

Knowledge Organiser: Spring 2024 - Raid, Trade and Invade (Year 5)

Timeline

700	789	793	865	866	876	886	1014	1066
The Viking Age begins	First recorded Viking attack	Viking raid on Lindisfarne	Viking army from Denmark invades England	Danes capture York (Jorvik)	Vikings from Denmark, Sweden and Norway settle permanently in England	King Alfred defeats the Vikings / Allows them to settle in East England	King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark King of England	Battle of Hastings / William I King of England

When the quiet monks on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne saw the dragon ships approaching, they didn't know what was coming. They were fully unprepared for the ferocity of the warriors, armed with sword, axe and shield. The attack and plunder of Lindisfarne, a rich and unprotected monastery, echoed throughout the next 300 years of European history. The Viking Age had begun.

Historians use the term the Viking Age to describe the turbulent expansion of the Scandinavian people into Europe and Russia. Beginning in A.D. 793 with the Lindisfarne raid, Norwegians, Swedes and Danes set to raiding. Any unprotected community was a target. Vikings attacked places all along the coasts of Scotland, England, Ireland, France, Italy and inland Russia. They terrorised, plundered, traded, explored and finally settled and farmed all over the lands they encountered.



What have the Vikings ever done for us?

The English language was greatly affected by the invasion of the vikings in particular, through town and village names in the north and east of England.

It is also thought that Vikings may have been the first Europeans to explore America, 1000.

The Vikings were responsible for the world's now oldest parliament- the Tynwald - the Isle of Man

Key Figures:

King Alfred the Great (AD 849-899): Alfred did a lot of great things for England including defeating the Vikings in several battles and keeping part of England under Anglo-Saxon rule.

Athelstan (AD 927 -939) – First King to unite English kingdoms

Guthrum (AD 879-890) – King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons

King Canute (AD 995-1035): Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway.

Edward the Confessor (AD 1042-1055) – penultimate Saxon King of England (before Harold II who lost at Hastings)

William the Conqueror (AD 1028-1087): Became King of England in 1066 after winning in the Battle of Hastings.

Key Vocabulary:

Anglo-Saxons: The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.

Danelaw: The area in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled over.

Longship: A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids.

Monastery: A place where people who have dedicated their lives to religion, such as monks or nuns live.

Pagan: A person who believes in many gods.

Rune: A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings.

Chieftain: The leader of a village or small group of people

Danelaw: The area of England ruled by the Vikings

Freeman: A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for

Longship: A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship

Monastery: The building where monks live

Pagan: A person who believed in many gods

Runes: The name given to the Viking alphabet

Thatched: A roof covered in straw

Trader: A person who sells goods

Useful Websites

1. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm>
2. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2--ks3-vikings/zhys92p>
3. <https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/anglo-saxons>
4. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-the-vikings-animation/zhrygwx>
5. <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/vikings/>

Activities to Try

1. Draw a map of Europe and the UK and annotate where the Vikings came from and where they settled.
2. Make a model of a Viking longship
3. Create a timeline showing the key events in Britain during the times of the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings.
4. Create a set of Anglo Saxon and Viking fact cards.
5. Make a poster or a PowerPoint presentation detailing what you have learnt about the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings and their impact on Britain.
6. Play the Viking quest game
(http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/vikings/launch_gms_viking_quest.shtml) then write a diary entry for your journey and invasion.

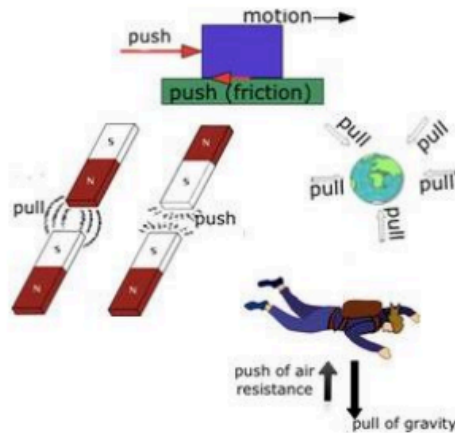
Questions to Think About:

What makes Vikings so significant to British history?	Viking Explorers and Traders	Raid and conquest	Beliefs	Who laid claim to the English throne in 1066?
<p>-They made advances in shipbuilding and navigation. They used longboats, which moved faster and were more manoeuvrable than other boats.</p> <p>-Language: a mixture of old Norse and Old English gave us many words that we still use today, e.g. give, window, village and dream.</p> <p>-They settled in villages and were farmers who kept animals and grew crops.</p> <p>-They were skilful craft workers who made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings.</p> <p>-Their lasting legacy was the formation of the independent kingdoms of England and Scotland.</p>	<p>-The Vikings traded all over Europe and as far east as Central Asia, buying goods and materials such as silver, silk, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery.</p> <p>-They sold items like honey, tin, wheat, wool, wood, iron, fur, leather, fish and walrus ivory.</p> <p>- They were great explorers and travellers. Viking ships reached Britain, France, Spain, Italy and North Africa.</p> <p>-Some made long journeys overland through Russia, reaching as far south as Constantinople in modern-day Turkey. Some merchants travelled further east to Baghdad in Iraq.</p>	<p>- The Vikings first attacked Britain in 787 AD, but didn't start to invade and settle in the British Isles until 793.</p> <p>-In 878, King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings in battle and had them sign a treaty saying they had to keep to their own land in England – this section of land was called Danelaw.</p> <p>- England once had a Viking king: King Canute ruled from 1016-1035, and his descendants ruled until 1042.</p> <p>A few weeks before the Anglo-Saxons were defeated in the Battle of Hastings in 1066, they defeated Viking warriors near York, led by Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.</p>	<p>- Like the type of religion in ancient Greece or Rome, the Vikings worshiped many different Gods and Goddesses. Their religion was an important part of everyday life.</p> <p>-The three most important Viking Gods were: Thor-the God of Thunder. Odin-The leader of the Gods. The God of magic, poetry and war Freyr-God of agriculture and fertility. Freyr was worshipped throughout the year for future prosperity.</p> <p>-As Christianity swept over Europe, including Viking-held lands. The Vikings adapted to Christian beliefs, which was solidified by the Norman Conquest in 1066.</p>	<p>-Edward the Confessor died in January 1066</p> <p>-Edgar the Atheling was the closest blood claimant to Edward but was a sickly 14-year-old boy.</p> <p>-Harold Godwinson: a powerful nobleman, soldier and politician. The day after Edward died; Harold became King Harold II of England.</p> <p>-William, Duke of Normandy: a distant cousin of Edward. He claimed that Edward had promised to make him heir to the throne.</p> <p>-Harald Hardrada (Viking King of Norway): He wanted to be King of England because he wanted more power and better land.</p>

Science- Forces

Forces can make an object:

- start to move
- stop moving
- move faster
- move more slowly
- change shape
- change its direction



Isaac Newton is famously thought to have developed his theory of gravity when he saw an apple fall to the ground from an apple tree.



Examples of forces in action:

Water resistance and **air resistance** are forms of friction. Friction is sometimes helpful and sometimes unhelpful. For example, **air resistance** is helpful as it stops the skydiver hitting the ground at high speed. Friction on a bike chain can make the bike harder to pedal so it is unhelpful.



Key vocabulary

forces	Pushes or pulls
gravity	A pulling force exerted by Earth or anything else that has mass.
Earth's gravitational pull	The force that Earth exerts on an object when it pulls it towards Earth's centre. Earth's gravitational pull is what keeps us on the ground.
weight	The measure of the force of gravity on an object
mass	A measure of how much matter (or stuff) is inside an object
friction	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other
air resistance	A type of friction caused by air pushing against any moving object
water resistance	A type of friction caused by water pushing against any moving object
buoyancy	An upward force that a liquid applies to objects
streamlined	When an object is shaped to minimise the effects of air or water resistance
mechanism	Parts which work together in a machine. Examples of mechanisms are pulleys, gears and levers.