

**Cumwhinton School - CUMWHINTON CURRICULUM**

History Curriculum Planning

YEAR 4

Year 4	NC Content	<p>Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots</p> <p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the United Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p> <p>The Achievements of the earliest civilisations - an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and a depth study of The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</p>
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History			
Abstract themes across history   Historical Concepts   Historical Methods   Historical Perspectives			
Mapping across the Year			
	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMMER
Abstract themes across history		The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the United Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor	
Historical concepts			The Achievements of the earliest civilisations - an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and a depth study of The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China
Historical methods			
Historical Perspectives	Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots		

**CONCEPTUAL SCHOOL AMBITION DRIVERS**

	<b>EYFS &amp; KS1</b>	<b>LKS2</b>	<b>UKS2</b>
AUT	Diversity	Fairness	Individuality
SPR	Truth	Change	Resilience
SUM	Responsibility	Equality	Sustainability

**History - SPRING YEAR 4  
INNOVATION - Change**

Abstract themes across history   Historical Concepts   Historical Methods   Historical Perspectives

**The Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggle for power**

	<b>NC</b>	<b>CUMWHINTON CURRICULUM</b>
Finding out (Facts & knowledge)	The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the United Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor	<p>Suggested Teaching Sequence, with further information below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I know what life was like in Britain before the Viking invasion.</li> <li>2. I know about the Viking invasions of Britain</li> <li>3. I can describe how the Viking settlement of Britain affected the Anglo-Saxons</li> <li>4. I know why King Alfred was called 'Alfred the Great'</li> <li>5. I can describe what life was like for Vikings in Britain</li> <li>6. I can describe how the Anglo-Saxon and Viking era ended.</li> </ol>

Place the Anglo-Saxon settlements onto a timeline up to the present day, showing how long ago this took place. This should be done whole class on the working wall, gradually adding more as you progress through the topic when relevant

Timeline of Anglo-Saxon Britain

350	Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans.
410	Romans leave England and English shores are unprotected.
449-550	Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany.
556	Seven kingdoms are created across Britain.
597	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.
793	Viking raid on Lindisfarne.
802	Egberth became king of Wessex, which became the most powerful of the Saxon kingdoms.
827	The other 6 kings swore an allegiance to Egberth and he became the first true king of a united England.
860s & 870s	Viking invasions. All kingdoms except Wessex taken over by Vikings.
954	England united under King Eilred after the defeat of Eric Bloodaxe, the Viking ruler of York by the Wessex army.
1066	Death of Edward the Confessor - end of the Anglo-Saxon era.

Anglo-Saxon Britain was divided and ruled very differently to the way we know now. By 556, Britain was divided into 7 Kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex and East Anglia. Each was ruled by a different king. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms.

By AD 878, there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings.

The death of Edward the Confessor, who had no heir, led to the Battle of Hastings and a new era in British history.

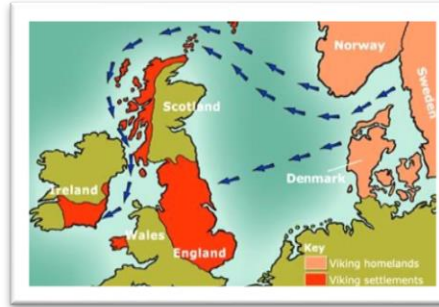
### 1. I know what life was like in Britain before the Viking invasion

Suggested activity - label a UK map with the 7 main kingdoms to recap on previous learning



### 2. I know about the Viking invasions of Britain

Explain reasons why the Vikings invaded.



3. I can describe how the Viking settlement of Britain affected the Anglo-Saxons  
Create a timeline describing how the Danelaw was established.

Primary Source...extract from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle:

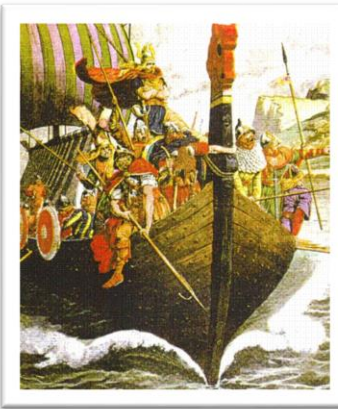
A.D. 878. This year about mid-winter, after twelfth-night, the Danish army stole out to Chippenham, and rode over the land of the West-Saxons; where they settled, and drove many of the people over sea; and of the rest the greatest part they rode down, and subdued to their will; -- ALL BUT ALFRED THE KING. He, with a little band, uneasily sought the woods and fastnesses of the moors. And in the winter of this same year the brother of Ingwar and Healfden landed in Wessex, in Devonshire, with three and twenty ships, and there was he slain, and eight hundred men with him, and forty of his army. There also was taken the war-flag, which they called the RAVEN. In the Easter of this year King Alfred with his little force raised a work at Athelney; from which he assailed the army, assisted by that part of Somersetshire which was nearest to it. Then, in the seventh week after Easter, he rode to Brixton by the eastern side of Selwood; and there came out to meet him all the people of Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, and that part of Hampshire which is on this side of the sea; and they rejoiced to see him. Then within one night he went from this retreat to Hey; and within one night after he proceeded to Heddington; and there fought with all the army, and put them to flight, riding after them as far as the fortress, where he remained a fortnight. Then the army gave him hostages with many oaths, that they would go out of his kingdom. They told him also, that their king would receive baptism. And they acted accordingly; for in the course of three weeks after, King Guthrum, attended by some thirty of the worthiest men that were in the army, came to him at Aller, which is near Athelney, and there the king became his sponsor in baptism; and his crism-leasing was at Wedmor. He was there twelve nights with the king, who honoured him and his attendants with many presents.

4. I know why King Alfred was called 'Alfred the Great'

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z9tdq6f>

5. I can describe what life was like for Vikings in Britain

Ask children what words they think of when they see these pictures?



Do they think that descriptions / representations of what Vikings were really like? Why do they think Vikings have got such bad reputations?

Look at the two historical accounts written below:

AD 825 'The Viking raiders came from the sea like hungry wolves, burning the treasures of the Church, putting the captives to the sword and carrying off women and children as unhappy slaves.'

"In this year came dreadful forewarnings over the land of Northumbria, terrifying the people most woefully: these were immense sheets of lightning and whirlwinds, and fiery dragons were seen flying through the sky. A great famine soon followed these signs and not long after in the same year, on the sixth day before the ides of January, the harrowing inroads of heathen men destroyed the church of God in Lindisfarne by robbery and slaughter."

Source: The Anglo Saxon Chronicle

AD 825 'Gunnar and his men had a good summer at sea. The trading was good and there was much adventure. Every man on the ship bent his back to the oar and all were brave when they had to pick up the sword. Each man had truly earned his reward.'

Why are these accounts so different? The first two were written by an Anglo-Saxon monks who had lots of wealth and could write their version of what happened to them. Lots of such accounts have been recorded. (show children a variety of accounts written by monks during this period)

The second was written by a Viking.

		<p><b>What were Vikings really like?</b></p> <p>The Vikings were mainly farmers, fishers, hunters and skilled craft workers. Many Vikings traded with Europe, Russia and Asia, exchanging furs, walrus ivory, amber and slaves for silver, gold and luxury goods including wine, fine textiles, pottery and glassware. Restricted by a lack of natural resources and land some Vikings migrated overseas to places such as Britain, Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland in search of better land to farm.</p>
<p><b>Using</b> (Applying &amp; analysing)</p>		
<p><b>Concluding</b> (Evaluating &amp; summarising)</p>		<p>6. I can describe how the Anglo-Saxon and Viking era ended.</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z8q487h">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z8q487h</a></p> <p>In 1042 there was a new king of England called Edward, also known as <b>Edward 'the Confessor.'</b></p> <p>He had <b>no children</b> so it was unclear who would become king next.</p> <p>After Edward died, the <b>English Witan</b> (council of Anglo-Saxon kings) chose <b>Earl Harold of Wessex</b> as the next king.</p> <p><b>Duke William of Normandy</b> and <b>Harald Hardrada</b>, the King of Norway, were not happy that Harold became king. They both believed they had a claim to the throne.</p> <p>In <b>1066, England was invaded twice.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First, a Norwegian army led by <b>Harald Hardrada</b> landed in the north.</li> </ul>

- **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.