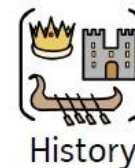




Year 5

Were the Vikings raiders, traders or something else?



Prior learning: British history 3: How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain?

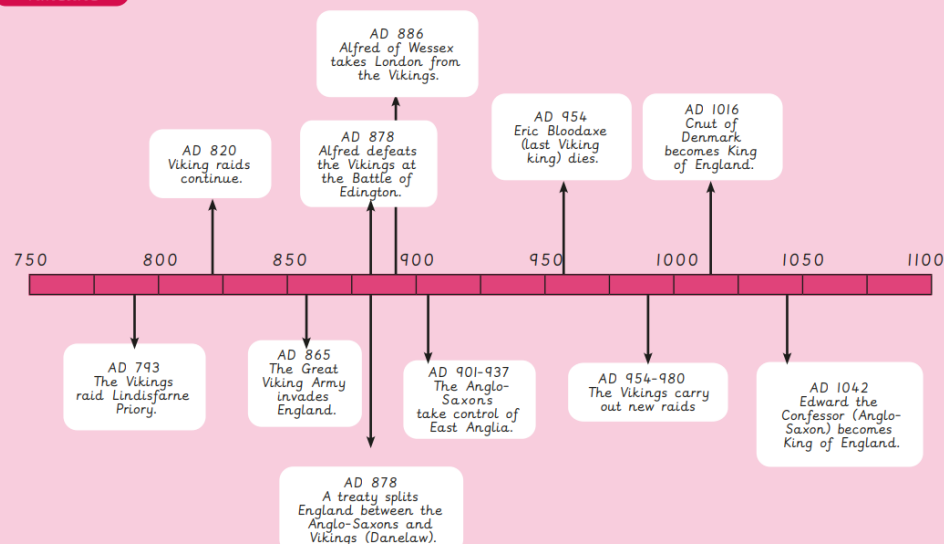
What we are learning

Lesson 1: To explain when and why the Vikings came to Britain.	Lesson 2: To evaluate ideas about the Vikings using sources.	Lesson 3: To investigate the importance of Viking trading routes.	Lesson 4: To compare different versions of Viking sagas.	Lesson 5: To evaluate the impact of the Viking invasions and settlements using primary sources and case studies.	Lesson 6: To evaluate achievements of the Vikings.
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Key vocabulary

achievement	A significant accomplishment or contribution that had a lasting impact.	
balanced viewpoint	Considering all views in a fair way.	
exchange	Giving something to someone and receiving something in return.	
impact	The effect or change something has on a person, place or situation.	
Jorvik	The city now called York.	
Oral tradition	The passing of stories and poems by word of mouth from one generation to another.	
saga	A long story of heroic achievement found in Norse literature.	
Trade route	A long-distance route along which items are transported.	
Vikings	A group of Scandinavian people who lived between the 8 th and 11 th centuries.	

Timeline



Raiders

The Viking raids of Britain started in AD 793 when Lindisfarne's monastery was attacked. In general, the Vikings raided in the summer when it was easier to cross the sea. They stole valuable items from monasteries and villages, and they enslaved people before returning home. For the Vikings, raiding demonstrated bravery - a characteristic they valued highly.



Traders

Using longboats, the Vikings established trading routes throughout Europe and as far as America, Iraq and Jerusalem. They sold items like timber, wheat, wool, fur and fish; and exchanged them for silver, spices, wine, jewellery, silk and glass.

