



St Winefride's Catholic Voluntary Academy

Curriculum Plan for History

Year Group: 5

Title of Unit: What was the battle like between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings for the kingdom of England?

National Curriculum Requirement:

Chronology

Know how Britain changed between the Stone Age and 1066, to include the Stone Age period, the occupation of Britain by the Romans and Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

Key Knowledge and Skills:

- Know how Britain changed between the end of the Roman occupation and 1066
- Know about how the Anglo-Saxons attempted to bring about law and order into the country
- Know that during the Anglo-Saxon period, Britain was divided into many kingdoms
- Know that the way the kingdoms were divided led to the creation of some of our county boundaries today
- Use a timeline to show when the Anglo-Saxons were in England
- Know where the Vikings originated from and show this on a map
- Know that the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons were often in conflict
- Know why the Vikings frequently won battles with the Anglo-Saxons



Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
Witan or witenagemot	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.
wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but thought of as being more important than a slave.
Mercia	Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.



Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

Exciting Books



Anglo-Saxon Key Knowledge

Know how Britain changed between the end of the Roman occupation and 1066

Know about how the Anglo Saxons attempted to bring about law and order into the country

Know that during the Anglo-Saxon period Britain was divided into many kingdoms

Know that the way the kingdoms were divided led to the creation of some of our county boundaries today

Use a time line to show when the Anglo-Saxons were in England



Vikings: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.
longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.
berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.
Scandinavia	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
misconception	This means mis-understanding. There are many misunderstandings about the Vikings.
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.



Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings
<input type="checkbox"/> Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/> The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
<input type="checkbox"/> No Vikings wore horns in their helmets.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of letters called runes.
<input type="checkbox"/> Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.
<input type="checkbox"/> The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

Exciting Books	
	
Key Knowledge	
Know why the Vikings frequently won battles with the Anglo-Saxons	
Know where the Vikings originated from and show this on a map	
Know that the Vikings and Anglo – Saxons were often in conflict	
Know why the Vikings frequently won battles with the Anglo-Saxons	