



History		Year 5	
Focus: The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor			
Age related vocabulary			
Raid	A rapid surprise attack.	Danegeld	A tax paid to Viking raiders, to stop them from attacking the coast and invading.
Legacy	Long lasting impact of a person or event.	Conquer	To defeat someone or something, usually with force.

Carlton Assessment Grid			
Success Criteria	Pupil Reflection		Teacher Assessment
I can place the main events of the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England into a historical context.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I understand the impact the reign of Alfred the Great had on the future of the Vikings in England.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can interpret a source of evidence to give information about the Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggle for the kingdom of England.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can ask questions about the past to further develop an understanding of the struggle of Anglo-Saxons and Vikings for the kingdom of England.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can communicate an understanding of the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	

Key Knowledge

- The last Roman soldiers left Britain by AD410. New people came to Britain in ships across the North Sea – the Anglo-Saxons.
- The Viking age was from about AD700 to 1100. Many Vikings left their homes in Scandinavia and travelled by longboat to other countries, like Britain and Ireland. Some Vikings came to fight, but others came peacefully, to settle.
- The first Viking raid recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was around AD 787. It was the start of a fierce struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings.
- In AD 865 an army of Vikings sailed across the North Sea. They wanted to conquer land rather than just raid it. By AD 878, almost all the kingdoms had fallen to the Vikings. All except for Wessex, which was ruled by Alfred the Great. King Alfred beat the Viking army in battle and stopped the Vikings taking over England.
- After Alfred, Anglo-Saxon kings took the Danelaw territories back from the Vikings. Alfred's grandson, Athelstan, pushed English power north as far as Scotland and was the first king to claim to be 'King of all England'. In AD954, the Anglo-Saxons drove out Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking king of Jorvik (York). Later, when Eric was killed in battle, the Vikings agreed to be ruled by England's king
- In 1042 there was a new king of England called Edward, also known as Edward 'the Confessor.' He had no children so it was unclear who would become king next. After Edward died, the English Witan (council of Anglo-Saxon kings) chose Earl Harold of Wessex as the next king.
- Duke William of Normandy and Harald Hardrada, the King of Norway, were not happy that Harold became king. They both believed they had a claim to the throne.
- 1066, England was invaded twice. First, a Norwegian army led by Harald Hardrada landed in the north. King Harold killed Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Three days later William's Norman army landed in the south of England. William and Harold's armies fought at the Battle of Hastings.
- The Normans won, King Harold was killed, and William became king. This brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule. A new age of Norman rule in England had started.





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