

St. Stephen's C of E Junior School – Enquiry Medium Term Plan

Year/Class:

5

Term: T1

ENQUIRY: Were the Vikings vicious or victorious?

GLOBAL GOAL: None

INTENT: To use historical enquiry to justify opinions.

NATIONAL CURRICULUM:

	Core knowledge (know of/that/about) The children will know:	Procedural knowledge (know how) The children will know how to:	
Lead state of being: Historian	<p>Periods of history: Know that the Viking and Anglo-Saxon ages are periods of time from the past with civilisations no longer around.</p> <p>Chronological Understanding: Know when the Vikings were in the UK and how this compares to other key events (Stone and Iron Ages, Egyptians, Ancient Greeks, Romans, Jesus, their birth, current year)</p> <p>Achievement: Exploration; Sea travel</p> <p>Peace/Justice: Small clans led by a chief; The Thing</p> <p>Beliefs: Many Gods who live in Asgard.</p> <p>Legacy: Settling in many places and creating trade routes over vast territory.</p>	<p>Historical enquiry (sources and research): Find clues, make observations and fact check using a range of artefacts/sources.</p> <p>Chronological Understanding: Place Vikings on a timeline with Stone/Iron age, Egyptians, Ancient Greeks and Romans. Place key Viking dates on a more detailed timeline.</p> <p>Comparing: Vikings with Anglo-Saxons and Stone Age - Settlements; Farming (hunters/ gatherers)</p> <p>Causation: Compare the effects of ancient civilisations with current time - Legacy.</p>	
Supporting state of being: Geographer	<p>Locational Knowledge: Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Norway.</p> <p>Map Knowledge: Physical features of Northern European countries and comparison to the UK.</p> <p>Human Geography: Introduction - Migration, travel routes taken, settlement locations (searching for farmable land). Understand settlement similarities (ports, industries, population, build on a river mouth etc.)</p> <p>Physical Geography: Revisit coasts and oceans. Vikings chose settlements based on land types/vegetation belts for farming.</p>	<p>Map Skills: Areas of settlement and use of land - Settlements; Farming</p>	
Supporting state of being: Artist	Artists ? : Viking Prow Heads	3D work/Clay	
Prior knowledge		Future learning	
<p>Y3: What is killing sea life? Coasts and oceans.</p> <p>Y3: How did the Egyptians rule? The River Nile (vegetation belts and biomes near the river); Key features of a river - source, waterfall, meander, river bed, mouth.</p>			
Key Vocabulary	Historian	Geographer	Artist
Trips/Visitors	Visit from Viking workshop.	Innovation (apply, practise, evaluate, reflect)	
		Debate about something else: E.g Tony Farmer, Should schools start and finish later? Etc	
		Enquiry Ambition (outcome, audience, celebration, display)	
		Debate using oracy skills to answer the enquiry question.	



The Vikings



Timeline of events

410AD	597AD	867AD	878AD	886AD	927AD	954AD	1066AD	1066AD
Roman Army left Britain.	St Augustine brought Christianity to Britain.	Viking invaders named Vorrik <u>Yorvik</u> (York) the Viking capital of England.	Alfred the Great fought back against the Vikings.	England divided into Viking and Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.	Kingdom of England created.	Last Viking King was killed in battle.	Battle of Stamford Bridge - King of Norway defeated by King Harold.	Battle of Hastings - King Harold defeated by King William.

Key Knowledge

You will learn:

- That the Vikings travelled from Scandinavia to colonise Britain.
- That Alfred the Great fought back against the Vikings.
- That the Vikings colonised Britain and began settling there.
- That the Vikings began using navigation to travel from area to area.
- That the Vikings introduced Christianity to Britain.

Key Vocabulary

Scandinavia - Norway, Sweden and Denmark.	Explorers - people who travel to a new place to discover what is there.
Colonised - settled in a place.	Evidence - proof, information showing whether something is true.
Raid - enter a place to steal something.	Accounts - written or spoken records of something that happened.
Colonise - go and live somewhere and take control of it.	Seaborne - carried on a ship.
Navigation - finding a way around.	Symmetrical - with two halves exactly the same.
Reputation - beliefs held about someone.	Colonisation - taking control of a place and living there.
Volatile - likely to change suddenly.	Descendant - relative from later generations.
Sources - a place from which something comes.	Period/era - a period of time in history.
Chronology - the arrangement of events in the order they occur.	

Key People

Alfred the Great (848AD - 899AD) - King of the West Saxons and the Anglo-Saxons. Under Alfred's rule, considerable administrative and military reforms were introduced, prompting lasting change in England. He spent several years fighting Viking invasion. Alfred had a reputation as a learned and merciful man of a gracious and level-headed nature who encouraged education.

King Harold (1022AD - 1066AD) - The last crowned Anglo-Saxon English king. He ruled from January 1066 until his death during the Battle of Hastings in October 1066.

Achievements and Legacy

The use of navigation to create trade routes between different countries.
 The beginning of settling in one place for a prolonged amount of time.
 The use of longboats to explore different areas across Europe.