



History
Year 5
Vikings
What is the lasting impact of the Viking/Anglo-Saxon strug-

Concepts
Conflict and Legacy

Sequence of Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time line to show when the Viking period was in relation to Guy Fawkes, Elizabeth 11 and the Royal family, Ancient Greece, and Romans. Vikings were called Danes as many came from Denmark. Discuss/find out why the Vikings raided Britain and how they took control. The Lindisfarne attack– the island of Lindisfarne, just off the Northumbrian coast. The significance– the Vikings attacked, ‘ the very place– where the Christian religion began.’ The significance of the events related to King Alfred– he negotiated a peace settlement with the Vikings, which gave them control of land. Visit to Yorvik centre– what does York tell us about Viking life? What is the Viking/Anglo– Saxon lasting impact? What did England’s people and places look like at the end of the period.

Current Vocabulary	New Vocabulary
Trend	Continuity
Contrast	Legacy
BC	Social
AD	Religious
Pottery industry– link to legacy	Political
Link legacy – Ancient Greece– language, building, philosophy, democracy. Links conflict Romans:	Cultural
Ancient civilisation	Vikings
Kingdom	Danes
Empire	Lindisfarne
Romans/Rome	King Alfred
Emperor Claudius	Viking raids/attacks
Julius Caesar	
Boudica	
Invasion	
Rebellion	

Trip/Visitor
Yorvik centre– York

Prior Learning	New Learning	Future Learning
<p>Substantive</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>The Romans moved from being a kingdom to an empire.</p> <p>They invaded Britain during the reign of Emperor Claudius.</p> <p>Julius Caesar was successful invading Britain in 43AD.</p> <p>Causes and events of Boudica’s rebellion 60AD.</p> <p>Legacy</p> <p>Pottery industry in Staffordshire since 1720</p> <p>The processes have changed since 1720.</p> <p>Ancient Greece-language, building, philosophy and democracy.</p> <p>Disciplinary</p> <p>Identify and explain why aspects of a theme, period, society, person or historical account are significant and how these aspects influence life today.</p>	<p>Substantive (Conflict, Legacy)</p> <p>Know that Vikings were called Danes as many came from Denmark.</p> <p>Understand why the Vikings raided Britain and how they took control over many parts of Britain.</p> <p>Learn what the Lindisfarne attack was and its significance.</p> <p>The significance of the events and how they related to King Alfred– the peace settlement.</p> <p>Understand what York tells us about Viking life.</p> <p>Understand the lasting impact of Viking/ Anglo-Saxon struggle for power and how the make up of England’s people and places reflected this at the end of the period.</p> <p>Disciplinary (Historical Significance)</p> <p>Identify and explain why aspects of a theme/concept, period, society, person, historical account or development are significant and describe how these aspects influence life today.</p>	<p>Substantive</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>Crime and Punishment– subject to change</p> <p>Changes in crime and punishment over medieval, Victorian and modern day and how this reflects society.</p> <p>Early modern England– c1500– c1700 saw new crimes due to religious and political upheaval.</p> <p>Modern Britain c1900– present saw changes due to technology and attitudes of society– abolition of death penalty.</p> <p>Legacy– Victorian- inventions and discoveries and social reform. Maya– cocoa crop, landscape and beliefs, calendars. Equality in History– women’s vote, employment, sport.</p> <p>Disciplinary</p> <p>Identify and explain why aspects of a theme, period, society, person, historical account or development are significant and describe how these as-</p>

Other Information	Artefacts from ‘Starbeck artefacts’ to have hands on experience. Websites– BBC Bitesize
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