

## Prior Knowledge/Key knowledge

<b>Year 3</b>	Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age and Roman Britain
<b>Iron Age to Roman Britain</b>	The Iron Age in Britain began around 750BC and lasted until the coming of the Romans in AD43
<b>Anglo Saxons</b>	After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion. The Anglo Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North– Sea from an area that is now known as Northern Germany, Denmark and Netherlands.
<b>Vikings</b>	The Vikings (also known as Norsemen) came from three countries of Scandinavia: Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The name ‘Viking’ means ‘a pirate raid’. People who went off raiding in ships were said to be ‘going Viking’. Vikings sailed the seas on longboats raiding and taking over land.
<b>King Alfred</b>	King Alfred the Great (AD 849-899): There were many famous Anglo– Saxon kings, but the most famous of all was Alfred, one of the only kings in British history to be called ‘Great’. He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that the English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.
<b>King Canute</b>	King Canute (AD 995-1035): Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway.
<b>Battle of Hastings</b>	William the Conqueror (AD 1028-1087): Became King of England in 1066 after winning in the Battle of Hastings.

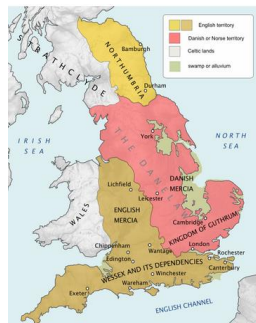
## Key Skills

Sequencing the past	Be able to talk about and describe historical events using appropriate vocabulary
Change and development over time	Explain why certain changes and developments were of particular significance Sequence accurately the key events, objects, themes, societies, periods and people within and across topics confidently using key dates, period labels and terms.

# Raiders and Traders – Year 4 Term 5

## Timeline 2,000,000 to 3,000 BC

<b>AD45 - 410</b>	Roman Britain
<b>AD 410-1066</b>	Anglo Saxon period in Britain
<b>AD 700</b>	The Viking Age begins
<b>AD 793</b>	First invasion to Britain raiding monasteries on the coast, including Lindisfarne
<b>AD 866</b>	Danes capture York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom
<b>AD 876</b>	Vikings settle permanently in Britain
<b>AD 886</b>	King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England
<b>AD 1014</b>	King Canute of Denmark becomes King of England
<b>AD 1066</b>	Battle of Hastings take place and William the conqueror is crowned King
<b>AD 1100</b>	End of the Viking age



## Vocabulary

<b>Anglo-Saxons</b>	The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.
<b>Beowulf</b>	Beowulf is a poem written in Anglo-Saxon times - the setting of Beowulf was in Scandinavia which was a well known place for Viking cultures to call their home
<b>Chieftain</b>	The leader of a village or small group of people
<b>Danelaw</b>	The area of England ruled by the Vikings
<b>Kenning</b>	A compound expression in Old English and Old Norse poetry with metaphorical meaning, e.g. oar-steed = ship.
<b>Longship</b>	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids, also called a dragon-ship
<b>Monastery</b>	The building where monks live
<b>Norsemen</b>	Vikings were called Norsemen because they came from Northern Europe and in particular, the Scandinavian countries.
<b>Pagan</b>	A person who believes in many gods
<b>Rune</b>	A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings
<b>Trader</b>	A person who sells goods

## Key Questions / Challenging Perceptions



In the story of Beowulf, what are some challenges Beowulf faces? How would you overcome these challenges?

Can you explain the difference between **invasion** and **settlement**?