



Advent 1
History Yr5: Viking and Anglo-Saxon Struggle



Scripture Link:
‘The horse is made ready for the day of the battle but the victory belongs to the Lord.’ Proverbs 21:31

National Curriculum Objective
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

Timeline

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Learning intention for each lesson	I will know who the Vikings were and about their initial raids of Britain.	I will know about Norse Beliefs.	I will know about the attack on Lindisfarne.
Recall and Retrieval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo Saxons came after the Romans. The Anglo Saxons were made up of three tribes: The Angles, the Jutes and the Saxons. The Roman army was leaving and without the Romans to protect them, the Britons were vulnerable to attack. The Picts and the Scots were invading the Britons. By AD660, the Anglo Saxons controlled most of Briton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings came from Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The Vikings were known as Norsemen – meaning ‘Men of the North’ To begin with Anglo Saxons followed Pagan religions. Many Gods and Goddesses and nature played a big part. The Roman Christian church sent missionaries to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. The Ancient Egyptians worshipped hundreds of different Gods and Goddesses. The Gods represented natural forces such as: storms, thunder, death and fire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings valued bravery and ‘a good death’ in a battle. They believed how brave you were in battle decided where you would go in the ‘afterlife’ If Vikings died bravely, they believed they would go to Valhalla If Norseman didn’t die bravely, they would go to Helheim The first Viking raids of Britain were short trips to steal treasure and take slaves in 700AD when the Anglo-Saxons controlled most of Britain. Romans- The Romans invade because they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wanted Britons precious metals. - There rich fertile land and cattle - To expand their Empire
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know-</p> <p>The Vikings came from Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.</p> <p>They were known as Norsemen – meaning ‘Men of the North’</p> <p>Vikings sailed the seas trading goods in their longships. They bought silver, silks, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery to bring back home.</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know-</p> <p>Vikings valued bravery and ‘a good death’ in a battle.</p> <p>They believed how brave you were in battle decided where you would go in the ‘afterlife’.</p> <p>The Vikings told many stories about their gods. These stories often involved mythical creatures like giants and elves.</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know-</p> <p>The first planned Viking raid was on the island of Lindisfarne in 793AD.</p> <p>A small community of monks lived on Lindisfarne in an undefended, isolated priory and an easy target.</p> <p>The priory was rich – it had gold and silver treasures, plates, candlesticks and beautiful books</p> <p>The raid on the priory terrified the church.</p>

	<p>The first Viking raids of Britain were short trips to steal treasure and take slaves in 700AD when the Anglo-Saxons controlled most of Britain.</p> <p>The Vikings often carried out raids to fit with their farming cycle. They would plant crops in the spring and then carry out raids until harvest time.</p> <p>The people of Britain called the invaders ‘Danes’.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Norse Gods</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Odin</td> <td>Father of the gods</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frigg</td> <td>Odin’s wife – the goddess of love</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thor</td> <td>God of thunder and protected humans.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tyr</td> <td>God of war and justice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loki</td> <td>The god of firelight – a sly and mischievous god who can change form into different animals.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If Vikings died bravely, they believed they would go to Valhalla (a hall in Asgard where Odin ruled). It was believed they would be heroes’ in the afterlife and would feast and drink mead everyday.</p> <p>If Norseman didn’t die bravely, they would go to Helheim. In one part of Helheim, evil and dishonest people were punished but there was also a place for good people that were not warriors.</p>	Norse Gods	Description	Odin	Father of the gods	Frigg	Odin’s wife – the goddess of love	Thor	God of thunder and protected humans.	Tyr	God of war and justice	Loki	The god of firelight – a sly and mischievous god who can change form into different animals.	<p>The Vikings didn’t only steal things and ruin their priory, they also took some monks as slaves and killed others.</p> <p>A description of the raid can be found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle which is a famous document from the time, describing the Anglo-Saxon Britain. The description says that great lightning storms warned people of the Vikings coming. We know that this could not be true.</p>
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Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge															
Key Vocabulary	Vikings, Norseman, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Scandinavia, raiding, longships, harvest, trading goods, invaders, Danes.	Norse beliefs, ‘afterlife’, Odin, Frigg, Thor, Tyr, Loki, gods, goddesses, Valhalla, Asgard, feast, mead, Norsemen	Lindisfarne, monasteries, priory, monks, easy targets, isolated, church												
Main teaching activity <i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i>															
Scaffolding															
Challenge															

Diversity Links			
Catholic Social Teaching Principles			
British Values			
Wider links		Thors Hammer – Anthony Horowitz	

Advent 1
History Yr5: Viking and Anglo-Saxon Struggle

Timeline

	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Learning intention for each lesson	I will know the significance of King Alfred during the Viking invasion.	I will know how the Vikings came to own a part of Mercia which they ruled from York.	I will know the key events which led up to the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
Recall and Retrieval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first planned Viking raid was on the island of Lindisfarne in 793AD. A small community of monks lived on Lindisfarne in an undefended, isolated priory and an easy target. The people of Britain called the invaders 'Danes'. There were 5 main Anglo Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent. Iron Age – People in Iron Age Britain lived in clans that belonged to tribes, lead by warrior Kings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings managed to defeat all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms except for Wessex where King Alfred reigned. King Alfred (King of Wessex) paid off the Vikings and managed to make peace with them for 5 years. By AD550, Briton had been broken up into many small kingdoms, each ruled by a different leader. Each kingdom had it's own hierarchy, the King at the top, then the thegns, the ceorls, peasant farmers and slaves. Mayan Kings had to be warriors to protect their people. Ancient Egyptian pharaohs were believed to be living Gods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercia was split: Alfred taking the South and West, Danish Vikings taking the east and north. The Danes owned an area of Britain which was ruled from York and under Danelaw. Ancient Greece – The Greeks introduced the concept of Democracy or 'rule by the people'. All the men would gather to decide their city laws and who would sit on their council. Significant women – Margaret Thatcher wanted to become a politician and have an impact on how the country was run. Magarate Thatcher became the first female Prime minister (in 1979)
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know-</p> <p>The Vikings managed to defeat all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms except for Wessex where King Alfred reigned.</p> <p>King Alfred (King of Wessex) paid off the Vikings and managed to make peace with them for 5 years.</p> <p>When Guthrum became the new Danish Viking leader, they attacked Wessex and after 2 years of fighting, Alfred ran away to Somerset. A great battle at Chippenham where many of Alfred's men were killed, was the turning point.</p> <p>Alfred raised a great army and once again beat the Danish Vikings.</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know-</p> <p>6 years after Guthrum's previous attack on Wessex, he tried again.</p> <p>King Alfred's army defeated the Vikings once more.</p> <p>Alfred forced Guthrum to sign a new treaty.</p> <p>Mercia was split: Alfred taking the South and West, Danish Vikings taking the east and north.</p> <p>The Danes owned an area of Britain which was ruled from York and under Danelaw.</p> <p>Jorvik (which we now know as York) was an important town in Danelaw.</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know-</p> <p>Athelstan, Alfred's grandson became the first King of England and retook York from the Vikings.</p> <p>There were many Kings that followed him but when King Edward ('Edward the Confessor') died in 1066, there was no one to take the throne as he had no children but three people believed that they should be named king.</p> <p>A huge battle took place which is known as the Battle of Hastings where William, Duke of Normandy defeated and killed Harold. He became known as 'William the Conqueror'.</p> <p>The second King was Aethelred, he became known as 'Aethelred the unready' as he couldn't stop the Viking raids. He tried paying them off but then ordered that all Danish men in Britain should be killed.</p>

	<p>Alfred and Guthrum made a treaty. As part of the treaty Guthrum had to be baptised a Christian and leave Wessex, moving to East Anglia.</p> <p>Alfred became known as Alfred the Great.</p>	<p>Enrichment Visit Visit to the Jorvik Viking Centre, take part in workshops at the DIG with a possible visit to Barley Hall and experiencing Medieval Britain (Cost dependant). We know a lot about Viking settlements in York from excavations in the area. Archaeologists have dug into the earth and found the remains of many items including pottery and clothing. Could possibly go on train.</p>	<p>The third King of England was King Canute but when he died, Aethlred's son, Edward, became king of England in 1042AD.</p> <p>He became known as 'Edward the Confessor' and England was very peaceful and safe under his rule.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1469 371 2150 612"> <thead> <tr> <th>Potential Successor to the throne</th> <th>Reason</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harold Godwineson</td> <td>Claimed Edward had offered him the thrown on his deathbed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William, Duke of Normandy</td> <td>Claimed Edward had promised him the crown in 1051</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harald Hardrada, King of Norway</td> <td>Thought he had the right to be king</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Bayeux Tapestry was embroidered shortly after the battle and shows the moment when Harold died. For many years, historians weren't sure which of the men were Harold but believed it to be the man with the arrow in his eye.</p>	Potential Successor to the throne	Reason	Harold Godwineson	Claimed Edward had offered him the thrown on his deathbed	William, Duke of Normandy	Claimed Edward had promised him the crown in 1051	Harald Hardrada, King of Norway	Thought he had the right to be king
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<p>Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge</p>											
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Wessex, King Alfred the Great, reigned, Guthrum, Chippenham, Somerset, baptised, Christian, Danish Vikings, retreat, treaty, peace.</p>	<p>Mercia, Danelaw, York, Jorvik.</p>	<p>Athlestan, retaken, Aethelred, 'Athlered the unready', King Canute, 'Edward the Confessor', successor to the throne, Battle of Hastings, William of Normandy, 'William the Conqueror', Harold, Bayeux Tapestry</p>								
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