



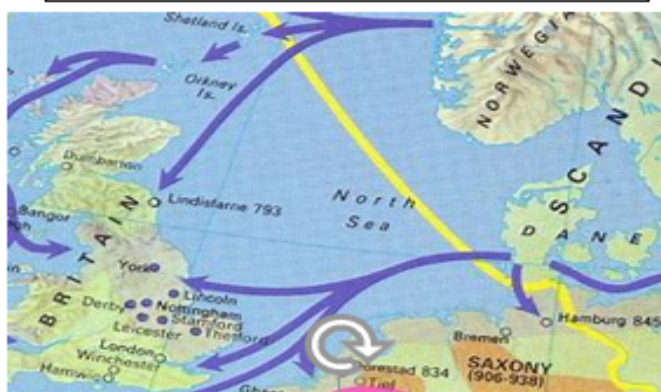
What should I already know?

- Facts about the Anglo Saxons
- Facts about Alfred The Great
- Time/era for the Anglo Saxons

What will I learn during this topic?

1. To be able to understand who the Vikings were, where they come from, why and how?
2. To explain what the Viking raid on Lindisfarne reveals about Vikings.
3. To discover why Vikings conquered Jorvik.
4. To explain Danelaw and the treaty between the Anglo Saxons.
5. To explore Vikings who were not warriors.
6. To evaluate whether Vikings were vicious or victorious.

Where Vikings explored.



Sticky Knowledge

- Some Vikings came in peace.
- The lands the Vikings occupied the lands of Norway, Sweden and Denmark in Danelaw.
- Not all Vikings were berserkers or wore horned helmets.
- Vikings were pagans and they raided monasteries because of their precious silver or gold chalices.

Vocabulary

Raids	A sudden armed attack, the aim is damage and plundering not settlement.
Berserker	Warriors sent to war wearing bear skin. Sent out first to charge & attack fiercely – or go Berserk.
Vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Some Viking warriors were fierce.
Dane Law	The name given to the lands in Britain and rules used when occupied by the Vikings.
Misconception	A misunderstanding or wrong image of Vikings.
Chronicle or ?	A record of events in order that they happened. A long story of episodes or adventures from Norse history.
Long ships	A narrow boat Vikings used to raid or trade.
Treaty	A law or agreement between people.

History skills

I can make reasoned judgements using the Viking evidence.

I can evaluate whether Vikings were vicious or victorious.



Alfred the Great

449	793	871	886	900	954	1066
Angles and Saxons first arrive in Britain	Vikings attack Lindesfarne	Alfred becomes king of Wessex	Alfred agrees a treaty with Vikings	Vikings establish rule of Scotland	Last Viking king of York is forced out	Harold, the last Anglo-Saxon king, is defeated by William the Conqueror

**What should I already know?**

- How people lived in the Stone Age
- The Great fire of London was in 1666.
- Florence Nightingale was a nurse during the Crimean War and how she changed the hospitals.

What will I learn during this unit?

1. What the term 'life expectancy' means.
2. Why life expectancy in Britain remained low until the 1800s
3. The cause of the Great Bubonic Plague of 1665. How people at the time felt the plague could be prevented and treated. Why the plague spread so rapidly.
4. The significance of what Edward Jenner discovered in 1796. Why many people opposed the use of smallpox vaccinations.
5. The major medical milestones of the last 250 years. Create a timeline to show these milestones. Decide which of these developments were the most

Important historical events I will understand

The Great Bubonic Plague 1665



The National Health Service 1948



Edward Jenner



Louis Pasteur



Alexander Fleming

Sticky Knowledge

Families in Britain gained Grandparents for the first time around 11,000 years ago.

In 1840 life expectancy in Britain was still only 40 years because

- Medical knowledge was limited.
- Living conditions and sanitation were bad.
- Work for most was physically and dangerous.
- In towns and cities air was heavily polluted.
- There were lots of overseas and civil wars.

People thought the plague was a punishment from God or that it was spread through bad smells in the air.

Edward Jenner's discovery of the smallpox vaccine saved more lives than any other discovery so far in history.

Louis Pasteur discovered that germs called bacteria cause infection.

Alexander Fleming made the first antibiotic.

Key Vocabulary

Disease	an illness or sickness with symptoms that prevent the body functioning
Sanitation	having clean drinking water and a system of disposing of sewage safely
Hygiene	cleanliness to maintain health and prevent disease
Epidemic	an infectious disease that spreads over a very wide area
Bacteria	microscopic germs that can cause disease
Virus	microscopic parasites that cause disease and are not killed by antibiotics
Antiseptic	something that kills or prevents the growth of bacteria.
Antibiotic	A medicine that will search out and destroy bacteria in the body
Vaccination	creating immunity to disease through injecting someone with a weakened or killed bacteria or virus
Life expectancy	the average number of years that a person is likely to live for
Superstition	a belief based more on fear of the unknown than information

History skills

I can describe and explain what the term 'life expectancy' means.

I can explain and justify my ordering of the main milestones in the history of medicine in Britain.

Year 6 History Timeline

