

CURRICULUM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HISTORY

YEAR FIVE AUTUMN TERM

HISTORY: How did the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings change (post Roman) Britain?

Pupils show their knowledge and understanding of local, national and international history
Place events, people and changes in chronological order, divided into different periods of time.
Describe some main events, people and periods they have studied.
Describe characteristics features of past societies and periods to identify change and continuity within and across different periods.
Identify causes and consequences of the main events and changes.
To explain cause and consequence using language linked to event
When finding answers to historical questions, they begin to use information as evidence to test hypothesis.
Use a range of primary and secondary sources to research historical period
Demonstrate understanding that aspects of the past have been represented and interpreted in different ways.

Key Facts




Vocabulary	
Invade	To enter for conquest or plunder
Settlement	The act of settling: the condition of being settled for example in a small village
kingdom	A region in which something or someone has very strong influence
Norse	People from Scandinavian - Denmark, Norway, and Sweden
Longhouse	Vikings lived in a long, narrow building called a longhouse
Saga	Stories to explain Viking history
Wergild	The amount of compensation paid by a person committing an offense to the injured party or, in case of death, to his family.

Key Questions

Who the Vikings were and when and why they raided and invaded Britain?
 What important or influential things did Alfred the Great and King Athelstan do?
 When and why was Danegeld introduced?
 What punishments were used by the Anglo-Saxons?
 What happened at the of Battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings?

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410AD The Romans leave Britain.	790 AD Offa's Dyke begun.	793AD Vikings destroy the monastery at Lindisfarne.	871-899 King Alfred rules Wessex.	1016-1035 King Canute rules England	1066AD The Norman Invasion