

Viking Timeline

AD 793: The Viking age begins.

AD 793: First invasion by the Vikings. They raided monasteries on the coast including Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumbria.

AD 794: First raids on Scotland and Ireland.

AD 865: Great Viking army from Denmark invades England.

AD 866: Danes capture York (which the Viking called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom.

AD 886: King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.

AD 1001: Vikings land in America and establish a settlement.

AD 1066: Battle of Hastings occurred; William I (the Conqueror) crowned King of England.

AD 1066: End of the Viking age.

Year 6 History and Geography – Vikings

Key Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons - Main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings arrived

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.

Rune - A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings.

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

Realm - Space or area

Treaty - Written agreement between to different groups of people

Berserker - Terrifying Viking warrior

Valhalla - The Viking belief that they will go to this place after death.

Viking Raid - A surprise attack

Trader - People who buy and sell goods or money.

Invader - People who invade another country or place by force.

Key Concepts

Before the Vikings arrived, Britain was home to Anglo-Saxons, who had divided England into 7 separate Kingdoms, each with their own rulers.

The Vikings originated from Scandinavia, which is an area now split into Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

The most famous Vikings were the Danes who were from Denmark and established the area of Danelaw in England.

The Norwegian Vikings raided Scotland and founded Iceland.

The Vikings raided, traded and settled all along Europe's coasts. The Vikings were feared by all and many churches prayed that they would not face the 'wrath' of the Vikings.

When the Vikings came across a church, settlement or town that was not well defended, they would raid it and claim it as their own.



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 worshipped 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</p> <p>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>

Useful Websites	Activities to Try
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2--ks3-vikings/zhyv92p https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/anglo-saxons https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-the-vikings-animation/zhyrgwx https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/vikings/ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a map of Europe and the UK and annotate where the Vikings came from and where they settled. Make a model of a Viking longship Create a timeline showing the key events in Britain during the times of the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. Create a set of Anglo Saxon and Viking fact cards. Make a poster or a PowerPoint presentation detailing what you have learnt about the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings and their impact on Britain. 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.



Year 6 Science - Forces

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Force – A push or pull upon an object resulting from its interaction with another object

Gravity – a pushing force exerted by the Earth, it attracts objects towards the centre of the Earth.

Air resistance – the force that air exerts on a moving object.

Water resistance – the force that water exerts on a moving object.

Friction – the force between 2 moving surfaces.

Mechanisms – machines or devices which help to achieve a result.

Weight – the measure of the force of gravity on an object, measured in Newtons (N)

Mass – the measure of how much matter is inside an object, can be measured in g/kg etc.

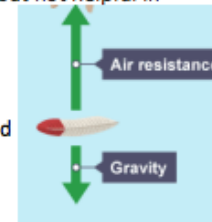
Streamlined – when an object is shaped to minimise the effects of air or water resistance.

FORCES

Gravity – the force that pulls things to the ground. Gravity also holds Earth and other planets in their orbits around the sun.

Friction – friction is a force between 2 surfaces that are sliding or trying to slide across each other. Friction works in the opposite direction to which the object is moving. It slows down the moving object and also produces heat. It can be helpful in certain situations but not helpful in others.

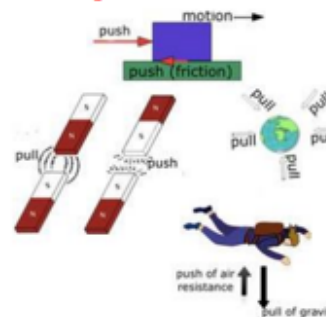
Air resistance – a type of friction between air and another material. Aeroplanes and cars are streamlined so that they can move through the air as easily as possible.



Water resistance – a type of friction between water and another material. When you go swimming there is friction between your skin and the water particles.

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.

