



YEAR 7

REMOTE

LEARNING



SARUM
ACADEMY



YEAR 7

TERM 1: VIKINGS



SARUM
ACADEMY



VIKINGS

The Vikings were people who lived long ago in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Most Vikings lived on farms in houses made of wood or stone.

Vikings men were craftsmen or traders. Viking women did all the household jobs.

Vikings wore clothes made of cloth, leather and fur. Richer Vikings wore expensive jewellery.

The Vikings were great sailors who travelled all over Europe in long ships.

The Vikings came to England in search of treasure in 865 AD.

Vikings destroyed English monasteries (churches) and killed many English monks to get to their gold.

The Vikings were great warriors. They used swords, axes and shields in battle.

Vikings captured most of the north of England. This was called the Danelaw. The only part they didn't win was Wessex.

They had their own alphabet called 'runes'. These symbols were carved onto stone.

The Vikings had their own religion and worshipped their own gods.

Odin was the supreme God. He was God of war, poetry and wisdom. He rode an 8 legged horse called Sleipnir.

Thor was the God of thunder and lightning. He carried his hammer called Mjolnir.

QUESTIONS:

1. Where did the Vikings come from?
2. What types of jobs did the Vikings have?
3. When did the Vikings come to England?
4. What did the Vikings attack?
5. What weapons did the Vikings have?
6. What is the Danelaw?
7. How did the Vikings write stuff down?
8. Who was Odin?
9. Who was Thor?
10. ENQUIRY QUESTION: What do the lives of Vikings tell you about them?

POINT: *The lives of Vikings tell us many things.*

EVIDENCE: *For example, ...*

EXPLAIN: *This tells me... it also shows.... It could suggest.....*



VIKING WOMEN

Society was male-dominated.

Women could not be a Bondi (land owner) or Jarl (leader of village).

Women could not take part in local meetings.

Women were expected to obey her father then husband.

Women would often marry at the age of 12.

Women ran the household.

Women made sure food lasted during winter. Meat was covered in salt or smoke.

Women would milk cows for milk and cheese.

Women would care for the children

Women would care for the elderly.

Women would make basic medicines from herbs.

Women spent hundreds of hours and hours making clothes.

1. **Who was in charge of Viking society?**
2. **What things women not allowed to do or have?**
3. **Who did women have to listen to?**
4. **What did women have more control over running?**
5. **How did women make sure the Viking village had food?**
6. **Who did women care for?**
7. **Why were Viking women like modern day doctors?**
8. **ENQUIRY QUESTION: Why were Viking women very important to Viking society?**

POINT: Women were very important.

EVIDENCE: For instance, they...

EXPLAIN: This was important because...



VIKING MILITARY

Only high ranking warriors had these. Both edges were sharp to slash the skin. They were almost a metre long so were great for fighting up close. They were made of iron so they could not shatter easily. The weapon was also very light to carry.

Most warriors had this weapon. This was a long wooden pole with a sharp iron end. They could be 2 to 3 meters long.

These were very heavy but very damaging weapons. A strong Viking could slice a man in two with the right swing. The handle was made from wood and the blade was made from strong iron.

All warriors carried this. They were 1 metre around and were used to protect their bodies. The outside edge would be covered in metal. They were heavy but stopped the enemy slashing the body.

Not many of these have been found. This suggests only the rich would protect their heads. If a normal warrior wanted to protect his head he could wear a leather cap. People believe they had wings or horns but this is false.

Vikings formed a long line. They locked together to make it harder to get through. The line would sometimes change shape to help break down the enemy defence. The Vikings would shout war-cries to intimidate their enemies.

1. Who would most likely have a sword?
2. How many sides of a sword were sharp?
3. How long were Viking spears?
4. What could a powerful Viking do with an axe?
5. Why is it believed the Vikings did not wear helmets?
6. What is the popular myth about Viking helmets?
7. What defensive tactic did Vikings use?
8. What would Vikings do to intimidate their enemies?
9. ENQUIRY QUESTION: What was the best Viking weapon?
POINT: The Vikings had many great weapons.
EVIDENCE: The best was for example, ...
EXPLAIN: This was the best because...





VIKING BOATS

Faering boats were fishing boats that would be rowed on the coast or lakes (Fjords). The boat was 2 metres long and had 2 oars to row.

Knarr boats were used for trading. Knarr boats would travel across oceans and seas to find places with new & exciting goods. 16 Vikings would row the boat and the sail would help during sea travel. Some Knarr boats were up to 10 metres long.

Longships were used for raiding and war. Some were huge, with 30 oars, huge sails and up to 30 metres long! One boat could transport 80 warriors directly to the shoreline.

1. What do Faering boats do?
2. How long were Faering boats?
3. What are the poles Vikings used to move boats?
4. What would use wind to make ships move faster?
5. What are thin Scandinavian lakes that connect to the sea?
6. What word is where people swap money for items such as food, weapons, jewellery, clothing or slaves?
7. What is the name of a trading boat?
8. What is the name of the Viking warships?
9. How many warriors could travel on a warship?
10. ENQUIRY QUESTION: Why were Viking boats important?
POINT: Viking boats were important.
EVIDENCE: For example...
EXPLAIN: This was important because...



VIKINGS INVADE ENGLAND

Land in Viking countries was harsh and cold for crops to grow. England had better weather.

Raiding was a way to prove yourself as a strong warrior. People would join you and fight for you.

Viking kings owned lots of land in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Vikings that wanted their own land would have to look elsewhere.

English towns were full of goods to trade. The Vikings could steal them.

England was divided into areas called earldoms. They fought each other and never came together as one.

The Viking population grew meant more mouths to feed. England had lots of land.

English monasteries and churches had no defences but were full of gold and silver ornaments.

1. **Why was Viking land not great?**
2. **Why was English land desirable?**
3. **How would invading make a Viking look?**
4. **Why were Viking kings a problem?**
5. **Why were English towns desirable?**
6. **Why was England an easy target?**
7. **Why did the population in Viking countries make them go to England?**
8. **What did monasteries have that the Vikings wanted?**
9. **ENQUIRY QUESTION: Why did the Vikings invade England?**
POINT: The Vikings invaded England.
EVIDENCE: They did this for...
EXPLAIN: This was important because...



VIKINGS IN ENGLAND

In 865 Ivar the Boneless invades East Anglia with the Great Heathen Army.

The Vikings are given land in England. This became known as 'The Danelaw'.

King Alfred would remain the Anglo-Saxon (English) king of Wessex.

Vikings created many towns still in England today

Words in the English language today derive from Scandinavian words. Normal words such as Sister and Sky.

King Ethelred of England (Anglo-Saxon) ordered any Viking to be killed which led to many murders.

In 1003 King Svein first captured and burned Exeter, Wilton and Salisbury (That's where we are!!).

On Christmas Day 1013 Svein Forkbeard became King of all England. He was the first Viking to achieve the complete domination of England.

- 1. Who led the great Viking army in 865?**
- 2. What area of land was given to the Vikings by the Anglo-Saxons?**
- 3. What still have Viking names today?**
- 4. What are examples of Viking words in the English language?**
- 5. What did King Ethelred do to make relationships between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings worse?**
- 6. What did King Svein do?**
- 7. Why was Svein Forkbeard so important from 1013?**
- 8. ENQUIRY QUESTION: What impact did the Vikings have on England?
POINT: The Vikings impacted England.
EVIDENCE: For example...
EXPLAIN: This was good/bad/important because...**



KING CNUT

Cnut became king Cnut of England in 1016.

Cnut created a fleet of 40 ships to defend England from sea.

Cnut raised a huge army from Scandinavia. These were professional soldiers called 'Housecarls'.

Cnut made the Anglo-Saxons pay a tax called the Geld. Everyone had to pay up. This raised £80,000.

Cnut had all Anglo-Saxon leaders brutally killed and replaced with Danish Jarls.

Cnut married Ethelred's (the old Anglo-Saxon King's) wife, Emma.

Cnut built Christian churches. This meant Christian Anglo-Saxons in England, Christian countries in Europe and the Christian Pope in Rome became his allies (friends).

1. **What happened in 1016?**
2. **How many ships did King Cnut build?**
3. **What were Cnut's professional soldiers called?**
4. **How much money did Cnut raise in his geld?**
5. **What did Cnut do to the leaders of England?**
6. **Who did Cnut marry?**
7. **How did Cnut win the support of Christians?**
8. **ENQUIRY QUESTION: Was Cnut a good king?**
POINT: Cnut was/wasn't a good king.
EVIDENCE: For example...
EXPLAIN: This was good/bad because...





YEAR 7

TERM 2: NORMANS



SARUM
ACADEMY



WAS ENGLAND EASY TO INVADE IN 1066?

England was divided into earldoms ruled by powerful men. They were loyal to King Edward.

England did not have many castles.

The Anglo-Saxon army had 3000 Housecarls (professional soldiers)

The Anglo-Saxon army was mostly made up of peasant farmers.

The Anglo-Saxon people were spread out over wide areas in England.

The south of England had large areas of forest.

England had a large population at the time. Roughly 2 million people.

England was surrounded by the sea.

1. What was England divided into to make it easier to control?
2. Why would England find it difficult to defend itself?
3. How many professional soldiers would defend England?
4. Why was the English army considered weak?
5. Why would it be hard for English armies to come together and defend England?
6. Where could the English hide if they were attacked in the South?
7. England had lots of people to fight. How many?
8. Why would invaders find it hard to get to England?
9. **ENQUIRY QUESTION:** Why was England easy to invade?
POINT: England was easy to invade.
EVIDENCE: For example...
EXPLAIN: This meant it was easy because...



WHOS SHOULD BE KING IN 1066?

Harold Godwinson

- A. My family are the most powerful in England.
- B. I am related to Edward. He married my sister (Brother-in-law).
- C. I am English.
- D. Edward asked me to become king on his death-bed.

William Duke of Normandy

- A. Edward spent his childhood with me in Normandy.
- B. I helped Edward fight a rebellion in 1051.
- C. Edward promised me I would be king.
- D. Harold Godwinson promised he would let me be king.

Harald Hardrada

- A. I am the king of Norway.
- B. England has had Viking kings in the past. Many people in England liked Vikings.
- C. I have a large army.
- D. I have a fierce reputation as a strong warrior.

1. **Re-write Harold Godwinson's claims to be king from most to least important.**
2. **Re-write William, Duke of Normandy's claims to be king from most to least important.**
3. **Re-write Harald Hardrada's claims to be king from most to least important.**
4. **ENQUIRY QUESTION: Who has the best claim to the English throne in 1066?**

POINT: _____ has the best claim to the English throne in 1066.

EVIDENCE: For example...

EXPLAIN: This meant he deserves to be king because...





BATTLE OF STAMFORD BRIDGE

- Harald Hardrada invaded England in September 1066 to take the throne from Harold Godwinson.
 - King Harold had fallen out with his brother, Tostig. Tostig had sailed with Hardrada to invade and kill his own brother!!
 - Hardrada's Viking warriors were taken by surprise when King Harold Godwinson's army arrived.
 - Hardrada's Vikings were not wearing their armour.
 - Hardrada's Vikings gained control of the battle. One Viking blocked the bridge and killed 40 Anglo-Saxons with his axe.
 - Hardrada's men were protected by the Viking on the bridge and the river.
 - King Harold's warriors floated underneath the bridge and stabbed the Viking. The Anglo-Saxon army charged across the bridge to fight the Viking army.
 - King Harold's Anglo-Saxon army took control. Hardrada was killed and Tostig cut to pieces.
 - King Harold and the Anglo-Saxons won the battle. The Vikings invaded with 300 ships. After the battle they only needed 24 ships to carry the survivors home.
1. **When did the Viking king, Harald Hardrada, invade England?**
 2. **Who helped Hardrada invade?**
 3. **Why did Harold Godwinson have the advantage at the start of the battle?**
 4. **What did the Vikings not have to protect them?**
 5. **How many Anglo-Saxons did one Viking kill on the bridge?**
 6. **What helped to protect the Vikings?**
 7. **How did the Anglo-Saxons kill the Viking on the bridge?**
 8. **When Harold's army took control what happened to Harald Hardrada and Tostig?**
 9. **How many Viking ships sailed home after the battle?**
 10. **ENQUIRY QUESTION: What was more important in helping Harold win- Taking the Vikings by surprise or the Vikings not having their armour?**
- POINT:** _____ was the main reason Harold won the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- EXPLAIN:** This is because...



BATTLE OF HASTINGS

- The Anglo-Saxons were tired from fighting at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
 - Anglo-Saxons were tired from marching to the South of England from the North to fight at Hastings.
- Many of the Anglo-Saxon soldiers had been killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
 - Anglo-Saxons didn't have as many archers as the Normans.
- The Normans weakened the Anglo-Saxon's shield wall.
 - The Anglo-Saxons fell for a Norman trick. The Normans pretended to run away, Anglo-Saxons chased them and left their defensive positions.
- King Harold was killed by an arrow through the eye piercing his brain.

1. **Re-write the reasons Harold Godwinson and the Anglo-Saxons lost the Battle of Hastings to Duke William and the Normans from most to least important.**
2. **The Norman trick is referred to as the 'feigned retreat'. Why was the Norman Trick a clever idea?**
3. **ENQUIRY QUESTION: What was most important Harold Godwinson lost the Battle of Hastings?**

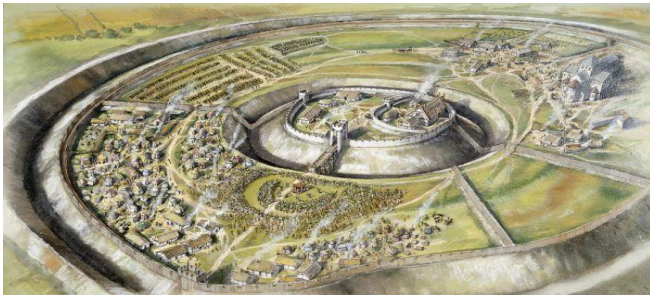
POINT: The most important reason Harold lost the Battle of Hastings was...(EVIDENCE – write the reason).

EXPLAIN: This is because...





MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLES



- **MOAT:** A large ditch that surrounded the castle. Sometimes this is filled with water.
- **PALISADE:** High and thick castle walls.
- **BAILEY:** Area inside the walls for houses and soldiers.
 - **DRAWBRIDGE:** A bridge at the entrance that goes over the moat and can be lowered and raised.
- **MOTTE:** A hill that has the keep on top.
- **KEEP:** The last line of defence. A strong building in the castle to defend the people.

1. Draw your own Motte and Bailey castle using the features.
2. Re-write the castle features from most to least important.
3. **ENQUIRY QUESTION:** What was most important feature of a Norman motte and bailey castle?

POINT: The most important feature of a motte and bailey castle is _____
EVIDENCE: (Describe the feature).
EXPLAIN: This was the most important feature because...





HARRYING OF THE NORTH

- Anglo-Saxons in the north rebel against the Normans! They kill one of King William's earls, Earl Robert.
- The people in the north are helped by King Swein of Denmark's warriors. They have 240 ships!
- William bribes the Vikings to leave. They accept his bribe of gold and leave in the spring.
- William marches North to face the rebels. The rebels scatter at the sight of William's army.
- The Normans taught the people in the north a lesson. Northern Anglo-Saxons were slaughtered and their home destroyed.
- Crops and farms in the north were burned. Animals were also slaughtered. 80% of Yorkshire was 'wasted'.
- The Normans put salt on the crops and fields to stop them growing in the future. Food became very difficult to grow!
- 100,000 to 150,000 people were either killed, starved to death or had to leave their homes in the north and move south.

1. Who did the Anglo-Saxons kill?
2. Who helped the Anglo-Saxon rebels?
3. How did William get rid of the Anglo-Saxon supporters?
4. What did the rebels do when they saw William arrive?
5. How did the Normans teach the Anglo-Saxons a lesson?
6. What percentage of Yorkshire was destroyed?
7. Why did the Normans put salt on the land?
8. How many people did the Normans kill?
9. **ENQUIRY QUESTION:** Why did William deal with the rebellion so harshly?

POINT: William dealt with the rebels in the north very harshly.

EVIDENCE: (Describe what happened).

EXPLAIN: The Normans did this because...





FEUDAL SYSTEM

KING

Gives land and titles to his supporters.
These became important Nobles or Barons.

BARONS

Give some of their land to knights.
The Barons have an army for the king and pay him taxes.

KNIGHTS

Give some land to peasants who work on farms and grow crops.
Fight for their baron and bring peasant soldiers with them.

PEASANTS

Do no own land but work on the farms for their lords.
Grow the crops for all the people of England to eat.
Fight in the army alongside their lords and knights.

1. How does the king get support?
2. Who do the Barons give some of their land to and what do they give the king?
3. Who do the Knights give some of their land to and how do they help their Baron and king?
4. What jobs do the peasants do?
5. **ENQUIRY QUESTION:** Which groups was the most important in Norman England?

POINT: _____ were the most important group in Norman England.

EVIDENCE: (Describe them).

EXPLAIN: This make them important because...

