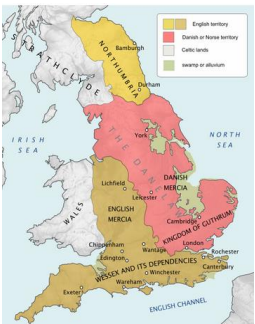


Prior Knowledge/Key knowledge	
Year 3	Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age and Roman Britain
Iron Age to Roman Britain	The Iron Age in Britain began around 750BC and lasted until the coming of the Romans in AD43
Anglo Saxons	After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion. The 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.
Vikings	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.
King Alfred	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.
King Canute	King Canute (AD 995-1035): Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway.
Battle of Hastings	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.

John Hampden Year 5 Term 1 History: Vikings

Timeline 2,000,000 to 3,000 BC	
AD45 - 410	Roman Britain
AD 410-1066	Anglo Saxon period in Britain
AD 700	The Viking Age begins
AD 793	First invasion to Britain raiding monasteries on the coast, including Lindisfarne
AD 866	Danes capture York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom
AD 876	Vikings settle permanently in Britain
AD 886	King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England
AD 1014	King Canute of Denmark becomes King of England
AD 1066	Battle of Hastings take place and William the conqueror is crowned King
AD 1100	End of the Viking age



Vocabulary	
Anglo-Saxons	The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.
Beowulf	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
Chieftain	The leader of a village or small group of people
Danelaw	The area of England ruled by the Vikings
Kenning	A compound expression in Old English and Old Norse poetry with metaphorical meaning, e.g. oar-steed = ship.
Longship	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids, also called a dragon-ship
Monastery	The building where monks live
Norsemen	Vikings were called Norsemen because they came from Northern Europe and in particular, the Scandinavian countries.
Pagan	A person who believes in many gods
Rune	A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings
Trader	A person who sells goods

Key Questions / Challenging Perceptions



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

What was the **greatest challenge** the Norsemen faced?