

Key Objective and rationale

I will be able to sequence events and explain where, when and why the Vikings came to Britain. I will make inferences from sources and understand that some may be biased but use evidence to support my argument. I will understand cause and consequence and make deductions from artefacts. This will build on from my learning in The Roman enquiry from year 3.

Important things I will know, understand and do

- The Vikings came to Britain to settle and raid
- The Vikings came from Denmark, Sweden and Norway
- The Vikings travelled to Britain, Europe, Baghdad, Jerusalem and America
- The Vikings travelled in Longboats because they had greater speed and control in shallow water
- The Vikings were Pagans
- The Viking part of England was called Danelaw
- Historians found these facts from Viking Graves

Important people and events I will learn about

traders

Using longboats, the Vikings established trading routes throughout Europe and as far as America, Iraq and Jerusalem. They sold items like timber, wheat, wool, fur and fish; and exchanged them for silver, spices, wine, jewellery, silk and glass.

Settlers

In Britain, the Vikings started to stay over the winter months. Eventually, they settled down on land they had seized in eastern and northern England. Sometimes, the Anglo-Saxons gave them land to stop the Vikings from attacking them. In AD 878, Alfred the Great made a peace deal with the Vikings which split England into Anglo-Saxon and Viking-controlled areas. The Viking area, known as Danelaw, was settled and peaceful.



Raiders

The Viking raids of Britain started in AD 793 when Lindisfarne's monastery was attacked. In general, the Vikings raided in the summer when it was easier to cross the sea. They stole valuable items from monasteries and villages, and they enslaved people before returning home. For the Vikings, raiding demonstrated bravery - a characteristic they valued highly.



Disciplinary concepts

- Change and Continuity
- Historical Interpretations
- Similarities and Differences
- Historical Significance
- Sources of Evidence

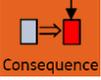
Historical enquiry

- Posing Historical Questions
- Gathering, Organising and evaluating evidence
- Evaluating and Drawing Conclusions
- Communicating Findings

Substantive concepts

- Power (Monarchy, Government and Empire)
- Invasions, Settlement and Migration
- Beliefs
- Civilisations (Social and Cultural)

Important vocabulary I will learn and use (Core)

Balanced	Considering all views in a fair way	 Balanced
Bias	Allowing personal opinions to influence a viewpoint	 Bias
Cause	Something that makes an event happen	 Cause
Consequence	The result of an event	 Consequence
Danelaw	The Northern, Central, and Eastern regions of England controlled by the Vikings	 Danelaw
Longboat	A long, narrow Viking boat powered by oars or sails	 Longboat
One-Sided	A viewpoint which shows only one side of an argument	 One-Sided
Perspective	The way a person thinks about something	 Perspective
Viking	A group of Scandinavian people who lived in the eighth to eleventh centuries	 Viking

Important events (timeline)

