

Unit Title: Vikings: Ruthless Killers or Peaceful Settlers?




<p>Y5 Spring 2 Geography</p>	<p>End Point - The aim of this unit is for pupils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand where that the Vikings came from Scandinavia• Understand where Scandinavia is located, the countries it consists of and their key features• Know the location of some key Viking settlements in the UK <p>End of unit assessment task: Children will produce a double page spread to know why the Vikings left their home and settled in the UK and the location of some of their settlements</p>
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<p>Links</p>	
<p>Text</p>	<p>– Arthur and the Golden Rope – Joe Todd-Stanton The Last Viking – Terry Deary</p>
<p>History</p>	<p>– children will understand invasions (Roman/Anglo-Saxons) and settlements (Y4)</p>
<p>Geography</p>	<p>– children will have studied countries with the Arctic Circle the Polar Ice Caps (Y3)</p>

<p>Prior Knowledge</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know the four countries of the UK and their capital cities and the surrounding seas• Know, name and locate the continents and oceans of the world• Know the 4 compass points• Name and locate Middlesbrough on a map• Know that humans create settlements, often near natural resources• Recognise similarities and difference between where they live and other countries• Name and locate the Mediterranean Sea• Know and locate countries in Europe from which other invaders came (Romans, Angles, Jutes, Saxons)• Children will have previously studied River Nile, Amazon River and the River Tees	

Key Aspects of the Unit:

	<p>Map and atlas work/Fieldwork and investigation</p>
	<p>Location</p>

	Physical Features: Understand that physical features are natural features in an environment. Understand that physical features can include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and volcanoes.
	Human Features: Understand that human features are features in an environment that have been made by people. Understand that human features can include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
	Human Processes understand the processes that humans have developed across the globe including travel trade and economics.

Key Knowledge:

- Know that there are two continents within the Arctic Circle (Europe: **Russia, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden** and **Finland**) (North America: **USA** and **Canada**)
- Know that only parts of these countries are within the Arctic Circle
- Understand that 3 countries make up Scandinavia
- Know that these countries are colder than the UK as they are further North, away from the equator
- Using knowledge of atlas and map work, locate these countries on a map
- Know the location of Viking settlements by locating place names of towns and villages (-by (Derby), -thorpe (Scunthorpe) and -toft (Lowestoft) and identify any patterns
- Know that the Vikings moved inland using the river system
- Know and understand the reasons why the Vikings left Scandinavia and settled in the UK
- Know that York/Jorvik was the commercial centre of Viking rule

Geographical Skills:

Mapping:

- Use maps at a range of scales
- Begin to use a range of themed maps

Fieldwork:

- Use the eight points of a compass and use to follow/describe routes

Vocabulary	
Scandinavia	The name given to the collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Trade route	any route usually taken by merchant ships, caravans, etc.
Physical features	Natural features of land
Human features	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity
Settlement	A settlement is where people have come to live and have built their homes
River	A large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the lake or a sea
Compass point	Any of the main points of a compass (NSEW)

Continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries, such as Europe
Ocean	A huge body of salty water
Sea	A large body of salty water
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical
Natural Resources	Natural resources are all the land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people.