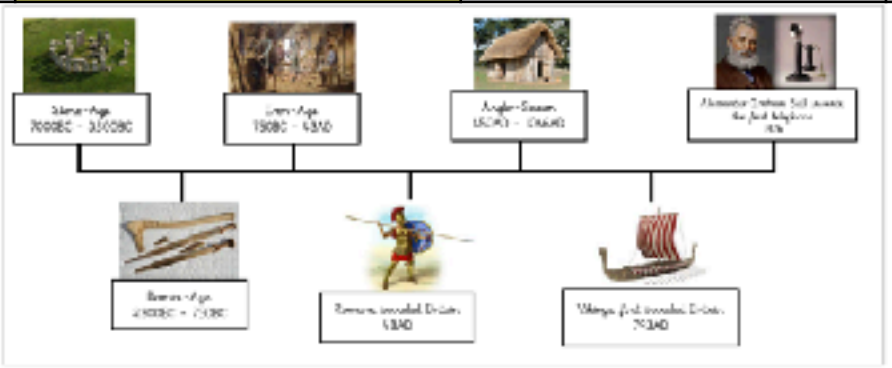
Lever House Primary School

Theme: Invasion! Invasion! (Vikings)	Main Subject: History	Strand: Chronology	Classes: Maple, Oak & Pine



What I should already know:

There are significant historical events, people and places that change countries.

There are similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.

Chronology is the order in which things happen.

What I will be able to answer:

How did Edward the Confessor's death cause problems for England?

How did the Vikings change Britain?

Who was Alfred and why did he become known as great?

Who were the Vikings, and what did they want?

Why is Lindisfarne a significant part of history?

Sticky Knowledge:

The first known Viking raid took place at Lindisfarne (793CE). They stole valuable items and took these back to where they came from.

The Vikings were known as Norsemen from Scandinavia. They wanted to raid but settled due to better farming lands.

Alfred was the Saxon King of Wessex. After fighting the Vikings for many years, he defeated them and made peace.

Some place names, spoken words and changes to towns can be linked to the Vikings. York, known as Jorvik to the Vikings. became a large trading place because of them.

When Edward the Confessor died, he left the country with no heir to the throne.

Useful Websites:

https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/members-area/kids/saxons-vikings/vikings-in-england/
https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/history-ks2-anglo-saxons-alfred-the-great/zmwbbdm
https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=1sK4JX0co8I

Key Vocabulary

Danegeld - a tax (money) used by a Saxon king to to protect against Viking raids.
kingdom - a country or area of land ruled by a king or queen.
raid - a surprise attack on an enemy
longboat - a large sailing ship with oars.
monastery - a building occupied by a community of monks/holy men.
pagan - to worship lots of different gods.
treaty - an agreement between two countries or groups of people.
heir - children to take the throne after the death of royalty.