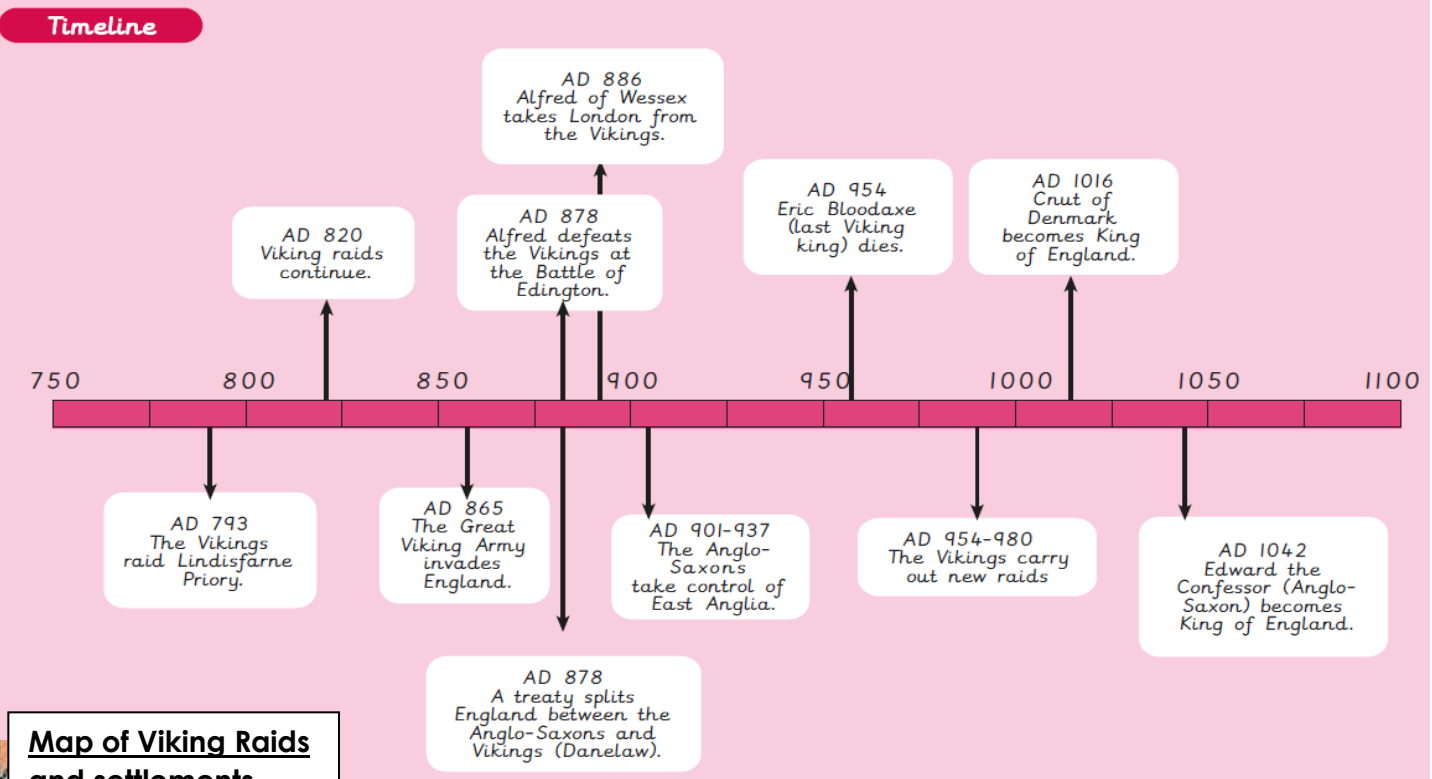




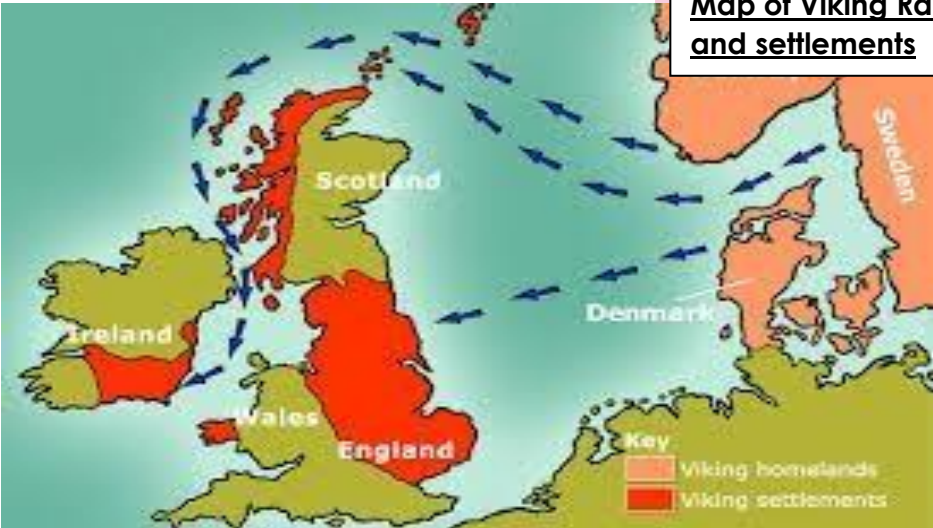
Year 5 – Term 1: Were Vikings raiders, traders or settlers?

When did the Vikings come to Britain and where did they come from? How do we know about the Vikings? What happened when the Vikings arrived in Britain?

Vocabulary	
raider	A person who attacks a place to steal things, often by surprise.
trader	Someone who buys and sells goods.
settler	A person who goes to live in a new place and makes it their home.
Trade route	The path or journey traders use to move goods from one place to another.
Anglo Saxons	People who came from parts of Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands to live in Britain after the Romans left.
saga	A long story, passed on orally by Vikings.
Primary source	Evidence from the time being studied, like a diary, a coin, or a building.
Secondary source	Information created later, based on primary sources, like a history book or a website.



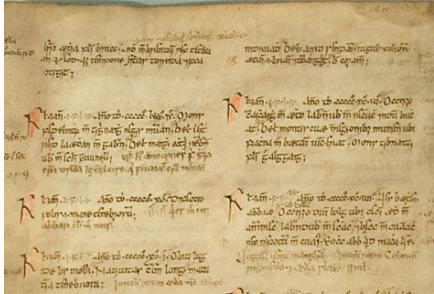
Map of Viking Raids and settlements



Historical sources:

Christian monk accounts (primary)

Viking art and sagas (secondary)



National Curriculum

Y5 T1

- Chronological understanding of **British, local, and world history**, forming coherent narratives across periods
- Understanding of historical concepts such as **continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity and difference, and significance**. Pupils learn to apply these to draw connections, frame valid historical questions, and organize structured responses
- Skills in **historical enquiry**, including evaluating evidence, understanding how interpretations are constructed, and making informed historical claims
- Perspective by locating historical knowledge in **local, regional, national, and international contexts**, and across different domains such as culture, politics, religion, and economic

Rationale	When did the Vikings come to Britain and where did they come from?	What happened when the Vikings arrived in Britain?
<p>OFSTED 2021: Teaching in some subjects is not based on secure subject knowledge. This means teachers cannot support pupils to acquire new knowledge well enough. Leaders need to support teachers to strengthen their subject knowledge further.</p> <p>Subject leaders need to support teachers to identify the essential knowledge pupils must know and remember to fill the gaps in pupils' knowledge</p>	<p>The Vikings first came to Britain in 793 AD, when they attacked a monastery at Lindisfarne in the north of England.</p> <p>The Vikings came from Scandinavia — that means the countries we now call Norway, Denmark and Sweden. They travelled in longships across the sea to raid, trade and later even settle in Britain.</p>	<p>At first, they came to raid – that means they attacked towns, villages and monasteries, stealing treasure, animals and food. People in Britain were very scared because the Vikings were fierce warriors and travelled so fast in their longships.</p> <p>Later on, some Vikings didn't just raid – they started to settle in Britain. They built homes, farmed the land, and even traded with the local people. Over time, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons began living side by side. Some even married and shared their ways of life, like new words, farming ideas, and crafts.</p>
<p>OFSTED 2024: Teachers' teaching knowledge is not always sufficient to ensure that they teach the curriculum effectively. This means pupils do not learn as effectively as they could. The school should ensure that all teachers deliver the ambitious curriculum to the standard leaders expect.</p> <p>HMI 2025: Furthermore, in the wider curriculum, the school has recognised that it has not narrowed down sufficiently the precise knowledge that pupils should know in some subjects. Some subjects identify an unrealistic amount of knowledge that pupils should learn. There is too much for pupils to learn in sufficient depth.</p>	<p>How do we know about the Vikings?</p> <p>Some of the things we know come from monks (which are primary sources) who wrote down what happened when the Vikings attacked their monasteries. They kept careful records, so we can still read their stories today. But, because they were often attacked, the monks sometimes described the Vikings as very scary and cruel.</p> <p>We also know about Vikings from their own sagas. These were long stories told in Scandinavia about heroes, battles, voyages and even gods. Later, people wrote the sagas down, and they give us clues about how the Vikings saw themselves.</p>	<p>Were Vikings traders, raiders or settlers?</p> <p>Raiders: At first, the Vikings came to Britain to raid. They attacked monasteries and villages, stealing treasure, animals and food. People were really frightened of them.</p> <p>Traders: The Vikings didn't only steal – they also traded. They swapped goods like furs, jewellery, weapons and even slaves with people in other countries. They sailed far away to places like Europe, Asia and even North America.</p> <p>Settlers: After some time, many Vikings decided to stay in Britain. They built homes, farmed the land, and lived alongside the Anglo-Saxons. Some even married local people and shared their culture, like language and crafts. So, the Vikings weren't just one thing – they were raiders, traders and settlers, depending on the time and place. They were all three – expand on why.</p>