

What we already know:	Subject: History	Unit: Vikings	Year: 5	What's next?
Iron Age Britain was made up of small Celtic tribes. They brought with them knowledge of how to use iron from the ground to make tools and weapons. Britain had lots of Iron in the ground. In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410. The Romans left Britain because the empire was collapsing. In 410 AD there was an uprising in Rome and across Europe. When the Romans left, they took their wealth with them. Britain was left with little resource, no leader and they were being attacked from all sides.	Vocabulary			You will continue to develop your historical skills by looking at The Ancient Egyptians later this year. This gives you a great opportunity to observe how society developed in a non-European area and draw comparisons with the Romans who you studied in Year 4.
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	
	Resources Raid Long Boat Warrior Battle Invaders	Navigate Norman Conquest	Polytheists – people who believe in more than one god. The Aesir – A Tribe of Norse Gods Thrall, Karl aand Jarl – the 3 layers of Viking hierarchy. The Bayeaux Tapestry -an embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall that depicts the events leading up to the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.	



Timeline														
Pre-historic	Ancient History				Modern History							Present		
		Ancient Egypt 3100 BCE – 332 BCE												
			Ancient Greece 1200 BCE BC – 146 BCE											
					Vikings AD 793 -AD 1066									
Dinosaurs extinct 65,000,000 BCE	Stone Age 3,500 BCE – 2,500 BCE	Bronze Age 2,500 BCE – 800 BCE	Iron Age 800 BCE – AD43	Romans in Britain 43AD – 410AD	Anglo Saxons 410 AD - 1066	Great Fire of London 1666	Victorian Era 1837-1901	WW2 1939 - 1945	Queen Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	1 st Moon Landing 1969	We were born. 2012/13	King Charles Coronation 2023	Year 5 2023/2024	

Significant events/ people

Traders to Raiders:

The Vikings came from three countries of Scandinavia: Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Their land was too cold for growing crops or rearing animals. Vikings traded all over Europe, mainly along rivers. They traded timber and furs. Having discovered areas of wealth, Vikings invaded and took over regions.



Successful invasion – the Viking long boat:

Vikings built long boats out of wood and baleen. They were long, sleek and fast and could hold up to 120 people. The boats were very shallow and could travel along rivers. A fierce creature's head was carved into the prow of the boat. They used a sail as a tent for shelter.



Lindisfarne:

Lindisfarne was the first, significant Viking raid in 793CE. Lindisfarne was a monastery in the North East of England. Monasteries were known for gold and silver and peaceful people. Vikings killed the monks and stole goods.



Alfred the Great:

Alfred was the ruler of the Anglo Saxon kingdom of Wessex. Alfred led many battles against the Vikings, often losing to their strength. Alfred paid the Vikings danegeld (a protection fee) so they did not attack the Anglo Saxons. Alfred defeated the Vikings and established a boundary for the two civilisations to coexist. Many thought of Alfred as the Anglo-Saxon King as he was the first Anglo Saxon leader to unite different Saxon regions.



1066 – The Battle of Hastings

In 1066, there were two significant battles. The first battle was between the Vikings and Harold, King of England. The King of England won and the Vikings were defeated. The second battle was between Harold, King of England and William of Normandy. William of Normandy won and was known as William the Conqueror. A large tapestry (Bayeux tapestry) was created within 2 years of William's success.



Society & Government

I know there were three main layers of the Viking hierarchy - thrall, karl, jarl. It was possible for individuals to move between the layers of hierarchy. (Unique). Thrall – were slaves. Karls – farmers, blacksmiths, tradespeople. Jarls – noblemen led armies and ruled clans. Viking women could own land, trade and fight alongside men. The Anglo Saxon social structure was very similar but the Vikings were able to move between social layers more easily



Beliefs

I know the Vikings were polytheists – they believed in more than one god and goddess. I know that all aspects of life were influenced by the gods: they controlled the weather and fertility to poetry and beauty. I know Gods ruled from Asgard. Oden, Thor and Loki were Viking Gods. Vikings were rewarded by the Gods for being brave by moving up the social hierarchy.

