Berkswell CE Primary School - Year 5 – Battle for Survival – Anglo-Saxon and Vikings

Anglo-Saxon Britain

What you will know by the end of the unit:

Children will:

- understand the reasons behind the fall of the Roman Empire
- be able to explain how the Romans came to leave Britain
- be able to chronologically order key events which took place during the Anglo-Saxon reign
- understand the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms and how they are similar and different to modern Britain
- know details of Anglo-Saxon invasions and settlements, including place names and village life
- know some of the skills and crafts of the Anglo-Saxons
- design and make a brooch in the Anglo-Saxon style (Art)
- gain an understanding of Anglo-Saxon Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne – The Vikings invasion

Key Dates

401- 410AD	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle
450AD	Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain
550AD	Britain is broken up into small kingdoms (see below)
600AD	Anglo-Saxons gradually take over Britain
633AD	Lindisfarne monastery built
660AD	Anglo-Saxons control most of Britain
757AD – 796AD	Offa is the king of Mercia. Mercia is the most powerful kingdom at this time.

Prior Learning:

- Understand how to use timelines to order events (chronology).
- Ask and answer questions about the past.
- Use a range of sources to find out about history.
- Identify similarities and differences between different periods.
- Develop an understanding of cause and consequence.
- Use key historical vocabulary to describe the past.

Key Vocabulary

- **Anglo-Saxons** – people who came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands to live in England during the 5th century
- **AD** - Anno Domini - "in the year of our Lord". AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.
- **Invasion** – attacking and conquering another country
- **Kingdom –** a country or place ruled by a king or queen
- **Christianity** – a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
- **Pagan** – A person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions. Someone who believes in many gods.

Viking Invasion

What will I know by the end of the unit

Children will:

- find out about the Viking invasions of Britain and why they invaded
- find out about the Viking settlement of Britain and how this affected the Anglo-Saxons
- find out why King Alfred was dubbed 'Alfred the Great'
- explore what life was like for Vikings living in Britain
- identify similarities and differences between Viking and Anglo-Saxon life
- find out how and when England became a unified country
- know that by 1016, England was a unified country under the control of a single king
- find out about the end of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking era in Britain
- know why the Battle of Hastings took place
- describe the main events surrounding the Norman conquest
- know that the Battle of Hastings ended the era of Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule in Britain

Key Dates

790AD – 700AD	First Viking raids on Britain
793AD	Attack on Lindisfarne (the first planned Viking raid)
871AD	Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex
876AD	Guthrum (new leader of Vikings) attacks Wessex
878AD	Battle at Chippenham, many of Alfred's men are killed Alfred's army beat the Danish Vikings. Alfred and Guthrum make a treaty.
924AD	Athelstan becomes the King of Mercia
928AD	Athelstan retakes York from the Vikings and becomes the first King of England
1016AD	England becomes a unified country under the control of a single king
1042AD	Edward becomes King, and becomes known as Edward the Confessor.
1066AD	Battle of Hastings



Lindisfarne – also known as Holy Island – is one of the most important centres of early English Christianity.

Key Vocabulary

- **Viking** – (Norsemen) people who came from the 3 Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Sweden and Norway
- **Danelaw –** the area of Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled over
- **Longship** – A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids
- **Monastery** – a place where people who have dedicated their lives to religion, e.g. monks and nuns, live
- **Rune** – a letter from the alphabet used by Vikings

Life Cycles—Year 5—Science

Key Concepts

***to know that living things have a cycle that involves**

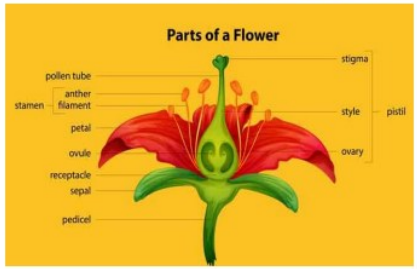
continual replacement of organisms of the same species

*** to know that life cycles of different animals vary and for insects , amphibians include metamorphosis**

Key Vocabulary

Metamorphosis	the process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more stages
Germination	process by which an organism grows from a seed
Photosynthesis	process used by plants and other organisms to convert light energy into chemical energy
Pollination	the transfer of pollen to enable fertilisation
Fertilisation	the fusion of gametes to initiate the development of a new individual organism
Carpel	the female part of the flower
Filament	The stalk that connects to the anther
Stigma	The tip of the carpel
Ovary	is a part of the female reproductive organ of the flower
Sepals	usually green parts extending from the base of a flower.
Nectary	A part of the plant that secretes nectar

The lifecycle of a flowering plan





Prior Learning:

Ask simple scientific questions and recognise they can be answered in different ways (NC: Working Scientifically).

Observe closely using simple equipment and record findings (e.g. drawings, tables).

Identify and classify living things, including basic life processes (NC KS1 & Lower KS2).

Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

Gather, record and present data to help answer questions.

Recognise that living things grow, change and reproduce (basic life cycle understanding).

Overview of what we will learn about:

We will revisit the lifecycle of plants and learn about pollination.

We will compare the life cycles of birds, mammals, insects and amphibians and learn that insects and amphibians undergo metamorphosis.



Related vocabulary: egg, birth, hatch, grow, diet, adult, maturity, stage, baby, chick, rear

Comparing the life cycles of mammals and birds

Similarities	Differences
• 3 main stages • First stage is where embryo forms and grows • Second stage is where young is supported by parents. • Third stage is adult stage where reproduction takes place.	• Mammals give birth to live young • Birds lay eggs • Mammal usually nursed by mother • Young birds usually fed by adult male and female.