



Key Knowledge

To understand the chronology of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods of English history.

To investigate the arrival of these groups and their impact on Britain.

To discover how Anglo-Saxons and Vikings lived, comparing this to other periods of history.

To study the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England.

Being A Historian

- analyse a wide range of evidence about the past
- begin to evaluate the usefulness and reliability of primary and secondary sources;
- address questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance;
- build their knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history;
- begin to identify connections, contrasts and trends over time;

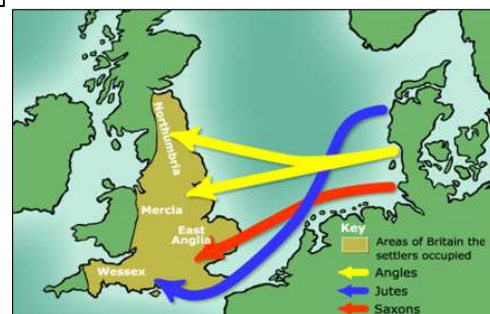
Key Concepts

Invasion

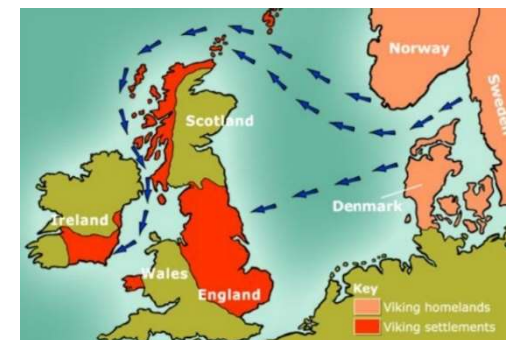
When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area. The Vikings arrived in longboats and some fought the local people, stealing from churches and burning buildings to the ground.

Settlement

When a group of people move (**migrate**) and stay. Many Anglo-Saxons and Vikings came peacefully, to settle in Britain. They were farmers, and kept animals and grew crops.



Anglo-Saxons came to Britain from Denmark and Northern Germany



Vikings came to Britain from Denmark, Sweden and Norway

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
All About Me - significant events	Super Me - Achievements, birthdays and festivals	Changemakers Through Time	The Ancient Greeks circa 700-480BC	The Victorians 1837-1901	The Romans circa 753 BC-476 AD	Traders and Raiders 410 - 1066AD	World War Two 1939-1945

Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon king who was famous for his victories against the Vikings. Alfred made strategic changes to ensure that Wessex stood strong, where other kingdoms fell to the Vikings. He eventually established Danelaw to keep Vikings in the east.



(849-899 AD)



King Canute (or Cnut) was the only man to be King of England, Denmark and Norway. He also ruled part of Sweden.

(995-1035 AD)

Harold Godwinson was the last reigning Anglo-Saxon king and was killed at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.



The Sutton-Hoo helmet - did it belong to King Raedwald?



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The main Viking gods and goddesses



The Bayeux Tapestry, depicting the Battle of Hastings



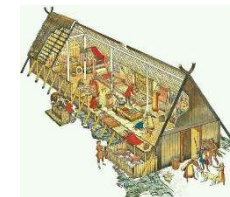
Large cooking pot discovered at Sutton Hoo

Key Vocabulary

Battle of Hastings	3 weeks after the Battle of Stamford Bridge, King Harold was killed by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings. William of Normandy, who became the first Norman King.
Danegeld	"Paying the Dane". King Ethelred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in Danegeld altogether.
Danelaw	King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings in 878 AD, and had them sign a treaty, which governed that the Vikings stick to their own land in north and east England - this section of land became known as the Danelaw.
exile	the situation of a person who is forced to leave his or her own country.
invade	to enter for conquest or plunder
Jorvik	The Vikings invaded York and renamed it Jorvik. Here, a settlement was formed, which reigned prosperously for over 100 years, until Eric Bloodaxe was expelled in 954 AD.
longship	A long, narrow, wooden boat used by the Vikings.
monastery	a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
Odin	The king of the gods
pagans	People who follow a religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
pillage	To violently steal something.
raid	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy.
runes	Letters of an ancient Germanic alphabet, used by Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
saga	A long story of heroic achievements, often told orally and shared around a fire.
settlement	A place where people establish a community
trade	Buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.
Valhalla	Vikings believed that when they died in battle, half of them would go to an enormous, majestic hall called Valhalla.



A Viking longship



An Anglo-Saxon house



Norse runes