives when you killed someone. This was to stop long blood feuds. If they run away, they became **outlaws**. Anyone could hunt them down, unless they hid in a church.

The **Anglo Saxon Chronicles** were year-by-year account of major events at the time, including battles/kings. It begins with the story of **Hengist** and **Horsa** in AD 449.

Bede was a scholar/saint who famously wrote the Ecclesiastical History of the English people including the idea of the English nation.

The Domesday Book was survey of England and Wales completed in 1086 by William the Conqueror.



Essential Knowledge and Vocabulary

Scandinavia	The countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, where the Vikings came from.
Norsemen	The name given to people living in Scandinavia at this time – 'the men of the North'.
Longship	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids.
Knarr	Viking trading ship
Norse Runes	The Viking alphabet symbols (24)
Danelaw	The area in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled over.
Danegeld	Land tax to raise funds to protection against the Vikings.
Jorvik	York, the Viking Capital City
Monastery	A building where people worship and devote their time to God.
Missionaries	People sent to promote religious, especially Christianity.
Pagan	A person who believes in many gods.
Conquer	To get something by force
Realm	Space or an areas, 9 in Viking beliefs, each with many gods
Ritual	Ceremony of series of acts always performed in the same way.
Valhalla	The place Vikings believe they go after death.
Odin	The king of the gods
Saga	A Viking poem or story

History



Chronology and main events



Interpretation and Perspective



Cause and Consequence



Settlements



Beliefs



Travel and exploration



Artefacts



Location

Timeline of Viking in Britain

793 AD	First recorded Viking attack in Dorset. Vikings attacked Lindisfarne monastery, Northumbria
794 AD	First raids on Scotland and Ireland
820 AD	Viking raids continue around the English coast
821 AD	Wessex becomes the Supreme Kingdom
865 AD	Great Heathen Viking army from Denmark invades England – not to raid but to invade and own land – led by Iver the Boneless
866 AD	Danes capture York (Jorvik) and make it their kingdom and capital city
871 AD	Vikings move south – King Ethelred, West Saxon King , and his brother Alfred, defeat the Viking army at Ashdown (Berkshire)
886 AD	King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but signs a treaty to allow them to settle in eastern England (York, East Anglia) – which becomes Danelaw and is ruled by Viking King Guthrum , who agrees to baptism. North & South West follow Viking beliefs, whilst Alfred continued Anglo Saxon law in Wessex
899 AD	Alfred the Great dies. Vikings raid the Mediterranean and find Normandy – led by Bjorn Ironside.
901 – 937 AD	Eastern England (Danelaw) is conquered by the English. Athelstan becomes King of the Anglo Saxons and then King of England .
950 AD	Vikings from Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Hebrides raid Wales and its coastal monasteries
954 AD	Eric Bloodaxe , the last Viking King of Jorvik, is defeated by Athelstan who regains Saxon rule.
980 AD	New Viking raids on England
981 AD	Erik the Red (Eric Thornvalduson) discovered Greenland
986 AD	Viking ships sight Newfoundland, North America
994 AD	Olaf of Norway and Sven 'Forkbead', son of the Danish King, lead an invading Danish army in an unsuccessful siege of London, and subsequently ravage the south-east
995 AD	First Christian church built in Norway
1014 AD	The Vikings, led by Sven Forkbead, drive out the Anglo Saxons. When he dies, his son King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark is crowned King of England, Denmark and Norway
1042 AD	Edward the Confessor becomes King (A Saxon King). Edward died 1066 with no heir. Harold Godwinson became Saxon King but 3 others claimed the throne. He defeated Harald Hardrada (Viking King of Norway) at Battle of Stamford Bridge then William, Duke of Normandy , (cousin of Edward) defeated him at Battle of Hastings . He becomes king and the age of the Normans began. The Normans were originally Vikings, from Scandinavia. French Normand = Norsemen
1066 AD	



Coherence – Prior Knowledge

UKS2 – The legacy of the Anglo Saxons/Romans (Y6)
The usefulness of historical sources – primary and secondary, comparing past and present, BC/AD and simple scales to represent time, the diverse beliefs of previous periods studied, how the past shaped today



Critical thinking and compassion

Why and how did the Vikings invade Britain? Have reasons for migration to the UK changed? Were there differences between Viking and Saxon invaders? What motivated the Vikings – what were their values? What can Norse myths tell us about Viking beliefs? What can archaeology tell us about how Viking beliefs changed?



Creativity

Retell and create Norse myths in line with the Viking belief system, Viking creativity – explorers/traders/crafters



Communicate

Communicate formally with critical audience
Record audio books of Norse Myths
Collaborate with peers to design-make and evaluate book



Collaborate and connect with the community

Create a book of Norse Myths with illuminated letters and share with a real critical audience for evaluation and feedback – e.g. authors, bookshops, twitter organisations, illustrators, publishers

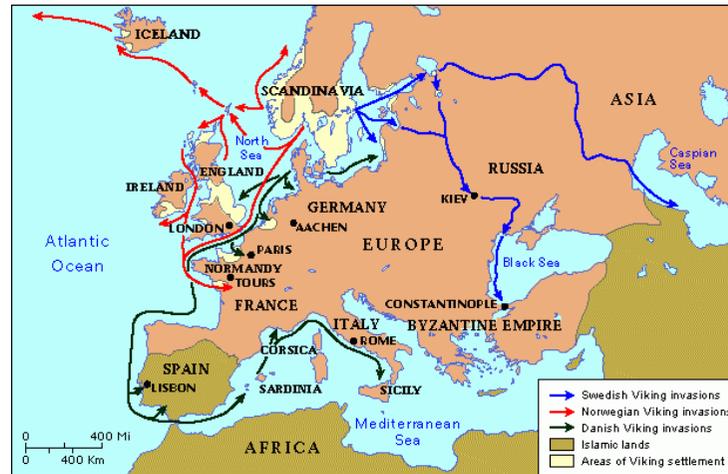


Quality Texts



Coherence – Connections between subjects Cycle A

Be Safe	Goals and Dreams	
Science	Evolution and Inheritance	
Computing	Online Safety	
PE	Cricket	Badminton
Art	Illuminated letters: Lindisfarne Gospels	
Music	Classroom Jazz	
DT Week	Cooking and Nutrition	



Enrichment/Organisations

- <https://www.jorvikvikingcentre.co.uk/#>
- <https://www.britishmuseum.org/vikings-live>
- <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/lindisfarne-priory/>
- <https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/lindisfarne-gospels>
- <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/vikings/>
- <https://www.keystagehistory.co.uk/keystage-2/outstanding-lessons-keystage-2/viking-britain/>
- <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/primary-resource/viking-primary-resource-old-norse-gods/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks2-viking-sagas/zvmy9q>
- <https://www.history.org.uk/primary/resource/3867/the-vikings-in-britain-a-brief-history>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zyy9wxs>
- <https://en.natmus.dk/historical-knowledge/denmark/prehistoric-period-until-1050-ad/the-viking-age/>
- http://www.teachinghistory100.org/objects/king_alfreds_jewel

