Topic lessons Vikings and Properties of Materials W.b. 1st February 2021

Year 5 Home Learning

Wibsey Primary School

Monday – Vikings

- 1 Watch the video on Google Classroom and make notes.
- 2 Watch the video from the BBC to gather more information about the Battle of Lindisfarne. Make notes on this. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zcns34j
- 3 Read the text, that is further down this powerpoint, and answer the questions on the final slide.

LO: I can understand when, where and why the Vikings first invaded Britain.

BLP: Distilling 1 – Identify key information. Imagining 3 – Draw on my sense.

Where did the Vikings come from?

What was the name of this area?

What were the Vikings known as?

What do you think this means?



This map shows what Europe looks like today. Some modern countries are labelled. The countries the Vikings came from are coloured orange.

From the map, can you suggest why the Vikings came on their early raids?

If you were a Viking, where would you have gone on your raids? Tell me why.



https://www.bbc.co.uk/edu cation/clips/zcns34j

What do you think Lindisfarne priory had that would have been worth stealing?





Viking Raid on Lindisfarne (793 AD)

On the 6th of June 793 AD, 'Northmen' (as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle calls them) attacked the Christian monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The monastery was on a small island off the coast called Holy Island, making it an easy target for the Viking longships.

Northumbria was an English kingdom, and its unprotected monasteries were famous for expensive books, art and treasures. It was this attack that made people realise how dangerous the Vikings were.

The first few months of the year 793 AD were worrying times. Anglo-Saxon writers in north England wrote about how 'immense whirlwinds, flashes of lightning and fiery dragons were seen flying in the air'. They thought this weather was a sign of danger to come.

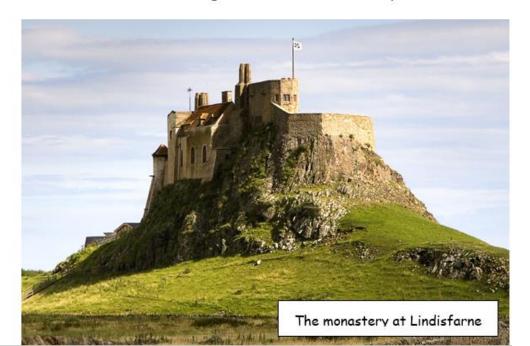
This Viking raid on **Holy Island**, just off the Northumbrian coast, was not the first in England. But the raid on Lindisfarne monastery was different because it attacked 'the very place where the Christian religion began in our nation'. It was where Saint Cuthbert had been bishop, and where his body was buried in 687 AD.

Alcuin, an Anglo-Saxon man in Northumbria, wrote that:

"The church of St Cuthbert is spattered with the blood of the priests of God, stripped of all its treasures, and left unprotected from these plundering pagans." Alcuin calls the Vikings pagans because they were not Christian like the Anglo-Saxons were. The Vikings believed in many different gods who had different purposes, e.g. Thor was the god of war. The Vikings therefore had no respect for the Christian monastery or its monks.

The Vikings travelled to England on wooden longships. These were fast, streamlined boats that were powered by paddles. They were light enough to be carried over land, and could turn direction quickly.

They burned buildings, stole treasures, murdered monks, and terrified everyone. Some Anglo-Saxon Christian leaders said God had sent the Vikings, to punish people in England for their sins. Alcuin was particularly worried about why God had allowed such a holy place to be attacked: "Is this the outcome of the sins of those who live there?" he asked, wondering if the monks had disobeyed God.



The Vikings did not send many ships on their first raids. They made surprise attacks on unprotected places, like Lindisfarne. They knew they would not have to fight a big Anglo-Saxon army. Saxon kings were too busy fighting each another to join forces against the Vikings. There was no English navy to guard the coasts, so it was easy for Vikings to land on a beach or sail up a river.

The Vikings fought using long swords and axes. Vikings did not wear much armour, though some wore chain mail coats, and most relied on a round wooden shield for protection. On their heads, they wore helmets made of leather or iron. The monks had no weapons and no warriors of their own to protect them against the Viking raiders.



Monk Simeon, an Anglo-Saxon monk in Durham, wrote that:

"On the sixth of June, they reached the church of Lindisfarne, where they miserably ravaged and pillaged everything; they trod the holy things under their polluted feet and plundered all the treasures of the church. Some of the monks they killed, some they carried off in chains, most of them they stripped naked, insulted, and cast out of the doors, and some they even drowned in the sea."

After raiding the monastery, the ships sailed home with their new treasures and slaves. The parts of the monastery that were made of wood were burned down before they left.



Normal questions

- •Why did the Anglo-Saxons think something bad was going to happen in 793 AD?
- •How did the Vikings get to England?
- •What did the Vikings do when they got to England?
- •When did the Viking raid on Lindisfarne happen?
- •Why was the monastery an easy place to attack? (Give 2 reasons)
- •What did the Vikings do to the monks?
- •What did the Vikings take back with them?

Challenge questions

- -Why did the Anglo-Saxons think something bad was going to happen in 793 AD?
- -When did the Viking raid on Lindisfarne happen?
- -Why were the Vikings able to beat the monks in the monastery so easily? (Give 2 reasons)
- -Why did the Vikings have no respect for the monastery?
- -Who did Alcuin blame for the attack? Why did he say this?
- -What did the Vikings do to the monks?
- -Can you trust what Monk Simeon and Alcuin wrote as being the truth? Give reasons for yes and no.

How do you think the monks felt when they finally left Lindisfarne?

HOTS

Why do you think they might have felt this way?

Tuesday – Science

What is the difference between physical and chemical changes?

In this lesson, we will compare the characteristics of chemical and physical changes and use our knowledge to categorise changes as either physical changes or chemical reactions.

https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-the-difference-between-physical-and-chemical-changes-64upcr

Wednesday – RE

This term, we are focussing on the Buddhist religion.

Our key question for today's lesson is Which festivals do Buddhists celebrate?

Watch the video below and complete the activities.

https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/which-festivals-do-buddhists-celebrate-cdhk0d

In this lesson we will be learning about the Buddhist festival called Wesak. We will learn about why this festival is so special to Buddhists and the traditions that they observe. Finally, we will learn about the Noble Eightfold Path, which Buddhists reflect upon during Wesak.

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 – 11 https://youtu.be/pLuM18p9zbM

Active 8 Workout – 13 https://youtu.be/TUp2 VAHIrl

5 Minute Move – 14 https://youtu.be/14ou-fplEi4

Friday — E-Safety (WSFL)

- 1 Watch the video on Google Classroom with Mr Richards.
- 2 Look at the photos and messages sent by the children. Answer the following questions into your books.
- Who could this photo have been shared with?
- Who wouldn't we want to share this photo with?
- Has this person revealed too much personal information?
- What could this person change next time to make it safer?

- How can you take photos?
- Who do you share your photos with?
- How do you share photos?

Keeping our personal information safe!

Real Name Where you go swimming

Age Password

What house you live in Your favourite joke

Phone number Nickname

A boy/girl Where you live

Any pets you have School

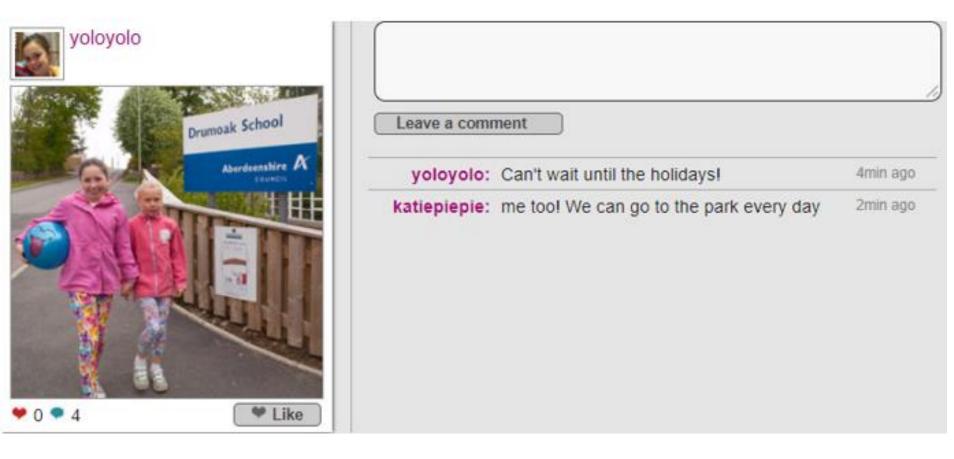
A picture speaks a thousand words!

- A photo shared to the public can be downloaded and viewed by anyone in the world!
- A photo can be 'geotagged'
- A photo can be captioned and commented on
- A photo can be 'tagged' with a person's actual name
- Photographs can be altered to embarrass others
- If you put a picture on the internet by accident and delete it, is it gone forever?

<u>LO – I understand what information to keep private when online. BLP – Making Links 5</u>

Who could this photo be shared with?

Who wouldn't we want to share this photo with?



Has this person revealed too much personal information?

What could this person change next time to make it safer?

