



Y4 History

The Vikings

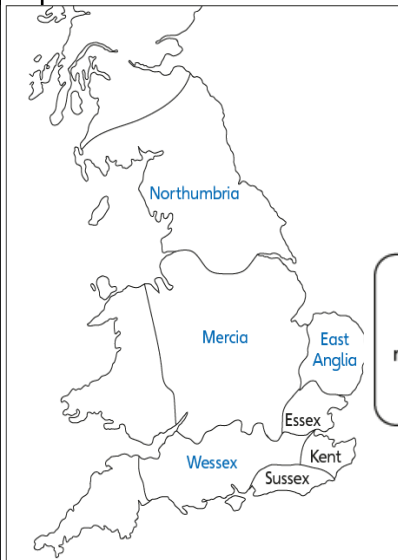
Key Vocabulary

Danegeld	Money paid to the Vikings by Anglo-Saxons to stop them invading and raiding England ('Danish payment.')
Danelaw	The part of England that King Alfred agreed belonged to the Vikings.
Pagan	A term that Christian churches gave to religions that had more than one god.
Peace Treaty	An agreement or deal to stop fighting, which also tries to stop the cause of the conflict.
Plunder	To take things by force.
Vikings	People from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Denmark). They were also called 'Norsemen' (men of the North) or Danes (people from Denmark).

Links to prior learning and next steps:

- The Romans & The Anglo-Saxons (Y4)
- Medieval Monarchs (Y5)

Key Knowledge



Anglo-Saxon churches and monasteries were rich, easy to reach, and not well guarded.

Viking culture glorified battles and raiding – it was how people got respect.

Viking longships made raiding possible – the Vikings could travel up rivers, attack settlements, then make a quick getaway.

Reasons for raiding and invading

England had better farmland and a warmer climate than Scandinavia.

Younger sons in Viking families went raiding because only the eldest son got any land.

- We will learn why the Vikings raided and invaded Britain.
- Who the Norse Gods were.
- We will learn why King Alfred (King of Wessex, England) signed a treaty with Guthrum (Viking King) to keep the peace and stop Viking invasions.
- We will discuss was Alfred right to make a peace deal with the Vikings?
- We will learn what the similarities and differences were between Norse and Anglo-Saxon beliefs.
- End of Unit assessment: 'The Vikings were not just blood thirsty warriors.' What evidence do we have to support this view?

Significant people.

King Alfred
&
Guthrum



Norse Gods.

