



History Unit Planner Year: The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Title: 5

Unit Overview	The last Roman soldiers left Britain in 410. New people came in ships across the North Sea – the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around CE410 to 1066. They were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The Viking age in European history was from about CE700 to 1100. During this period, many Vikings left their homelands in Scandinavia and travelled by longboat to other countries, like Britain and Ireland.	
Prior Learning/ Links	Year 4 – Fall of the Roman empire, Comparing religious beliefs of Ancient Egyptians	
Unit Title: Droylsden Detectives	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge
Key Questions: Why would weather conditions cause people to travel and invade other countries? What information do objects from the Sutton Hoo burial sites tell is? How do we know about the Vikings? What evidence is there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the fall of the Roman Empire, Britain became more open to attack and invasion. The Anglo – Saxons had tried to attack Britain earlier – but the Romans had fought them off. • The Anglo – Saxons were made up of 3 tribes from across Europe: The Angles, Jutes and Saxons and they arrived in Britain in long wooden boats across the North Sea. • It is believed that changes in the weather (flooding and cold temperatures) caused the Anglo – Saxons to travel to Britain. • The Anglo – Saxons were farmers and warriors. • Different kingdoms were formed during Anglo – Saxon rule, and these were ruled by their own Chief. This in itself caused a lot of conflict between tribes. • By the end of Anglo – Saxon times there was only 1 kingdom ‘Mercia’. This was ruled by Alfred the Great. • Alfred was one of the only kings to be called ‘great’ He fought the Vikings, but then made peace and encouraged people to live together. He made good laws and believed in education – he asked the monks to start writing about life at the time. • We know little about life during these times... They were known as ‘The Dark Ages’ because of lack of information and evidence. • A lot of what we know about Anglo – Saxon life is from the burial Site at Sutton Hoo. There are 11 mounds there, and when one was excavated, a ship was found. Inside the ship was a grave. This showed how much care the Anglo – Saxons took of their dead and what they believed about the after life. 	<p>Cause and Consequence: To accurately use terms and dates. To understand historical events in time using a world – wide view.</p> <p>Change and continuity: Order events in time using a range of evidence and statements form the past. To understand historical events in time using a world – wide view.</p> <p>Similarity and Difference: To know different settlements in time periods around the world, to know key features human and physical features which have allowed the settlement to develop.</p> <p>Significance: To compare the different beliefs and cultures from past civilisations and how these have had an impact on modern – day society.</p> <p>Evidence: Select sources of evidence and give reasons for the choice. To present information clearly using the correct historical terms. Use sources of information about the past to draw conclusions. Seek out and analyse a range of information to justify claims about the past.</p> <p>Interpretations: To consider audience when presenting information.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vikings travelled to Britain across the North Sea from Norway, Denmark and Sweden. • The name 'Viking' comes from Norse language and means 'Pirate raid'. • Some Vikings came to Britain to plunder and battle, but many came in peace to settle and set up farms and long houses where they could live together. • Vikings brought with them different beliefs, and told stories of gods and magic which were different to the beliefs of the Christian Anglo – Saxons. • After many years of battles, the Vikings had taken almost all of the kingdoms of Britain – except Wessex, which was ruled by Alfred the Great. • In CE793 the Vikings famously attacked the monastery in Northumbria called Lindisfarne. The Vikings were Pagans - -so did not care much about the building. The monks had no weapons, but had lots of riches, including gold, food, drink, cattle and tools. • After years of peace, the Anglo Saxons began to reclaim land and rule from the Vikings. In 954 they pushed out the last Viking King from York. • Edward the confessor was the King of England from 1042 to 1066. He died without leaving an heir, and this led to Britain being invaded again by the Normans. The Normans won during the battle of Hastings in 1066, when they defeated the new King Harold. This ended the Anglo – Saxon/ Viking rule and began the era of Norman rule. 	
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Trips/ Visits/Useful Websites/ Resources</p>	<p>Key Misconceptions:</p>
<p>Substantive: invasion kingdom settlement CE BCE population resistance inhabitants longboats conqueror burials archaeology</p>	<p>http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/saxons/suttonhoo/index.htm</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z8q487h</p>	<p>The Vikings wore helmets with horns on them. The Vikings were not all savage barbarians. A unified Viking empire never really existed. The Anglo-Saxons were weaker than the Viking</p>



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Disciplinary: compare evidence		
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