



## History – Year 5 Vikings Autumn 1

Maya 2000BCE – CE1697

Roman Britain 43-410

**Anglo-Saxons 410-1066**

Normans 1066 - 1154

### Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Past	Invade	Danegeld
Days of the Week	Kingdom	Danelaw
Dates	Outlawed	Pagans
Stories	Long ship	Wergild
Maps	Raid	Pillaged
Britain	Armour	Pagans

### Useful Resources

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gwJHuEa9Jc>

Collins Connected – Unit 12 (LKS2) – The Vikings  
Vikings Source Box History Cupboard

Date	Event
793	First Viking invasion. They raid monasteries on the coast, including Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumbria.
865	The Great Viking Army from Denmark invades England.
866	The Danes capture York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and make it their Kingdome.
871	King Ethelred, the West Saxon King, and his Brother Alfred, defeat the Viking army at the Battle of Ashdown and the Battle of Reading.
876	Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settle permanently in England.
886	King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England (the Kingdoms of York and East Anglia) This area on England becomes known as Danelaw and is ruled by the Viking King Guthrum.
901-937	Eastern England (Danelaw) is conquered by the English
994	Olaf of Norway and Sven 'Forkbeard', son of the Danish king, lead an invading Danish army in an unsuccessful siege of London, and subsequently ravage the south-east.
1014	King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark captures the English Crown.
1042	Edward the Confessor becomes King (A Saxon King).

### Key Questions/Facts

#### Why did the Vikings Invade?

- The Vikings raided Britain because they were looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade. In addition, they wanted land that they could take and claim as their own. They particularly liked to raid monasteries, like the one at Lindisfarne.

#### What was the Danelaw?

- Danelaw was the name of the area of England that officially belonged to the Vikings after 886 CE.  
- Danelaw consisted of three main areas: Northumbria (which included modern-day Yorkshire), East Anglia, and 'The Five Boroughs' (Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stamford and Lincoln). The city of York (then known as Jorvik) was a key Viking city; it had a population of over 10,000 people, and was an important trading place.

#### What was the impact of the Vikings?

- The Vikings gave us Days of the week, Gods, Sagas, Ship building and Navigation, Language

#### How long did the Vikings remain in Britain?

- What we call the Viking Age, and their relationship with England, lasted from approximately 800 to 1150 CE – though Scandinavian adventurers, merchants and mercenaries were of course active before and after this period.

#### Why did the Vikings leave?

- The last Viking invasion happened in 1066, the English fought valiantly and the invasion failed. Later that year, William invaded at Hastings, and thus ended the Viking invasions as Britain was no longer weak.

## What should I already know?

- Name and locate the 7 continents of the world and the 5 oceans.
- Use world maps, globes and atlases to locate the United Kingdom.
- When was the Bronze age in Britain.

## Key vocabulary I need to know:

### Vocabulary

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC. Dates after the year 0 are marked AD
Civilisation	An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time
Ancient Sumer	The earliest known civilization in the historical region of southern Mesopotamia
Mesopotamia	The land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, now mostly in modern-day Iraq. The name is Greek for 'between rivers'.
Indus Valley	A Bronze Age civilisation in the north-western regions of South Asia
Shang Dynasty	The earliest ruling dynasty of China.
River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river. Early civilisations settled near to rivers.
Bitumen	A semi-solid, black, tar-like substance.
Hieroglyphs	Early writing using pictures, similar to that found in Ancient Egypt.
Citadel	An area on a mound of land, higher than the rest of a city. Sometimes citadels have walls to separate them from the rest of the city
Archaeology	The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
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Artefact	In archaeology, artefacts are objects found which are evidence of past human life and activities.

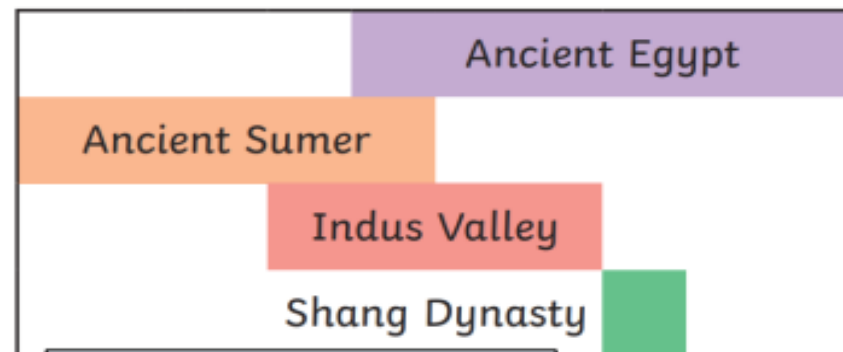
## Diagrams

### Ancient Civilizations 3500 B.C.E.-1700 B.C.E.



### Timeline

5000 BC AD 0



### Ancient Sumer Interesting fact:

#### Writing

Early Sumerian writing used pictures called hieroglyphs, similar to those used in ancient Egypt. This developed into a script called cuneiform ('wedge-shaped') - symbols inscribed in clay tablets using a blunt reed to make marks.



## What I should know at the end of the topic.

- When and where the first civilisations appeared.
- Why early civilisations grew up next to rivers.
- How archaeologists found out about ancient civilisations
- The achievements of early civilisations.
- Locate Iraq (modern day Sumer) and Pakistan (modern day Indus Valley)
- Locate the rivers where the ancient civilisations of Sumer, Indus Valley and Shang Dynasty grew up.

### Interesting Facts

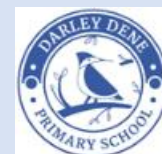
The Indus people are referred to in Sumerian writings, recording the connections between the two cultures.

The Indus people were among the first to make jewellery, which was worn by both men and women.

All three of these ancient civilisations used slaves.

There were cities built in all three of these civilisations.

They were good at maths and technology.



History – Year 5  
Ancient Sumer  
Spring 1



## History – Year 5 Tudors Spring 2

Maya 2000BCE – CE1697

Qing Dynasty 1644 - 1912

Middle Ages 1154-1485

**Tudors 1485-1603**

Stuarts 1603-1714

### Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
King	Reign	Issue
Queen	Throne	The Spanish Armada
Battle	Monarch	Tyrant
Wife	Heir	Protestant
Entertainment	Conquered	Dynasty
Theatre	Separation	Annulment

### Useful Resources

- <https://www.history.org.uk/primary/categories/tudors-ks2>
- <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/tudor-entertainment/>
- <http://www.tudorbritain.org/teachersnotes/index.asp>

Date	Event
1485	Henry Tudor is crowned as Henry VII
1509	Henry VII died, and the throne is passed to his son, Henry. He becomes King Henry VIII.
1534	Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Catholic Church.
1547	King Henry VIII dies. His son Edward VI becomes king at just aged 9 Years old.
1553	Edward VI dies and the throne passes to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the throne, executing Lady Jane Grey. She is known as the 9 days Queen.
1558	Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth becomes the Queen of England.
1588	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
1603	Elizabeth I dies with no issue. This ends the Tudor Era.



### Key Questions/Facts

#### **Why is the Battle of Bosworth field remembered?**

- The Battle of Bosworth is remembered as it is where the young Henry Tudor defeated King Richard III and claimed the crown of England.

#### **Was Henry VIII a successful monarch?**

- Henry was known as a tyrant as well as a reformer. He created change in England and ruled for a long time. He has 6 marriages, and had many children. He created one of the most famous dynasties the world has ever seen.

#### **Why is the King or Queen of England the head of the Church of England?**

- When Henry met Anne Boleyn he fell in love. He asked the pope for an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, however it was refused. With no other options, Henry created his own church, and granted himself a divorce in order to marry Anne.

#### **What did the Tudors do for entertainment?**

- Much like modern Britain, the Tudors enjoyed spending their free time watching plays and sporting events.
- The most popular playwright of the time was none other than William Shakespeare. There were large portions of London that were full of theatres for people to enjoy plays.

#### **Who was William Shakespeare?**

- Shakespeare wrote many plays and poems that we still enjoy today. He also invented words.