



Year 4 History Term 6

Who won the kingdom of England?

National Curriculum Reference

- the history of the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor
- Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor Viking raids and invasion resistance by Alfred the Great further Viking invasions and Danegeld Anglo-Saxon laws and justice Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066
- an aspect of local history.

Prior learning

Year 2:

- Answer questions by using a specific source
- Use phrases and words like: 'before', 'after', 'past', 'present', 'then' and 'now'

Year 3

- Settlements
- Ancient Egyptian burials

Year 4

- The Romans (Term 2)
- The Anglo-Saxons (Term 4)
- describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade

Key Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary

Using phrases and words to describe the passing of time -
e.g. 'duration' 'period' 'era' 'concurrent' 'during this time' 'previously' 'compared to'

Learning Sequence

Who were the Vikings?

Substantive & Procedural Knowledge Core Components

Know that the Vikings came from the lands we now call Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This area is called Scandinavia. The Vikings were Norsemen - meaning 'Men of the North'

Viking raids and invasion

Know that the Vikings began exploring and raiding from the end of the 8th Century (700-799 AD) until the middle of the 11th Century (1000-1099 AD) They travelled across the seas in longships.



Know that the first Viking raids (790CE to 850 AD) to Britain were short trips to steal treasure and take slaves.

Know the location of Norway, Denmark and Sweden and understand the routes that the early Viking raiders took.

The Vikings often carried out raids to fit in with the cycle of farming. They would plant crops in spring and then carry out raids until harvest time.

Disciplinary Knowledge/Skills

Identify the various sources of evidence for studying the Vikings, such as historical texts like the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, archaeological findings like Viking weaponry and longships, and how these have changed the opinions of the Norsemen.

Consider and discuss why the Vikings targeted certain regions or how their beliefs influenced their actions.

How and why did the Vikings attack Lindisfarne?

Substantive & Procedural Knowledge Core Components

The Attack on Lindisfarne (Link T4 Anglo Saxons)

Disciplinary Knowledge/Skills

Identify the various sources of

The first planned Viking raid was on the island of Lindisfarne in 793 AD. A small community of monks lived on Lindisfarne in an undefended priory. Like most monasteries at the time, the priory was rich - it had gold and silver treasures, plates, candlesticks and beautiful books. The Vikings who raided Lindisfarne would have seen that the small church communities along the shores of Britain were easy targets. They were all in isolated places far from help. The raid on Lindisfarne terrified the church (differentiate between the two meanings of church 1. a building 2. the institution - we are referring to the institution of the church in this instance). The Vikings didn't just steal things and ruin the priory they also took some monks as slaves and killed others. A description of the raid can be found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle which is a famous document from the time describing the history of Anglo-Saxon Britain. The description says that great lightning storms warned people of the Vikings coming. We now know that this could not be true.	evidence for studying the Viking invasions, such as historical texts like the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Understand the chronological sequence of Viking invasions and raids, from the late 8th century to the 11th century, such as the raid on Lindisfarne. Consider and discuss why the Vikings targeted certain regions or how their beliefs influenced their actions. Understand the reasons behind the Viking invasions, such as seeking wealth, land, and new trade routes. Discuss the consequences of the Viking invasions, including the impact on local communities, the spread of Viking culture and settlements, and the eventual integration of Vikings into the regions they invaded.
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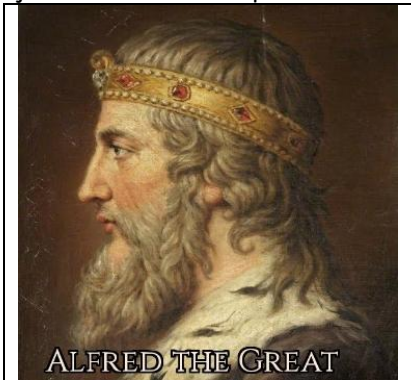
Who were the Great Heathen Army and where did they invade in Britain?

Substantive & Procedural Knowledge Core Components	Disciplinary Knowledge/Skills
We know a lot about Viking settlement in York from excavations in the area. Archaeologists have dug into the earth and found the remains of many items including pottery and clothing. ➤	Understand the chronological sequence of Viking invasions and raids, from the late 8th century to the 11th century, such as the raid on Lindisfarne.

How are the Vikings linked to our local history?

Substantive & Procedural Knowledge Core Components	Disciplinary Knowledge/Skills

Who was Alfred the Great?

Substantive & Procedural Knowledge Core Components	Disciplinary Knowledge/Skills
<u>Resistance by Alfred the Great</u> Know that the Vikings managed to defeat all the Anglo-Saxons kingdoms except for Wessex where King Alfred reigned. In 871 AD Alfred became king of Wessex and made peace with the Vikings.  ALFRED THE GREAT Alfred managed to pay off the Vikings and keep the peace for five years. but in 876 AD a new leader of the Danish Vikings called Guthrum attacked	Consider and discuss why the Vikings targeted certain regions or how their beliefs influenced their actions. Discuss the consequences of the Viking invasions, including the impact on local communities, the spread of Viking culture and settlements, and the eventual integration of Vikings into the regions they invaded.

Wessex. Alfred fought against Guthrum's armies for two years but in 878 AD A great battle took place at Chippenham where many of Alfred's men were killed. Alfred ran away to Somerset. Alfred raised an army and beat the Danish Vikings in 878 AD. Alfred and Guthrum made a treaty. As part of the treaty Guthrum had to be baptised as a Christian. Guthrum had to leave Wessex and retreat to East Anglia. England was safe from Viking raids for now. Alfred became known as Alfred the Great. Peace lasted in Wessex until 884 AD when Guthrum attacked again but was defeated by Alfred's army. Alfred forced Guthrum to sign another treaty. Mercia was split with Alfred taking the south and west and the Danish Vikings taking the east and north. The Danes now owned an area of Britain, which they ruled from York. This area was called the Danelaw. Jorvik (pronunciation: yor-vik) (which we now know as York) was an important town in the Danelaw.	
What happened next?	
<u>Further Viking invasions and Danegeld</u> Alfred the Great had a grandson called Athelstan who became known as the first king of England. He was crowned king of the Anglo-Saxons and began moving up England from the south taking back the land from the Vikings. In 928 AD Athelstan had retaken York from the Vikings. His idea was to unite all of Britain but could not fully defeat the Scottish King Constantine. The border between Scotland and England was set and Athelstan became the first king of England and Constantine remained as king of Scotland. A new period of Viking raids began in 978 AD after a new king called Aethelred was crowned. Aethelred could not stop the raids and became known as 'Aethelred the Unready'. He gave in to the Vikings and paid them to go away. This was known as paying Danegeld. Aethelred paid 3300kg of silver (over a million pounds in today's money) He hoped this would stop further invasions. It didn't. Further Viking attacks happened and Danegeld was paid many times to different groups of Vikings. In 1002 AD Aethelred took revenge on the Vikings and ordered that all Danish men in Britain should be killed. It became known as the St Brice's Day Massacre. Archaeologists have found mass graves containing the skeletons of young men who it is believed died during this time.	
What happened in the Battle of Hastings?	
<u>Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066</u> After Aethelred died the next king of England was King Canute. When Canute died one of Aethelred's sons, Edward, became King in 1042 AD. He became known as 'Edward the Confessor'. England was very peaceful and safe under his rule. When he died in 1066 there was no one to take the throne as he had no children. Three people believed they should be king - • Harold Godwinson claimed Edward had offered him the throne on his deathbed • William, Duke of Normandy claimed Edward had promised him the crown in 1051 • Harald Hardrada, King of Norway thought he had the right to be king Know that a huge battle took place which is known as the Battle of Hastings where William, Duke of Normandy defeated and killed Harold. He became known as 'William the Conqueror'. The battle is depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry - an embroidered cloth which is 70m long and 50cm tall which was made shortly after the battle. (Local History - Reading Museum) Know historians are not sure which of the men is Harold and for many	

years people believed it was the man with the arrow in his eye however there are doubts about whether this actually happened. Historians study the Bayeux (pronunciation: bay-yah) tapestry in great detail to discover more about the time period.

Final Assessment Piece

Answering Enquiry Question

Do you think the Roman's invasion on Britain has impacted your life in a positive way? Justify your answer with at least 2 examples.