

Topic lessons
Vikings and Properties of
Materials
W.b. 25th January 2021

Year 5 Home Learning

Wibsey Primary School

Monday – Vikings

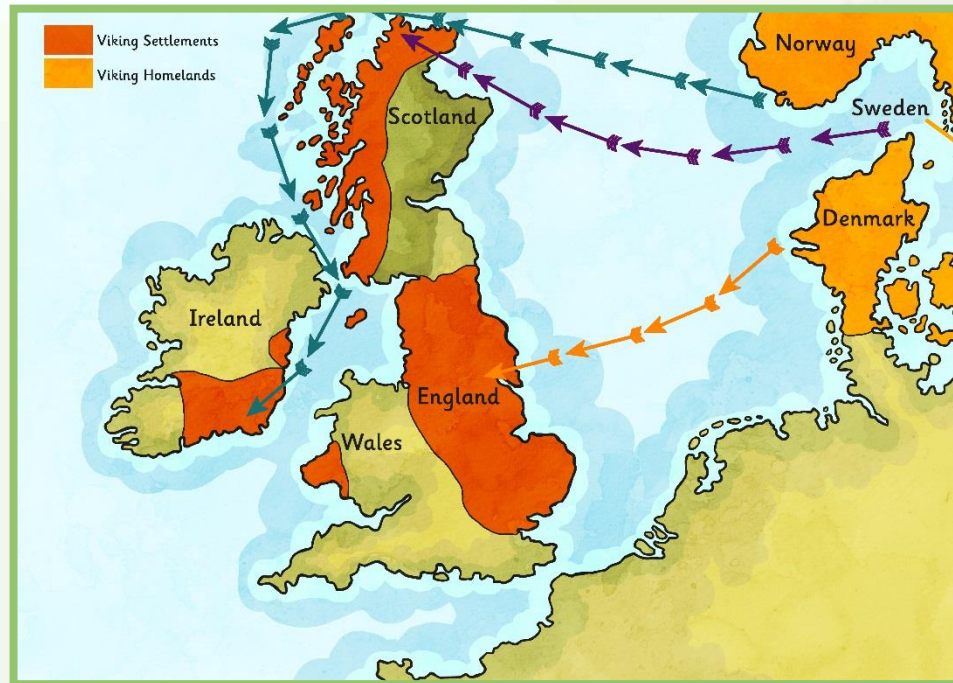
- 1 - Watch the video on Google Classroom and make notes.
- 2 – Sort the Viking timeline cards into order.
- 3 – Use the map to locate where the Vikings came from and find the key settlements of Lindisfarne and York on the map. Also, see if you can identify if Bradford would have been under Viking rule or not!

The Vikings Arrive

The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

They set out in boats called **longships** to 'go Viking' (which means to go travelling around looking for resources and land to claim as their own).

The Vikings first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they **raided** and **pillaged** the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.



Glossary

Longship – a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.

Pillage – to steal goods using violent tactics.

Raid – to suddenly attack a place.

Raiders

The Vikings came to Britain looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade. In addition, they wanted land that they could take and claim as their own.

They particularly liked to raid monasteries, like the one at Lindisfarne. The monasteries were not very well protected and contained valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

The Vikings also stole manuscripts and bibles. These were sold back to the religious leaders who could not bear to see them lost or damaged.



Invaders and Settlers

The Vikings went on to invade Scotland and in time they began to settle and stay there.

They were able to build up an army and in AD 866 they captured the city of York.

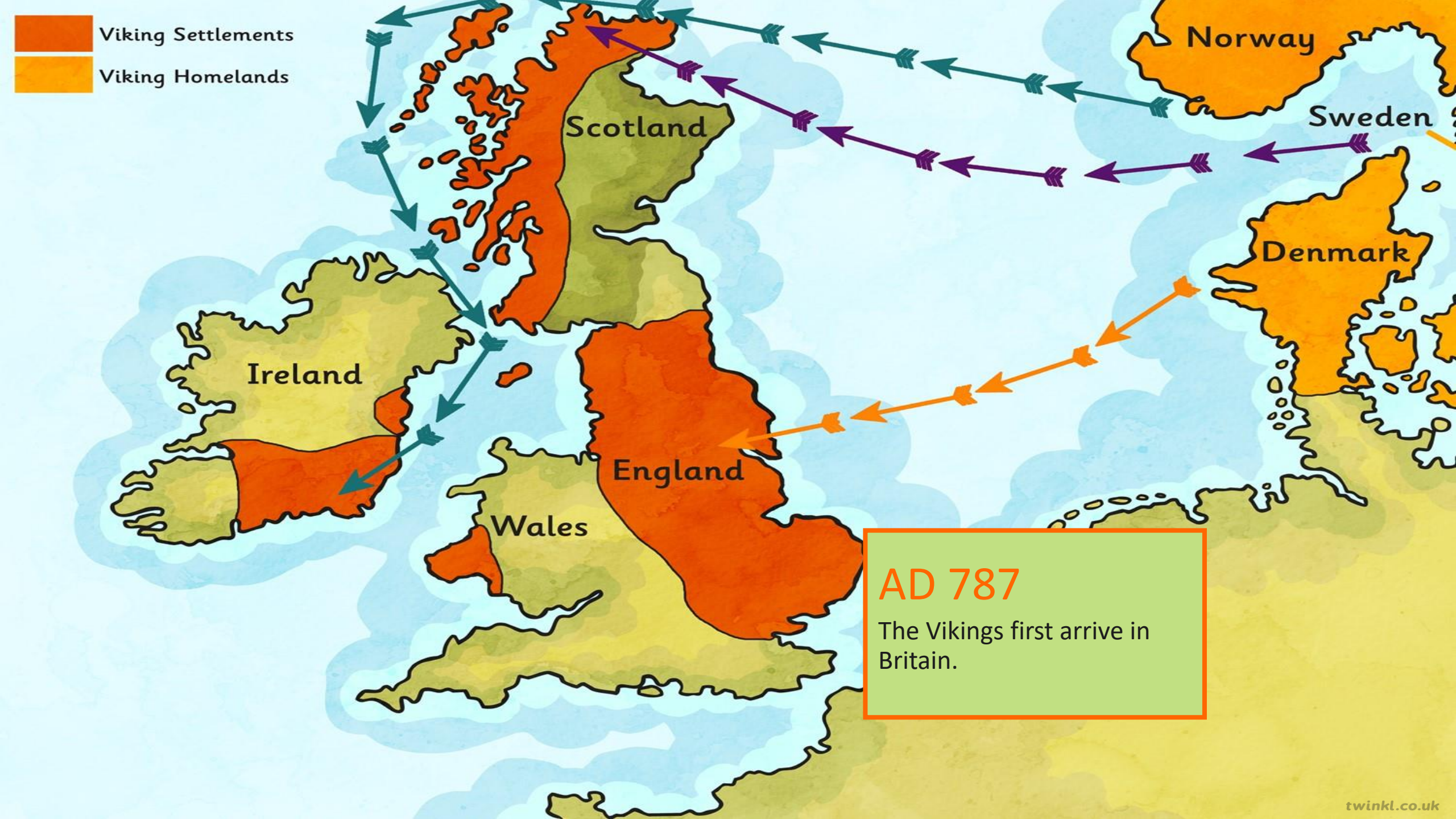
The Anglo-Saxon King Alfred the Great, who became King of Wessex in AD 871, managed to force the Vikings out of the South of England but this was short-lived.

By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding. The Vikings were here to stay!



Viking Timeline





Viking Settlements

Viking Homelands

Norway

Sweden

Scotland

Denmark

Ireland

England

Wales

AD 787
The Vikings first arrive in Britain.

AD 787

The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The following year they attack northern Britain, in what we now call Scotland.



AD 866

The Vikings capture
the city of York.



York



AD 870

Wessex is the last
Anglo-Saxon kingdom.



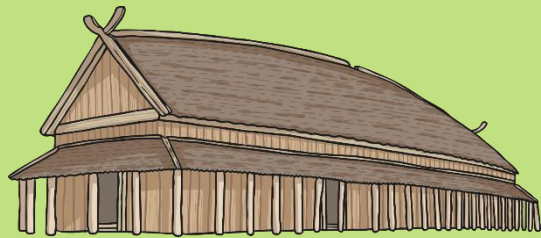
AD 871

Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.



AD 878

By this time, the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding.



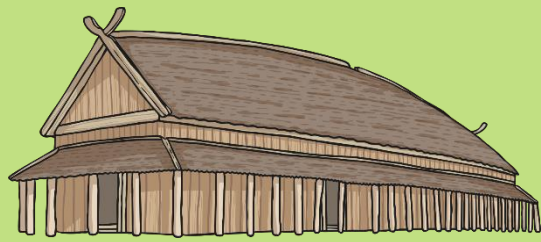
AD 886

King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west and the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.



AD 900

The Vikings
establish rule over
Scotland.



AD 954

The last Viking King of Jorvick (York), Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out of York.



AD 1013

King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne in Danelaw and Ethelred, the Saxon King, flees abroad.



AD 1014

King Sven dies and Ethelred returns to rule England again.



AD 1016

King Ethelred dies.
His son, Edmund
Ironside, becomes
king for a few
months until he also
dies.

Cnut becomes King
of the Danes and
King of England.



AD 1035

King Cnut dies. His sons Harold Harefoot and Hardicanute share the ruling of England. Harold dies in 1040 and Hardicanute becomes the sole ruler of England.



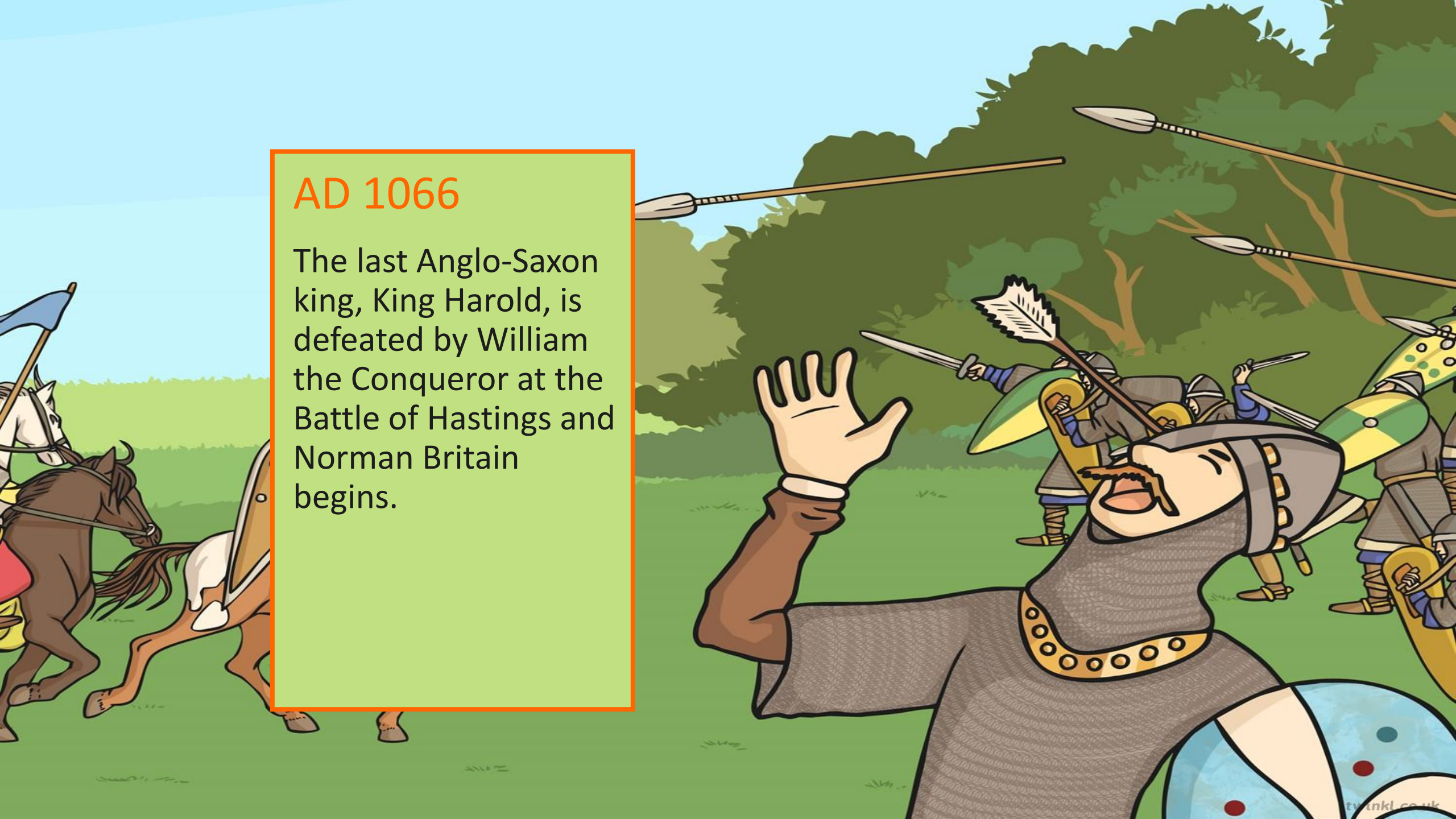
AD 1042

Ethelred's second son, Edward III is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England. Edward III was better known as 'Edward the Confessor' due to his extreme piety.



AD 1066

The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold, is defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins.



Use this information to sort the cards below into a timeline of Viking rule in England

AD 1066



The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.

AD 1013



King Sven of Denmark arrives with his son, Cnut to become King of Danelaw. The Saxon King, Ethelred, flees the country.

AD 866



The Vikings capture the city of York.

AD 900



The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.

AD 886



King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the east (Danelaw) and keeping the west.

AD 878



By this time, the Vikings have settled permanently in Britain.

AD 1042



King Ethelred's second son, Edward the Confessor is invited to become King of England.

AD 870



Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.

AD 954



The last Viking King of York, Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out.

AD 793



The Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne, Northumbria.

AD 1014



King Sven, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son Edmund Ironside die. Cnut becomes King of England.

AD 871



Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex and manages to drive the Vikings out of the South.

AD 787



The Vikings first arrive in Britain.

Answer the questions below, using the blank map on the next page to help you. If you can't colour it in, make a list of places that are the Viking homelands, and a list of the Viking settlements.

1. Find and label these countries on your map:

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Ireland
- Denmark
- Sweden
- Norway

2. Colour the Viking homelands in yellow.

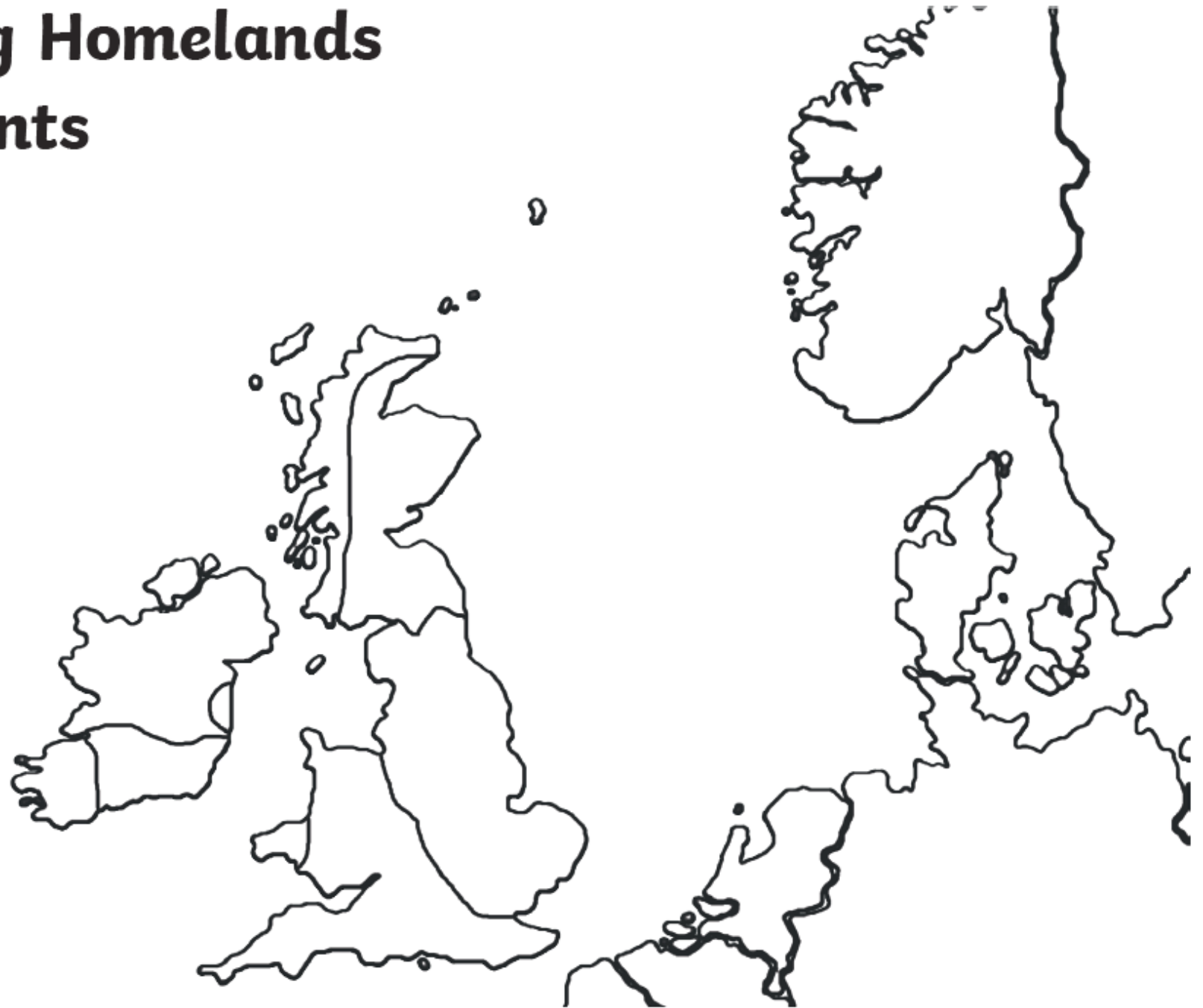
3. Colour the Viking settlements in red.

4. Draw arrows on your map to show the routes of the Vikings to the different Viking settlements.

5. Make a key on your map to show the Viking settlements and homelands.

Map of Viking Homelands and Settlements

Key



Tuesday – Science

What is a chemical change and how can we identify them?

In this lesson, we will find out what happens during a chemical change, look at some examples of chemical changes and practise representing chemical changes using word equations.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-a-chemical-reaction-and-how-can-we-identify-them-c4t34d>

Wednesday – RE

This term, we are focussing on the Buddhist religion.

Our key question for today's lesson is What is the eightfold path?

Watch the video below and complete the activities.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-the-eightfold-path-6mw3ed>

In this lesson, we are going to be learning about Buddhism as a religious tradition that was originally passed on by word of mouth. We will also learn about the Buddha's core teaching that helps Buddhists reach enlightenment: the eightfold path.

Thursday – PE



Please complete the following videos from Joe Wicks. Remember to warm up and cool down, just like we would in PE!

Active 8 Workout - <https://youtu.be/YIB2SJnBHBQ>

5 Minute Move - <https://youtu.be/5MBEyQlIrfo>

5 Minute Move - <https://youtu.be/xbVr38Bhe7E>

Friday - Computing

Click this link [Learn together activities](#).

When you get to the page, click 'Learn Together activities' and follow the instructions on the website.

Have fun with your family, choose an activity or two to learn together creatively.

Learning together activities

Fun and creative activities, built by teachers to help you guide your child through fundamental parts of the computing curriculum without the need for screen time. They include everything you need to get started with activity sheets and accompanying materials.

Activity Name	Age	Concepts	Overview
MOVEMENT MATCH	4-6 years	Persevering, Evaluation, Debugging, Algorithms	
FLOATING AND SINKING	4-6 years	Persevering, Logic, Evaluation, Creating, Collaborating	By creating a boat
2D SHAPES	7-11 years	Logic, Debugging, Algorithms	Get creative with computing! Children
CREATING PATTERNS	5-7 years	Patterns, Evaluation, Debugging, Algorithms	Children spot and