



Portfields Primary School Medium Term Plan

Year Group – 5

Subject - **History**

Topic –**The Vikings**

Term – **Spring 1**



Rising Stars POS Statements	Key Questions		Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	Real-Life Links
<p>2.1.1 Establish clear narratives within and across the periods they study. Note connections, contrasts and trends over time. Combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.</p> <p>2.4.1 Address and devise historically valid questions about cause.</p> <p>2.5.2 Understand how and why different interpretations of the past have been constructed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would the Vikings do anything for money? • Why did the Vikings raid and then settle in Britain? • What happened when the Vikings raided Britain in 793 AD? 		<p>Understand that the Viking and Anglo-Saxon periods ran parallel. Power moved from one side to the other, and then back.</p>	<p>Monk Monastery Settle Inheritance Invader Settler Monarch Cult Sacked Raid Raider Migrate Overpopulation Causes Push and pull factors Significant</p>	<p>Lindisfarne – English Heritage York Viking Museum</p>
<p>Orange Paper Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where does the word 'Viking' come from? <i>'Viking' comes from the Old Norse word 'Vikingr', meaning a pirate or raider.</i> 2. The Vikings left their homeland due to... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Severe flooding o Overpopulation o Lack of sunshine 3. The part of Britain ruled by the Vikings during the Anglo-Saxon era was called what? <i>Danelaw.</i> 4. After Alfred defeated the Vikings, what did the viking leader agree? <i>That the Vikings would rule in the north (the Danelaw) and Alfred would rule in the south.</i> 5. What was this viking leader called? <i>Guthrum.</i> 6. Which of these was not an area which the Viking people were skilled in? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o textiles o woodwork 	<p>Technical Questions</p> <p>Why would the Vikings choose to attack Lindisfarne? <i>Monasteries were located in remote places and had great wealth so could be easily looted.</i></p> <p>How reliable and accurate do you think the evidence provided is about the Lindisfarne raid? <i>Written evidence is written by the victims and the Anglo Saxon Chronicles were written 100 years after the many raids so cannot be termed reliable and accurate.</i></p> <p>Why did many Vikings leave Scandinavia? Can we make any links with the reasons why any of the other settlers we have studied chose to settle in Britain? <i>Overpopulation in their own lands meant there were too many people and not enough fertile land to farm. Romans also came to Britain for fertile land and rich resources available.</i></p> <p>Why do you think the Vikings chose to settle in particular places in England? <i>The main places were on the east coast so nearest landfall and their boats were able to navigate their way through rivers.</i></p> <p>What were the pull factors of the Vikings settling in Britain? <i>Better weather, longer growing season, superior fertile land, supply of mineral resources.</i></p> <p>What were the push factors of the Vikings settling in Britain? <i>Have to find and establish new places to live, raids by Anglo Saxons who don't want them there.</i></p> <p>Are any of the push/pull factors the same as the reasons why the Romans or Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain? <i>Yes, factors are the same, settling in a new land with rich resources but raids by local tribes.</i></p>	<p>When do you think the Vikings stopped being raiders and became settlers? Why do you think this happened? <i>After AD865 the Vikings began to remain in England</i></p> <p>What does a king need to do to be considered "Great"? <i>It was in the 17th century when he was first portrayed as the "perfect monarch". He was a defender of Christianity, he built forts that protected the towns, established a code of law, built up the army and established a navy. He united the Vikings and the Anglo Saxons, establishing the Danelaw. All qualities which led historians in the 17th and 18th century to give him cult status.</i></p> <p>Did Alfred defeat the Vikings? <i>He did defeat them at Edington, Wiltshire in AD879 but he then worked with the Vikings to establish his rule in the south and Danelaw in the north and pave the way for more stability in the country.</i></p> <p>What happened to England after Alfred defeated the Vikings? <i>England was divided into two. Guthrum agreed to Viking Danelaw in the north and Alfred to rule in the south. The boundaries did change over time as the AS & Vikings fought for control.</i></p> <p>What types of evidence have we looked at about the Vikings? Which is the most useful evidence and why? What can we not find out from this evidence? <i>Coins that have been unearthed provide evidence. Archaeological digs have unearthed ships and houses in Iceland, Sweden and England. Place names have Viking language. The Anglo Saxon Chronicles would have a biased outlook and there is no written evidence from the Vikings so the evidence needs to be interpreted and an element of guesswork used to evaluate it.</i></p> <p>From the evidence, can a negative opinion of the Vikings be really justified?</p>	<p>Understand that the Vikings were not just raiders but also skilled craftsmen.</p> <p>Can understand some features associated with themes, societies, people and events, e.g. use knowledge gained to demonstrate an understanding of aspects of the life within the Viking period, such as religion and food, but without links and grouping them into themes, e.g. social, cultural.</p>	<p>Will be able to make some reference to and identify links with other societies studied, e.g. The Anglo-Saxons.</p>	<p>Technical Vocabulary</p> <p>Key figures / significant events</p>
			<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p> <p>Many historians agree that the Vikings left due to overpopulation in their homelands. The Viking raids that affected Anglo-Saxon England were documented in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, most probably in the Kingdom of Wessex during the reign of Alfred the Great. The raid on Lindisfarne was not the earliest raid, but it is one of the best documented, and is the first dated raid. The Vikings left many traces of their settlement, which are still visible today. Archaeology provides physical evidence of their conquests, settlement and daily life. Alfred is the only British</p>	<p>Viking Looted Abbey Wessex Runes Longhouses</p>	<p>Lindisfarne raid AD793 Capture of York AD886 Establishment of Danelaw AD886 Alfred the Great</p>

o metal o farming		The absence of written sources from the Vikings makes it difficult to know how they felt about events. When the Vikings began to settle and farm, they established hierarchies within their society and were skilled craftspeople.	monarch to have been given the title 'Great'.		
Lesson Breakdown					
Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	
Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four	
<p>Last Lesson Why were the kingdoms of the Anglo Saxons so unstable? <i>There were lots of conflicts during the Anglo-Saxon period between lots of different groups of people who lived in tribal groups and not as part of one country or empire</i></p> <p>Last Topic: Where did the Anglo Saxons come from? <i>They came from Holland, Germany and Denmark.</i></p> <p>Last Year: Why did the Romans want to invade Britain? <i>Because there was fertile land, resources like gold, silver, iron and it was also a source of slaves.</i></p> <p>Last Key Stage: How can oral recollections about events in the past help us understand history? <i>It can allow us to make clearer comparisons between the present and the past, understand social changes and the impact they may have had on individuals. It can help make history come alive and be real.</i></p>	<p>Last Lesson What does the word "Viking" mean? <i>It comes from the Old Norse word 'Vikingr', meaning a pirate or raider.</i></p> <p>Last Topic: What was found at Sutton Hoo? What was the historical significance? <i>It is the largest Anglo Saxon burial ground found in England with Byzantine silverware, gold jewellery and weapons. It's historical significance was the size of the site and the completeness of the finds.</i></p> <p>Last Year: Why were the Romans able to defeat the Celts? <i>The Romans defeated the Celts because they were far more disciplined, with better leadership, discipline, tactics and weapons.</i></p> <p>Last Key Stage: In what way have homes changed since your grandparents were children? Give examples to your answers and describe how they may have enhanced social living. <i>Labour saving devices - microwaves, washing machines, kettles televisions, central heating. Answers may vary but must be justified.</i></p>	<p>Last Lesson Why did the Vikings leave their homelands? <i>Because of over population and there was not enough land suitable for farming.</i></p> <p>Last Topic: What do the origins of the materials found in the Staffordshire hoard, and Sutton Hoo, reveal about Anglo Saxon trading? <i>The Anglo Saxons had trading links with other parts of the world and were not as insular as many people thought</i></p> <p>Last Year: What was the Roman's reason for building Hadrian's Wall? <i>The Romans built Hadrians Wall rather than conquer the north because they needed to consolidate their position and protect Britain from attack by fierce northern warriors (the Picts).</i></p> <p>Last Key Stage: What significant differences would you see in toys of your grandparents' childhood and your own? <i>Answers may include - the design of the toy, how it is powered, the style of the packaging, any images on the packaging, the material it is made from, where it is made.</i></p>	<p>Last Lesson What were the 3 areas of Britain called during the time of the Vikings? <i>West Mercia, Wessex and Danelaw</i></p> <p>Last Topic: What written evidence from the Anglo Saxon period has been studied and who would have written it? <i>Lindisfarne Chronicles written by monks between 680 and 720 AD.</i></p> <p>Last Year: The Romans built many roads. Why? <i>The Romans needed an efficient transport system to reach parts of the country quickly in case of unrest, for trade and communication.</i></p> <p>Last Key Stage: How have shops, and the experience of shopping, changed since your grandparents were children? <i>Answers will vary but may include changes to the High Street - now have tanning shops, nail bars, vaping shops not butchers, bakers, green grocers, small independent supermarkets. Internet shopping means we no longer need to go "out" shopping.</i></p>	<p>Last Lesson Why did King Alfred allegedly burn the cakes? <i>He was distracted by his worries about defeating the Vikings which he eventually did in AD 879</i></p> <p>Last Topic: Is the term "Dark Ages" a fair reflection of this period in history? Justify your answers. <i>Answers will vary but must be justified.</i></p> <p>Last Year: Name some Roman inventions we use today. <i>Underfloor heating is a Roman invention, some months of the year have their origins in Rome and some of our modern roads still follow the Roman routes (The Fosse Way)</i></p> <p>Last Key Stage: Compare and contrast school for your grandparents and yourself - how different were they? <i>Answers may vary - technology, school dinners, corporal punishment, uniforms, lesson, sitting at desks.</i></p>	
<p>Learning Objective LO: To understand why there are differing accounts of what happened during the raid on Lindisfarne.</p> <p>Success Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know about the events at Lindisfarne on 8th June 793 AD. I can use sources to find out what happened at Lindisfarne. I understand the limitations of the evidence available regarding the raid on Lindisfarne. <p>Star Knowledge The raid on Lindisfarne by the Vikings (Old Norse word - 'Vikingr', meaning a pirate or raider) has varied accounts due to the lack of written evidence created during the period.</p>	<p>Learning Objective LO: To understand why the Vikings left their homeland.</p> <p>Success Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know what the way of life was like for Vikings at home. I can use evidence to identify valid reasons why the Vikings would want to leave their home. Understand that the Vikings were traders as well as raiders. <p>Star Knowledge The Vikings left due to overpopulation in their homelands and a need for more fertile land and resources.</p> <p>Activity = a comprehension with questions based on the Rising Stars fact sheets</p>	<p>Learning Objective LO: To know when, where and why the Vikings settled in Britain.</p> <p>Success Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know where the Vikings settled in Britain. I can explain why the Vikings settled in Britain. I know what Viking settlements were like, and I understand that they were varied. <p>Star Knowledge Danelaw was the part of Britain ruled by the Vikings during the Anglo-Saxon era.</p> <p>Colour coded map and timeline</p>	<p>Learning Objective LO: To present a valid argument for whether King Alfred deserved the title 'Great'.</p> <p>Success Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know the key events in Alfred's life. I can reach a valid judgement on how successful Alfred was against the Vikings. I can offer a valid opinion about whether Alfred should be called 'Great'. <p>Star Knowledge After Alfred defeated the Vikings, Guthrum, the Viking leader, agreed that the Vikings would rule in the north (the Danelaw) and Alfred would rule in the south.</p> <p>Drama on Final ½ hr debate on whether Alfred should be called Great. No book work</p>	<p>Learning Objective LO: To explain and evaluate whether the negative opinion of the Vikings can be justified.</p> <p>Success Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can evaluate the quality of the evidence. I know that the Vikings themselves left very little written evidence. I understand that the majority of the written evidence about the Vikings is biased. I understand that it is very difficult to form a definitive picture of the Vikings. <p>Star Knowledge The Vikings were skilled craftspeople in textiles, wood and metal.</p> <p>Writing based on the whole unit and the Big Question: Can the negative opinion of the Vikings be justified? Challenge Question: Is the Viking period more of a Dark Age than the Anglo-Saxons</p>	

If, after completing the orange paper assessment, you find a large amount of your pupils lack understanding of one particular star knowledge, you should adapt the flashback four questions for "Last Topic" in the next topic, in order to give you time to re-visit this. Please speak to the subject lead to discuss how to do this before editing the questions.