

Knowledge Organiser History Year 5 Summer



St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary School
"Love one another as I have loved you"

The Vikings

Prior knowledge

- Chronological awareness of Britain's ancient past
- Understanding of events and factors within Roman and Anglo Saxon Britain

Useful images and diagrams



Historical knowledge and skills covered in this topic

- Children will learn about the Vikings, and consider the reasons why they raided and then settled in Britain.
- Children will use the methods of historical enquiry and explore the 'raw materials' of history to investigate the popular view of the Vikings as raiders, ruthless in their ways of obtaining wealth.
- Children will study primary sources of evidence, such as accounts by monks of the raid on Lindisfarne, as well as archaeological finds, to understand why this interpretation of the Vikings has become so popular.
- Children will create their own structured accounts of history and construct informed responses involving thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information using primary sources of evidence.
- Children will examine King Alfred's struggle and victory over the Vikings, linking back to learning about The Anglo-Saxons.
- Children will note contrasts and connections between the Vikings, The Anglo-Saxons and modern life.
- Children will understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources and use those sources to answer historically valid questions about cause and significance within the Viking Age.
- Children will develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history and be able to place the Viking Age on a timeline (using prior knowledge of the Stone Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxons).

Key words

Anglo-Saxon: the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410
Archaeologist: someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
Artefact: an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
Century: a period of 100 years
Danelaw: part of north and east England under the law of the Vikings, where they lived and ruled
Hoard: items buried and left, possibly for safe-keeping
Invasion: to try and take over a place by force
Longship: a Viking warship
Migration: movement from one place to another in order to settle there
Monastery: a building where a religious community lives (usually monks)
Monk: a member of a male religious community
Norse: to do with the Vikings ('Norsemen', from the North)
Pagan: a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism
Picts: ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Saga: a story or myth told by Vikings to remember the lives of earlier famous Viking people
Saxons: people from northern and central Germany, who invaded Britain around AD 410
Scandinavia: where the Vikings came from - Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Settler/settlement: people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
Vinland: a Viking name for part of North America (on the tip of modern Newfoundland)

Timeline

AD 700: The Viking Age begins.

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

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

AD 1014: King Canute of Denmark becomes King of England.

AD 1100: End of the Viking age.

AD 793: First invasion to Britain raiding monasteries on the coast, including Lindisfarne.

AD 876: Vikings settle permanently in Britain.

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

AD 1066: Battle of Hastings take place and William the conqueror is crowned King.