

## History Medium Term Plan

**NC POS:** the **Viking and Anglo-Saxon** struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the confessor

### Concept:

Democracy- fight for supremacy, invasion, law

Chronology- order key events on a timeline. When did they invade?

Significance and difference- Why Britain?

Similarity- growth of an empire- Linked to Greeks, Romans.

**Key vocabulary:** invasion, tribe, empire, settlement, raids, resistance, conquest

**Prior content:** empire building, invasion, settlement and resistance, ancient civilisations, achievements of other civilisations, religions and gods

### Core knowledge- in depth study

**Chronology** – where on the timeline?

Be able to order the Vikings and Anglo Saxon Kings onto the timeline

Viking raiders and invaders

Say where the Vikings came from and why they invaded Britain

Know key facts about Anglo Saxon Kings

Describe aspects of Viking life

Describe in greater detail the influence and actions of some of the main Anglo-Saxon kings and be able to explain concepts such as Danegeld and wergild.

#### **What happened to Britain when the Romans left?**

Migration, invasion, conquest and raids

Where did the Anglo Saxons, Jutes and Frisiam settle?

Why did they come to Britain?

What challenges did they face?

#### **How well did the Anglo Saxons and Vikings get on with each other?**

Why were the Vikings feared?

How were the Vikings able to succeed?

How did the Saxons respond?

Saxon jobs- farming from both adults and children and later crafts including metal workers, pot workers and wood workers.

#### **What did the Anglo Saxons and Vikings leave behind?**

Legacy of Saxons and Vikings

Key features of the Saxon and Viking boats

### Wider influences

Place- Tatton Park

Language

Buildings

Education

### Enduring understanding

Around the end of the 8th century, **Anglo-Saxon** history tells of many **Viking** raids. These marked the start of a long struggle between the **Anglo-Saxons** and the **Vikings** for control of Britain. In the 9th century, the English king Alfred the Great stopped the **Vikings** taking over all of England. King Alfred agreed to peace with them and some **Vikings** settled down to live in their own area of eastern England, called the Danelaw.

Both begins and ends with an invasion: the first Roman invasion in 55 BC and the Norman invasion of William the Conqueror in 1066. Add 'in between were the Anglo-Saxons and then the Vikings'. There is overlap between the various invaders, and through it all, the Celtic **British** population remained largely in place