

Reading

W.b. 1st February 2021

Year 5 Home Learning
Wibsey Primary School

Monday 1st - Orientation

Read the 'Vikings and Lindisfarne' text three times. Make a note about which words you are unsure about and wish to discuss further.

Then, answer the **retrieval** questions below like we would normally in class. Either complete on the Google Doc or on paper.

Orientation

Where is Lindisfarne located in Britain?

Why was it easy for the Vikings to rain Lindisfarne? Give two reasons.

How did the Vikings travel overseas?

What examples of Viking history is still around today?

Reasoning Challenge

Why did the Vikings settle in England?

Think of two difficult questions about the text to challenge your teachers!

6 VIKINGS AND LINDISFARNE

Lindisfarne, also known as Holy Island, can be found off the coast of north-east England. It's a pretty, peaceful island – but that's only nowadays! In 793 CE, a devastating event occurred there.

Lindisfarne was named by the Anglo-Saxons, and it was developed by early Christians. By 793, it was home to a wealthy monastery. Unfortunately, the treasures inside it, and its remote location, made it an easy target for Viking raiders.

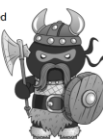
The Vikings attacked Lindisfarne in such a savage and unprovoked way that it shocked the Christian world. They killed or enslaved the monks who lived in the monastery and stole precious religious items.

This was only the beginning for the Vikings in Britain, though. The attack on Lindisfarne is considered to be the start of the Viking era.

Who were the Vikings?

Most Vikings came from an area of northern Europe now called Scandinavia, which includes the countries Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The word 'Viking' does not refer to a person from a particular place, but someone who sails, raids and explores.

The first raiders were master sailors. They travelled in longboats: long, narrow wooden boats ideal for sailing in both deep and shallow waters. They were also fearsome warriors. The Vikings' religion taught them that, to achieve the perfect afterlife, a Viking warrior had to die a grand death in battle. This made the Vikings fierce and brutal fighters, with little fear of death.



The Viking invasion

Initially, the Vikings came to Britain only to raid it. However, those who returned home took stories of fertile farmland and calm weather. More and more Vikings made the journey from Scandinavia to Britain. Most weren't warriors: they were fisherman or farmers in search of better lives.

By the end of the 800s, 100 years after Lindisfarne was attacked, Vikings had built or joined settlements all over Britain. Many of them lived peacefully alongside the Anglo-Saxons.

Vikings still struggled for power, though, and battles were fought regularly. In 878, after a defeat by King Alfred the Great, they were made to sign a treaty stating that they had to stay on their own land. This land was known as 'Danelaw', as it was subject to Danish laws. Negotiations continued nevertheless and, early in the 1000s, the king of Denmark became king of England as well.

Vikings among us

The Vikings who stayed in Britain became as much a part of its culture as the Anglo-Saxons. There are many places still named by them, such as York, which they called Jorvik, and anywhere that ends in -by, like Derby and Grimsby, as 'by' meant 'village' in Norse. They also helped to develop shipbuilding and storytelling.

Of course, their destruction is still with us too. The ruins of the church of Saint Cuthbert still stand on Lindisfarne today and are visited regularly as a place of historical interest. If you visit the island, you could take the first steps those Scandinavian invaders did, all those years ago!

Tuesday 2nd - Vocabulary

Watch the video discussing the vocabulary today.

Write the meaning of the words below and use them in a sentence. Either complete on the Google Doc or on paper.

Words in the text to focus on

Coast

Scandinavia

Devastating

Fertile

Wealthy

Treaty

Monastery

Negotiations

Unprovoked

Norse

Remote

Include any you identified from yesterday

6 VIKINGS AND LINDISFARNE

Lindisfarne, also known as Holy Island, can be found off the coast of north-east England. It's a pretty, peaceful island – but that's only nowadays! In 793 CE, a devastating event occurred there.

Lindisfarne was named by the Anglo-Saxons, and it was developed by early Christians. By 793, it was home to a wealthy monastery. Unfortunately, the treasures inside it, and its remote location, made it an easy target for Viking raiders.

The Vikings attacked Lindisfarne in such a savage and unprovoked way that it shocked the Christian world. They killed or enslaved the monks who lived in the monastery and stole precious religious items.

This was only the beginning for the Vikings in Britain, though. The attack on Lindisfarne is considered to be the start of the Viking era.

Who were the Vikings?

Most Vikings came from an area of northern Europe now called Scandinavia, which includes the countries Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The word 'Viking' does not refer to a person from a particular place, but someone who sails, raids and explores.

The first raiders were master sailors. They travelled in longboats: long, narrow wooden boats ideal for sailing in both deep and shallow waters. They were also fearsome warriors.

The Vikings' religion taught them that, to achieve the perfect afterlife, a Viking warrior had to die a grand death in battle. This made the Vikings fierce and brutal fighters, with little fear of death.



The Viking invasion

Initially, the Vikings came to Britain only to raid it. However, those who returned home took stories of fertile farmland and calm weather. More and more Vikings made the journey from Scandinavia to Britain. Most weren't warriors: they were fisherman or farmers in search of better lives.

By the end of the 800s, 100 years after Lindisfarne was attacked, Vikings had built or joined settlements all over Britain. Many of them lived peacefully alongside the Anglo-Saxons.

Vikings still struggled for power, though, and battles were fought regularly. In 878, after a defeat by King Alfred the Great, they were made to sign a treaty stating that they had to stay on their own land. This land was known as 'Danelaw', as it was subject to Danish laws. Negotiations continued nevertheless and, early in the 1000s, the king of Denmark became king of England as well.

Vikings among us

The Vikings who stayed in Britain became as much a part of its culture as the Anglo-Saxons. There are many places still named by them, such as York, which they called Jorvik, and anywhere that ends in -by, like Derby and Grimsby, as 'by' meant 'village' in Norse. They also helped to develop shipbuilding and storytelling.

Of course, their destruction is still with us too. The ruins of the church of Saint Cuthbert still stand on Lindisfarne today and are visited regularly as a place of historical interest. If you visit the island, you could take the first steps those Scandinavian invaders did, all those years ago!

Wednesday 3rd – Justifying views

Find and list the clues in the text and complete the questions below – either on the Google Doc or on paper. You need to answer true or false, but you must explain your decision.

The first raiders to Britain were master sailors.

The Vikings has constant battles with the Anglo-Saxons.

Once the Vikings arrived in Britain, they never returned home.

The Vikings killed every monk on Holy Island.

6 VIKINGS AND LINDISFARNE

Lindisfarne, also known as Holy Island, can be found off the coast of north-east England. It's a pretty, peaceful island – but that's only nowadays! In 793 CE, a devastating event occurred there.

Lindisfarne was named by the Anglo-Saxons, and it was developed by early Christians. By 793, it was home to a wealthy monastery. Unfortunately, the treasures inside it, and its remote location, made it an easy target for Viking raiders.

The Vikings attacked Lindisfarne in such a savage and unprovoked way that it shocked the Christian world. They killed or enslaved the monks who lived in the monastery and stole precious religious items.

This was only the beginning for the Vikings in Britain, though. The attack on Lindisfarne is considered to be the start of the Viking era.

Who were the Vikings?

Most Vikings came from an area of northern Europe now called Scandinavia, which includes the countries Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The word 'Viking' does not refer to a person from a particular place, but someone who sails, raids and explores.

The first raiders were master sailors. They travelled in longboats: long, narrow wooden boats ideal for sailing in both deep and shallow waters. They were also fearsome warriors. The Vikings' religion taught them that, to achieve the perfect afterlife, a Viking warrior had to die a grand death in battle. This made the Vikings fierce and brutal fighters, with little fear of death.



The Viking invasion

Initially, the Vikings came to Britain only to raid it. However, those who returned home took stories of fertile farmland and calm weather. More and more Vikings made the journey from Scandinavia to Britain. Most weren't warriors: they were fisherman or farmers in search of better lives.

By the end of the 800s, 100 years after Lindisfarne was attacked, Vikings had built or joined settlements all over Britain. Many of them lived peacefully alongside the Anglo-Saxons.

Vikings still struggled for power, though, and battles were fought regularly. In 878, after a defeat by King Alfred the Great, they were made to sign a treaty stating that they had to stay on their own land. This land was known as 'Danelaw', as it was subject to Danish laws. Negotiations continued nevertheless and, early in the 1000s, the king of Denmark became king of England as well.

Vikings among us

The Vikings who stayed in Britain became as much a part of its culture as the Anglo-Saxons. There are many places still named by them, such as York, which they called Jorvik, and anywhere that ends in -aby, like Derby and Grimsby, as 'by' meant 'village' in Norse. They also helped to develop shipbuilding and storytelling.

Of course, their destruction is still with us too. The ruins of the church of Saint Cuthbert still stand on Lindisfarne today and are visited regularly as a place of historical interest. If you visit the island, you could take the first steps those Scandinavian invaders did, all those years ago!

Thursday 4th - Application

Complete the Application questions below, summarising all the skills we have learnt this week. **Everyone shall complete the challenge sheet this week!** Do this either on the Google Doc or on to paper.

Application
BLP – Reasoning 3

Hard: I can recall key ideas from a non-fiction text.

- Where is Lindisfarne located in Britain?
- Why was it easy for the Vikings to raid Lindisfarne? Give two reasons.
- Which part of Europe did most Vikings come from?
- How did the Vikings travel overseas?
- What examples of Viking history are still around today?
- Using a pencil and a ruler, match the statements to the correct item. **Draw 6 lines.**

Vikings	In the north-east of England.
Scandinavia	A group of countries in northern Europe.
York	Someone who raids.
878	Danelaw was established.
Lindisfarne	Meant village.
-by	Jorvik

Harder: I can explain the meaning of words and use them in the correct context.

- Look at paragraph one. Find and copy one word that suggests that the island was sacred.
- Look at the paragraph beginning 'The Vikings attacked Lindisfarne'. Find and copy a word that suggests that the monks had done nothing to make the Vikings attack.
- Was an agreement made between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings? Explain how you know.

Hardest: I can justify a view with reference to the text. – Answer true or false and explain your decision.

- The first raiders to Britain were master sailors.
- The Vikings has constant battles with the Anglo-Saxons.
- Once the Vikings arrived in Britain, they never returned home.
- Vikings helped to develop shipbuilding.
- Vikings had a great fear of death.
- Vikings killed every monk on Holy Island.

HOTS/WSFL: Express a personal response.

- Why did the Vikings settle in England?
- How do you think the monks felt when they left Lindisfarne?

6 VIKINGS AND LINDISFARNE

Lindisfarne, also known as Holy Island, can be found off the coast of north-east England. It's a pretty, peaceful island – but that's only nowadays! In 793 CE, a devastating event occurred there.

Lindisfarne was named by the Anglo-Saxons, and it was developed by early Christians. By 793, it was home to a wealthy monastery. Unfortunately, the treasures inside it, and its remote location, made it an easy target for Viking raiders.

The Vikings attacked Lindisfarne in such a savage and unprovoked way that it shocked the Christian world. They killed or enslaved the monks who lived in the monastery and stole precious religious items.

This was only the beginning for the Vikings in Britain, though. The attack on Lindisfarne is considered to be the start of the Viking era.

Who were the Vikings?

Most Vikings came from an area of northern Europe now called Scandinavia, which includes the countries Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The word 'Viking' does not refer to a person from a particular place, but someone who sails, raids and explores.

The first raiders were master sailors. They travelled in longboats: long, narrow wooden boats ideal for sailing in both deep and shallow waters. They were also fearsome warriors. The Vikings' religion taught them that, to achieve the perfect afterlife, a Viking warrior had to die a grand death in battle. This made the Vikings fierce and brutal fighters, with little fear of death.



The Viking invasion

Initially, the Vikings came to Britain only to raid it. However, those who returned home took stories of fertile farmland and calm weather. More and more Vikings made the journey from Scandinavia to Britain. Most weren't warriors: they were fishermen or farmers in search of better lives.

By the end of the 800s, 100 years after Lindisfarne was attacked, Vikings had built or joined settlements all over Britain. Many of them lived peacefully alongside the Anglo-Saxons.

Vikings still struggled for power, though, and battles were fought regularly. In 878, after a defeat by King Alfred the Great, they were made to sign a treaty stating that they had to stay on their own land.

This land was known as 'Danelaw', as it was subject to Danish laws. Negotiations continued nevertheless and, early in the 1000s, the king of Denmark became king of England as well.

Vikings among us

The Vikings who stayed in Britain became as much a part of its culture as the Anglo-Saxons. There are many places still named by them, such as York, which they called Jorvik, and anywhere that ends in -by, like Derby and Grimsby, as 'by' meant 'village' in Norse. They also helped to develop shipbuilding and storytelling.

Of course, their destruction is still with us too. The ruins of the church of Saint Cuthbert still stand on Lindisfarne today and are visited regularly as a place of historical interest. If you visit the island, you could take the first steps those Scandinavian invaders did, all those years ago!

Friday 5th – Reading for Pleasure

Go on to <https://www.getepic.com/sign-in/educator> and login using your class details given below.

Search for books within your ZPD (shown as AR level) and pick one to read for pleasure.

For your challenge task, you can write a review of the book in your exercise book if you wish.

	Login Code
Year 5	e pn3346