

St Bernadette's Catholic Primary Voluntary Academy
Subject Medium Term Planning - KS2 Lent Cycle B - Topic (History)
What happened during the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England?



Unit focus objectives LO7, 8: To understand the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.

MATERIALS	Learning Objective	Activity	Key Knowledge (By the end of the lesson)		Vocabulary (Tier 3)
			Substantive	Disciplinary	
Lesson 1	LO1: To continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge of British History.	Looking at the time period spanning between the Anglo Saxons and the Vikings and pinpointing key events within this time period (that will link to future lessons in this term's learning).	-Know that the Anglo Saxon Period spanned approximately six centuries from 410-1066 AD. -Know that the Viking age lasted from 800-1150 AD. Learn dates and information on: Roman rule ends 410 AD First Anglo-Saxon invasion 449 AD Anglo Saxon King converted to Christianity in Kent 595 AD Attack on Lindisfarne 633 AD Vikings became more established in Britain 866-878 AD Alfred becomes King 871 AD Edward Confessor becomes king 1042 AD	-Develop chronologically secure knowledge of British History. -Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed through a range of sources.	Chronology Timeline Time period BC AD
Lesson 2	LO6 To know who the Anglo-Saxons were and why they came to Britain.	Hook look at a Source (Anglo-Saxon Poem describing Britain on arrival) What does it tell us? Learning more about Anglo-Saxons by looking at:	-Know that the Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Northern Europe who settled in Britain and began changing its culture through their way of life. That Anglo-Saxons came from Europe to attack Britain in 350 AD but failed. However, in around 410 AD Romans were defeated and the Anglo-Saxons started to move	-Use relevant historical information and sources to find out more about Anglo-Saxons.. -Use sources to build understanding that this is how our past is constructed.	Anglo-Saxons Romans Attack Travel Picts Scots Defense Sources Settlements

	<p>Address a historically valid question about changes to Roman Britain.</p> <p><i>Who were the Anglo-saxons and why did they invade Britain?</i></p>	<p>Who the Anglo Saxons were. Why they came to Britain (fighting, farming, homes and being invited). Where they settled.</p> <p>Children take notes on each one using fact files and pictures to support learning.</p>	<p>into their land in England. Know the Key factors for the Anglo-Saxons invading - they thought they were more powerful to fight, to take the land for farming, to use this land for new settlements and because the Picts and Scots invited them to help defend the Romans.</p>		Raid Factors
Lesson 3	<p>LO7/8A: To learn more about the Vikings and their attack on Lindisfarne.</p> <p><i>Who were the vikings?</i></p>	<p>Use different sources to make judgements about who the Vikings were.</p> <p>Learn more about the attack on Lindisfarne reading quotes taken from the 'anglo-saxon chronicle'.. Consider different viewpoints about this attack and then use this to answer the mini enquiry question 'Who were the Vikings?'</p>	<p>The attack on Lindisfarne 793 AD was the first recorded Viking raid. A monastery was attacked on a coastal island in Northumbria (now known as Northumberland). Monks were killed, religious artefacts were stolen and the church's shrine of St Cuthbert was ruined during this attack. Lindisfarne was a very special place as it was the place Christianity had been re-established in North England.</p>	<p>-Develop chronologically secure knowledge of British History. -Consider the changing trend of power in England at this time and what this meant.</p>	<p>Vikings Lindisfarne Attack Northumbria Christianity Monks Raid Greed Death Shrine Religion</p>
Lesson 4	<p>LO 7/8B: To learn more about how the Vikings went on to defeat the Anglo-Saxons.</p> <p><i>How did the Vikings defeat the Anglo-Saxons?</i></p>	<p>Learn in more depth about where the Vikings travelled/located to defeat the different Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms. Considering why they attacked the coast, retrieving information and writing facts about what happened.</p>	<p>-Know that the Vikings used raids and power to defeat Anglo Saxon Kingdoms one by one. The last kingdom to resist was Wessex. 866 AD Vikings moved through North East England taking the city of Eoforwic and it then became Jorvik (York now). 870 AD Vikings returned to East Anglia to claim it. King Alfred of Wessex payed the vikings to keep peace.</p>	<p>-Develop chronologically secure knowledge of British History. -Address a historically valid question about change and cause.</p>	<p>Anglo-saxon Kingdoms Attack Raid Defeat Wessex Resist King Alfred</p>
Lesson 5	<p>LO7/8C: To explore why King Alfred the Great was a significant figure in History.</p>	<p>To complete a zoned in timeline of King Alfred, his life and main achievements.</p>	<p>Know that Alfred became king in 871 and the defining challenge of his reign was conflict with the Vikings.</p>	<p>-Develop chronologically secure knowledge of British History.</p>	<p>King Alfred 'The great' Reign Conflict</p>

	<i>How did King Alfred change the Vikings' power?</i>	Write in response to a mini enquiry question about how this changed things for the Vikings.	His initial tactic was to make a pact with the Vikings: he agreed to pay them money - the danegeld - in return for peace. The arrangement was eventually broken when the Viking leader - Guthrum - launched a surprise attack against Wessex. Alfred was forced into hiding. It also marks the low-point in the fortunes of Alfred and the Anglo-Saxons. Alfred defeated Guthrum at the Battle of Edington. The Vikings agreed to remain in an area to the east of England - which became known as the Danelaw.	-Address a historically valid question about change and cause. -Consider the changing trend of power in England at this time and what this meant.	Danegeld Guthrum Wessex Danelaw Trend Power Chronology
Lesson 6	LO7/8D: To understand the Danelaw and consider further problems this brought. <i>Did the Danelaw bring more good or bad?</i>	Look at differing viewpoints of the Danelaw, use this to respond with a drama-based activity to explore this and then collate ideas to answer mini-enquiry question.	886 AD Danelaw was controlled by Danish Vikings. The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were splits between King Alfred and the Danes. Danelaw caused continued fighting between the Anglo-saxons and Danes. Aethelfleda (King Alfred's daughter) played a key role in defending the Anglo-Saxons	-Develop chronologically secure knowledge of British History. -Address a historically valid question about change and cause. -Consider the changing trend of power in England at this time and what this meant.	Anglo-Saxons Vikings King Alfred the Great Danelaw Danes Aethelfleda Defense
Lesson 7	LO7/8E: To learn that St Edward the Confessor was an Anglo-Saxon King of England who ruled from 1042 – 1066. <i>What were the key events in Edward the Confessor's life?</i>	To chronologically order events from the early life of Edward the Confessor to when he ruled.	-Know that King Edward was the son of King Athelred who died in 1016 on the battlefield against King Cnut. -King Cnut and Edward's mother married but she did this to protect her family from being killed. -Edward was exiled to live in Normandy. He spent much of his childhood there. -He had to gain the support of Earls to become King as most of his loyalty had been with the Normans. -He became King in 1042 and died in 1066 before the Battle of	-Develop chronologically secure knowledge of British History (focusing on events in Edward the confessor's life).	King Athelred 1042-1066 Normans Normandy William of Normandy Edward the Confessor Earls Battle of Hastings

			Hastings occurred later that year.		
Lesson 8	<p>LO3: To regularly address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.</p> <p><i>Establish a clear narrative of Viking and Anglo-Saxon times by considering what happened during their struggle for the Kingdom of England.</i></p>	<p>-Fill out a brain dump of their learning on the Anglo-Saxon and Viking times. Remembering key dates and chronology.</p> <p>-Answer the unit's Enquiry Question 'What happened during the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England?'</p>	See above knowledge from all lessons which is incorporated into this written response by the child.	<p>-Address historically valid questions linked to highlighting key events in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking times.</p> <p>-Address historically valid questions utilising a clear narrative of this time period and documenting what happened.</p>	All of the above.