

Year group:  
year 4

Term: Summer

History  
Were the Vikings Barbaric?



National Curriculum: The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

### What I should already know:

Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots

### Key Knowledge and skills

Describe the main changes in a period of history.

Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a time line.

Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.

Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society e.g Paganism and Christianity.

Know what caused the Vikings to invade and settle in England? Fertile land and agriculture.

Know how Alfred the Great ensured peace between the Saxons and Vikings?

Research the advantages and disadvantages of the Danelaw?

Know how the Danegeld changed the balance of power in England e.g. King Aethelred.

To know why Edward the Confessor's death such a defining moment in British history.

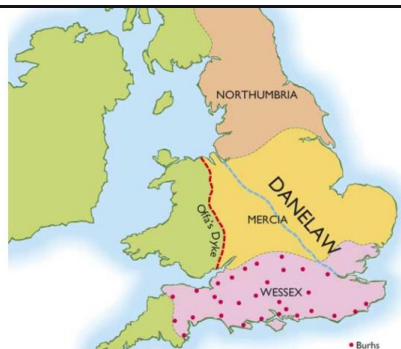
### Timeline of events

<b>789AD</b>	The first Viking attack occurs in Britain. It happens in Dorset, which is part of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Wessex.
<b>793 AD</b>	3 Viking ships raid Lindisfarne, a monastery on the Northumbria coast in the Northeast of England. They take treasure from Lindisfarne.
<b>866 AD:</b>	The Viking force led by Ivar the Boneless conquers the city of York in the North of England. The Vikings name York 'Jorvik', and it becomes a Viking Kingdom in England
<b>878 AD</b>	King Alfred of Wessex defeats the Vikings at the battle of Edington. Making him Alfred The Great.
<b>886 AD</b>	Alfred The great establishes the Danelaw:he rules in the south and the Vikings in the north.
<b>991AD</b>	The first Danegeld is paid by King Aethelred (the unready) to prevent raids.
<b>1013Ad</b>	King Aethelred flees to Normandy leaving England at the mercy of the Vikings.
<b>1066AD</b>	Edward the Confessor dies, causing a power struggle that leads to the Norman Conquest.

**Key Questions**

What caused the Vikings to invade and settle in England? How did Alfred the Great ensure peace between the Saxons and Vikings? Name an advantage and a disadvantages of the Danelaw? Why was Edward the Confessor's death such a defining moment in British history?

	Vocabulary
Viking	Scandinavian Sea Pirates w ho ravaged the coast of Europe, eventually settling in many places.
Paganism	A belief in many Gods-people w ho practise paganism are called pagans.
Jorvik	The Viking name for York (North East England) and the most important city in the Danelaw .
Chiefdom	An areas that is ruled by a chief instead of a king.
Burh	A defensive site built to protect land from raiders.
Plunder	To take valuables and possessions during a raid, often causing damage at the same time.
Settlement	Either a place w here people live or the act of people 'settling' down and living in an area.
Norsemen	Another name given to Vikings.
Scandinavia	Norw ay, Sweden and Denmark.
Confessor	Short form of Confessor of the faith: a title given by the church to a type of saint.
Danegeld	The ransom money paid to the Vikings by English rulers to prevent raids into their kingdom.
Danelaw	The North and Eastern areas of England given to the Vikings and ruled by them from 886.
Dispute	An argument or disagreement betw een two or more people, groups or countries.
Norman Conquest	William the Conqueror's successful invasion of England by defeating King Harold at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
Treaty	An agreement made betw een tw o or more people, groups or countries.



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