Unit overview: History Vikings

<u>Unit enquiry question</u> : Vikings – Raiders or traders? How should the Vikings be remembered?	Skills:
How? Question hierarchy:	 Can they plot recent history on a timeline using centuries? Can they place periods of history on a timeline showing periods of time?
Do? Is? Who? Understanding What? Where? When? Why? Applying How? Analysing Should? Evaluating Would? Creating	 Can they use their mathematical skills to round up time differences into centuries and decades? Can they explain how events from the past have helped shape our lives? Do they appreciate that wars have happened from a very long time ago and are often associated with invasion, conquering or religious differences? Do they know that people who lived in the past cooked and travelled differently and used different weapons from ours? Do they recognise that the lives of wealthy people were very different from those of poor people? Do they appreciate how items found belonging to the past are helping us to build up an accurate picture of how people lived in the past? Can they research two versions of an event and say how they differ? Can they research what it was like for a child in a given period from the past and use photographs and illustrations to present their findings? Can they give more than one reason to support an historical argument? Can they communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what they have found out?
Cross-curricular links:	Key vocabulary:
English – How to train your dragon book. Computing - researching	Chieftain – The leader of a village or small group of people Danelaw – The area of England ruled by the Vikings Freeman – A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for Longship – A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship Monastery – The building where monks live Pagan – A person who believed in many gods Runes – The name given to the Viking alphabet Thatched – A roof covered in straw Trader – A person who sells goods Reeve – Royal official

	Plunder – Stealing things, taking things by force		
Pre-learning temperature check:	Post-unit assessment:		
. Photo showing completed diagram of everything pupils know or want to find out	Balanced argument. Paragraphed piece of writing identifying trader and raider		
about the Vikings.	elements with a final paragraph explain which they believe the Vikings are and why.		

Lesson by lesson overview

Skill focus and enquiry question	Teaching strategies	Variation	Evidence	AfL
	Begin with pre-learning task. Show image on Viking long ship.	Support: Labelled images to support fact finding. Extend: Additional information	Fact file.	Questioning, group discussion, fact file.
	Define Wikings as Coondinavian conforing	Exterior Additional morniation		
Who are the Vikings?	Define 'Vikings' as Scandinavian seafaring people from the late eighth century to the early 11th century who raided, traded, and settled in many parts of Europe.	Mixed ability groups		
	Explain that the Vikings came from what is now known as Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.			
	In pairs or small groups, students should research and complete their fact files using various			

resources, such as textbooks or online sources.		
Encourage students to include information about Viking customs, daily life, and famous Viking figures.		

Recap Vikings came around the same times as the Anglo Saxons but they are different. The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Who were the Vikings? - BBC Bitesize

Start by showing three images (1 was

invaded?

Why do we have a negative view of the Vikings?

In mixed pairs pupils to have a copy of the text on slide 3. Allow pupils time to share and discuss what it tells us about live with the Vikings. Record in books.

seen last lesson). What is happening in

the images and what does this tell life

was like for people when the Vikings

Come together as a class and read the extract picking out words like 'plague' 'fury' and 'terrifying'. Explain that this is a very negative image of live at the times of the Vikings. Why do you think this might be?

Look at 2 further extracts. Stick into books and decide which extract is about an Anglo Saxon and which is about a Viking.

Explain that the accounts differ depending on who was writing at the time of the events. Monks were the only

Support:

. Discuss (use Atlas) to show where the Vikings were going from and to. Link to raid and attacks on monks.

Main:

Annotate images. Write a short explanation linking their understanding of the negative view to the monks who were the victims and the only ones that could write at the time.

Extend: Greater depth of write up.

Text annotated showing the words used which describe the Vikings as bad.
Contrasting texts to explain the different and how they

An explanation of why we have such a negative image of the Vikings.

know.

people able to write at this time so they were responsible for recording everything was happening. The Vikings were attacking the monks and therefore this is why we get such a negative picture of them.	
Pupils to write a short explanation in their books showing their understanding.	

What was daily life like for a Viking?	Look at Village life. Including what the buildings were like, what facilities they have for cooking, cleaning and toileting etc. What was life like in a Viking village? - BBC Bitesize Label a map of a typical village identifying different buildings.	Support: Label the pictures. Write sentences using openers: I can see I can smell I can hear Main: Label a typical village. Play the part of a Viking villager. Write a short diary extract talking about some of the things you do in you daily life. Extend: As main but change the viewpoint of the villager.	Label buildings on a map. Explanation of the different parts of the village. Short diary entry as a villager.	
Viking Reenactors	Morning visit by Viking reenactors. Follow up with brooch and shield making pm		Photos	
Raiders or traders? How should the Vikings be remembered?	Build in paragraph writing from English create a paragraph focussing on each side with a final paragraph identifying their opinion.	Support: Scaffold showing raider and trader elements. Simple sentence structure. The Vikings were because they Main: 3 paragraphs of writing. Children able to explain their opinion. Extend: Pupils build in learning from across the journey to explain their viewpoint.	Paragraphed piece of writing	