



Lyng Primary School Knowledge Organiser



Topic:	The Vikings - Why did the Vikings leave Scandinavia?	Year 6 Civilisation, Communication and Inventions	Autumn 1
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Let's recap...

- Year 2 – Children have located and named the continents, including Europe.
- Year 4 – The children have studied the maps of Europe and will have then located Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
- Year 3 – Studying locations for settlements and how temperatures might impact those decisions.
- Year 5 – Reasons for migration – what makes civilisations move.




What Step On and Goldilocks words will I use?	
Spelling	Definition
Valley	A valley is a low stretch of land between hills, especially one that has a river flowing through it.
Plain	A plain is a large flat area of land with very few trees on it.
peninsula	A peninsula is a piece of land that sticks out into the sea and is almost completely surrounded by water, but it's still connected to the main land. It's like a big arm of land reaching into the water!
Climate	Climate is the usual weather in a place over a long time. It tells us what the weather is normally like — for example, if it's usually hot, cold, rainy, or dry in that area.
Physical geography	the branch of geography that deals with the natural features of the earth's surface
Human geography	the branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface
Tundra	A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region in which the subsoil is permanently frozen.
Archipelago	An expansive group of islands
Sustainability	Avoidance of the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain an ecological balance
Glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.
Coast	Part of the land adjoining or near the sea.
Inland	Situated in the middle of a country – not by the sea
Native	Native means something or someone that originally comes from a certain place.
Harvest	the process or period of gathering in crops
Relief Maps	A relief map is a type of map that shows what the land looks like, such as hills, mountains, and valleys. It helps you see where the land is high or low.
Aerial Maps	An aerial map is a map made from pictures taken from above, like from a plane, drone, or satellite. It shows what a place looks like when you're looking straight down from the sky.
Fjord	A fjord is a long, narrow piece of sea that goes deep into the land, with steep cliffs or mountains on each side
terrain	Terrain means the shape and features of the land in a place. It tells us if the land is flat, hilly, rocky, or mountainous. For example, a beach has flat terrain, while a mountain has steep terrain.

Enquiry questions that we shall investigate during the topic:

- OVERARCHING BIG QUESTION OF UNIT: Why did the Vikings leave Scandinavia?
- How did Scandinavia's landscape affect the Vikings? (P1)
- How did Scandinavia's landscape affect the Vikings? (P2)
- How did Scandinavia's climate affect Vikings?
- How does Norway differ to the UK?
- How is life different in Norway, Denmark and Sweden?

Fieldwork Opportunities

- Viking Man 

Significant places

- Norway
- Shetland Islands
- North Sea
- Hebrides

To discover more:

Britannica Kids – Scandinavia - <https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/Scandinavia/276925>

Kids Encyclopaedia – Scandinavia - <https://kids.kiddle.co/Scandinavia>

National Geographic Kids - <https://kids.kiddle.co/Scandinavia>

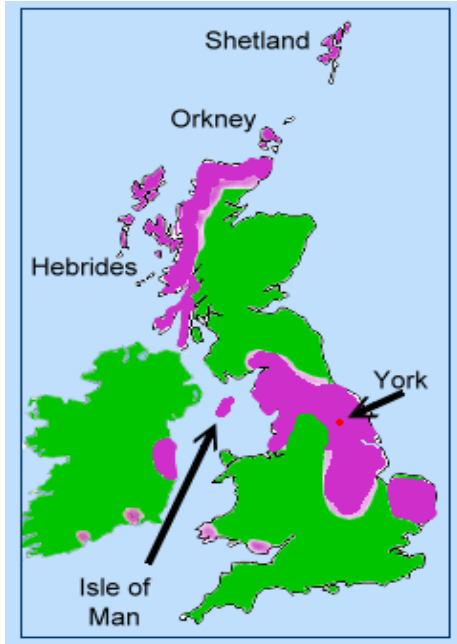
Our Storytelling Approach to enhance engagement

<p>People: Norse boy (in training to be a Viking)</p> 		<p>Place: Norway to Lindisfarne</p> 		<p>Problem: Voyage from Norway to settle in Britain because of the lack of farming space on the western coast of Norway, the Vikings were obliged to set sail for new lands to find better soil. While the basis of many Viking raids was to plunder, they often had the motivation to set up colonies and kingdoms in which they could farm.</p> 
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Key facts and locations

Norway	Lindisfarne
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During winter, Norway's inland regions are colder than the coast because mountains block the warm. - Norway is one of the world's most northerly countries, and one of Europe's most mountainous countries. - Scandinavian mountains. - 460 metres (1,510 ft) and 32% of the mainland is located above the tree line. - The country-length chain of peaks is geologically continuous with the mountains of Scotland - The movement of the ice carved out deep valleys, and when the ice melted, the sea filled many of these valleys, creating Norway's famous fjords. - Capital is Oslo. - Native plants: holly, conifer and bell heather. - Alpine tundra is common in Norway, covering a total of 32% of the land area. - European windstorms with hurricane strength winds along the coast and in the mountains are not uncommon. For centuries one out of four males in coastal communities were lost at sea. - If they experienced a poor harvest season or bad weather, many starved during the harsh and long winters. For many Norsemen, fishing was widely practiced and local marine life often supplemented dietary needs not found in grains. - Summer storms stopped the movement of the Vikings to new lands and winter sea-ice is one of the causes of the first overwintering for raiding of the Norse on mainland Europe. - http://www.medievalists.net/2017/09/weather-ruled-vikings/ (ice skating) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian island – monastery • Lindisfarne is a small island located off the northeast coast of England. It is also known as Holy Island and is home to a priory and castle. • The island measures just over 4 km square and is almost 3 km from the mainland. • It can be reached by a causeway from the mainland of England at a low tide.

Map to be studied



Agreed Outcome

3D Relief Map of Scandinavia



Lyng Primary School Knowledge Quiz



Geography Topic:

Why did the Vikings leave Scandinavia?

Year 6
Civilisations, Communication and Inventions

Autumn 1

Our Viking Geography Quiz

Start of unit _ _ _
End of unit _ _ _

1. What is an archipelago?	S	E
a) An expansive group of islands		
b) A network of rivers		
c) A tropical storm		

2. List the three countries that combine to create Scandinavia.
Start :
End :

3. Give one reason that caused problems for farming for the Vikings?
Start :
End :

4. Which Scandinavia country has the greatest population?	S	E
a) Norway		
b) Sweden		
c) Denmark		

5. What's a peninsula?
Start :
End :

6. Why is the inland of Norway colder than the coast during winter?	S	E
Start:		
End:		

7. What is the capital of Norway?	S	E
a) Oslo		
b) Helsinki		
c) Copenhagen		

8. Which continent is Norway part of?	S	E
a) Europe		
b) North America		
c) Africa		

9. What do relief maps show?
Start =
End =

10. Why were the Vikings able to adapt quickly to life in East England?
Start =
End =