

Unit of Work	Year 4 Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
Text Driver	https://www.booksfortopics.com/booklists/topics/history/vikings/
NC Objectives	KS2 History Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. This could include: • Viking raids and invasion • Resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first King of England • Further Viking invasions and Danegeld

	• Anglo-Saxon Laws and justice • Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066
Unit of Work Summary	In this unit the children will learn about the raids and invasions by Vikings in Anglo-Saxon Britain. The children will learn who the Vikings were as well as when and where they raided and settled. They will learn about significant events from the period and order these chronologically on a timeline. The children will find out about the Anglo-Saxon kings who ruled during the 'Viking Age' and examine their influence and significance in British history. In addition to this, they will learn about the Anglo-Saxon justice system and compare and contrast crimes, punishments and laws with their modern-day equivalents. The children will also have the opportunity to learn about different aspects of everyday Viking life. They will explore the types of houses that the Vikings lived in, what clothes they wore and even what types of food they ate.
Prior Learning	The children will have covered the unit Anglo-Saxons and Scots during Y4 and have this knowledge to build upon.
Sticky Knowledge	• To continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history. • To know who the Vikings were and when and why they raided and invaded Britain • The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials. • The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain. • To know about some Anglo-Saxon kings, how they influenced Britain and how they fought against the Vikings • The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms. When the Anglo-

Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms, but by AD 878 there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best-known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.

- To know about the later Viking raids, the actions of King Ethelred II and the introduction of Danegeld.
- To explain key aspects of Viking life
- To explain how the legal system worked in Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain.

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and exile were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (wergild), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold-water ordeals.
- Viking laws were not written down but passed on by word of mouth. Punishments could include fines, being semi-outlawed, fighting to the death, or revenge on someone who has killed a family member.
- To explain how the last Anglo-Saxon kings shaped Britain
- AD 1042 - Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as 'the Confessor' because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.
- AD 1066 - Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William Viking laws were not written down but passed on by word of mouth. Punishments could include fines, being semi-outlawed, fighting to the death, or revenge on someone who has killed a family member. of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066

New Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	
Danegeld	"Paying the Dane". King Etherlred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in Danegeld altogether.
exile	To be sent away.
invade	To enter and occupy land.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king.
longship	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
pillaged	To violently steal something.
raid	A surprise attack.
wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.

Post Learning

Children will revisit Anglo-Saxon laws during the Y6 Crime and Punishment topic.