

Year Group: 5	Term: Spring	Unit Title: Viking Invaders	
Enquiry: <i>Were the Vikings raiders or traders?</i>		Driver Subject/s: History and Science	
<p><u>Vikings</u></p> <p>Who were the early Vikings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. (See map below) They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials. The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain. <p><u>Anglo-Saxon Kings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms (see map below), but by AD 878 there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle. King Alfred paid the Vikings to leave Wessex – Danegeld. <p><u>Danelaw</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danelaw refers to a part of Britain that was ruled by the Vikings during Anglo-Saxon times. It also refers to the system of law that was imposed there.  <p>The left map shows the routes of Viking invasions from Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, Sweden) into Britain and along the western coast of Europe. It highlights the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who settled in Britain. The right map shows the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, and Kent.</p>	<p><u>Anglo-Saxon laws and punishments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and exile were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (wergild), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals. AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor died leaving a power vacuum – Harald Haraada, William Duke of Normandy, Harold Godwinson – led to Battle of Hastings and end of Anglo-Saxon rule. <p><u>Geography</u> – use of atlases and maps to explore the invasion routes of Vikings and areas of the UK where they settled.</p> <p><u>Science: Forces</u></p> <p>Forces can make an object:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> start to move. change direction. move faster. change its shape. stop moving. move more slowly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resistance and air resistance are forms of friction. Friction is sometimes helpful and sometimes unhelpful. For example, air resistance is helpful as it stops the skydiver hitting the ground at high speed. Friction on a bike chain can make the bike harder to pedal so it is unhelpful. Weight is how strongly gravity is pulling an object down. It is measured in Newtons (N). Mass is how much matter is inside an object. It is measured in kilograms (kg). Pulleys can be used to make a small force lift a heavier load. The more wheels in a pulley, the less force is needed to lift a weight. Gears or cogs can be used to change the speed, force or direction of a motion. When two gears are connected, they always turn in the opposite direction to each other. Levers can be used to make a small force lift a heavier load. A lever always rests on a pivot. Air/water resistance can be reduced through streamlining 		

<p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u></p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Angles - people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon - the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410</p> <p>Christianity - the region based on the teachings of Jesus Christ</p> <p>Danelaw - a part of Britain that was ruled by the Vikings during Anglo-Saxon times</p> <p>Danegeld – money paid to Vikings by King Alfred</p> <p>invasion - to try and take over a place by force</p> <p>Jutes</p> <p>kingdom – an area ruled by a king</p> <p>longship – a long wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings</p> <p>migration - movement from one place to another in order to settle there</p> <p>monastery</p> <p>monk - a member of a male religious community</p> <p>pagan - a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion,</p> <p>raid – a surprise attack</p> <p>Saxons - people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410</p> <p>settler/ settlement - people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement</p> <p>source - where something comes from</p> <p>wergold – a payment system used to settle disputes between an criminal and the victim or their family</p>	<p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u></p> <p><u>Science</u></p> <p>air resistance - a type of friction caused by air pushing against any moving object.</p> <p>Buoyancy/upthrust- An upward force that a liquid applies to objects.</p> <p>forces - pushes or pulls.</p> <p>friction - a force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.</p> <p>gravity - a pulling force exerted by the Earth (or anything else which has mass).</p> <p>mass - a measure of how much matter (or 'stuff') is inside an object.</p> <p>magnetism</p> <p>mechanism - parts which work together in a machine. Examples of mechanisms are pulleys, gears and levers.</p> <p>streamlining - when an object is shaped to minimise the effects of air or water resistance</p> <p>water resistance - a type of friction caused by water pushing against any moving object.</p> <p>weight - the measure of the force of gravity on an object.</p>
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