## **Questions (over 7 lessons)**

What was life like for Vikings? When did the Vikings attack Britain? Where did the Vikings invade and settle? What peace was agreed between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings? Why did the Normans and Vikings both think they had the right to the throne of England?

### Key Vocabulary

Tier 2	Tier 3
Repelled	Heathen
Tapestry	Chronicle
Confessor	Chieftain
Converted	Fjord
Legend	Manuscript
Brutality	Ousted

# Sources Cusp Curriculum Curriculum visions

Year 4 The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

Making connections to prior learning

Year 3 - Stone age to the Iron Age

Rome and the impact on Britain

Year 4 - The struggle for the Kingdom of England Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots

## Big ideas/Substantive Concepts

#### **INVASION**

When a county or area is taken over by an armed force.

#### POWER

The power to make change. For example, art, culture and architecture.

The power over another country or its people.

#### **COMMUNITY**

A group of people living in the same place with similar values and beliefs.

Chronology	Cause and consequence	Change and continuity	Similarity and difference	Evidence	Significance
When did the Vikings arrive in Britain? What 4 significant events can you remember that shaped the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England?	When did the Vikings arrive in Britain? What 4 significant events can you remember that shaped the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England?	How did the Kingdoms of England change as a result of the Viking invasions? How did Britain change when the Vikings arrived? How did Danelaw bring change to England? How did religion change in Britain during the time of the Anglo- Saxons and Vikings?	What was different about the Viking way of life in England? Were the Anglo- Saxons and Viking different? Thinking about exploration, where in the world did the Vikings venture to?	What evidence tells us about the Viking way of life? True or False? Manuscripts and writing was the only evidence about the Viking way of life in England. What evidence tells us about the first Viking raids?	Why was the death of King Edmund significant? How would you connect King Canute and the wor 'significant'? Why was the Battle of Stamford Bridge a significant loss for the Vikings? Explain why the fleeing English king's journey to Normandy was significan (Ethelred the Unready)

# Disciplinary Knowledge- thinking as a historian