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| HARRIERS Time Travellers | Topic: Anglo Saxons & Vikings | Main subject: History – Invaders & Settlers | Year 5/6 Spring Term |



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| **What will I know by the end of this topic?** |
| I will know reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain |
| I will find out about Anglo-Saxon life, including homes, food and leisure, and compare that to Viking everyday life |
| I will find out about Anglo-Saxon life in Somerset |
| I will know reasons why the Vikings invaded in Britain |
| I will know who the Vikings were and where they came from |
| I will know about the Viking invasion of Lindisfarne |
| I will know about Viking religion, beliefs and Norse Gods |
| I will know about Alfred the Great |
| I will find out about the events of 1066 |

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| **Knowledge** |

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| **Key Figures** |
| **St Augustine (c.530-604)** Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity. He was responsible for the widespread adoption of the Christian faith throughout England. |
| **King Aethelbert (c.550-616)** King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th Century and became the first English king to convert to Christianity due to Augustine’s mission to convert people from paganism. |
| **King Offa (c730-796)** King of Mercia, and of most of England in the mid-8th Century. Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great. |
| **King Alfred the Great (849-899)** Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878) and thus made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.  |
| **Guthrum (AD 879-890)** King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons, signed in Aller |
| **Athelstan (AD 927-939)** Grandson of Alfred and first King to unite English kingdoms |
| **King Canute (AD 995-1035)** Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway. |
| **Edward the Confessor (AD 1042-1055)** Penultimate Saxon King of England (before Harold II who lost at Hastings) |
| **William the Conqueror (AD 1028-1087)** Became King of England in 1066 after winning in the Battle of Hastings. |

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| **What do I already know?** |
| * That people have moved around the world for millenia, either as invaders, settlers, rulers, explorers or refugees.
* That the Romans settled in Britain and ruled before the Anglo-Saxons.
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| **Knowledge** |
| **Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?** The Romans left Britain in 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left Britain vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, the Netherlands and northern Germany, across the North Sea, in wooden boats. They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall.  |
| **Where did the Vikings come from?** The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. These three countries are known collectively as Scandinavia. At the time, there was a large population surge in Scandinavia and there was no longer enough land to go around, so they travelled to Britain where there was plenty of good farmland. |

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| **Key Vocabulary** |
| **Angles & Saxons** | The name given to people who invaded from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain |
| **Jutes** | People from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and South Denmark) |
| **migration** | Movement from one place to another to settle there |
| **pagan** | Often a rural person who worships nature instead of Christianity or Judaism etc |
| **Picts** | Ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland |
| **runes** | Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English |
| **settler** | People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement |
| **thatch** | The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as reeds and straw |
| **wattle-and-daub** | The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horsehair and dung to create walls |
| **Danelaw** | The area in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled over. |
| **monastery** | A place where people who have dedicated their lives to religion, such as monks or nuns live. |
| **Chieftain** | The leader of a village or small group of people |
| **longship** | A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids. |
| **The Normans** | The Normans that invaded England in 1066 came from Normandy in Northern France. However, they were originally Vikings from Scandinavia. Nor-man = Norse/North – man. |

* **The Vikings raided America!** Their early expeditions to North America are well documented and accepted as historical fact by most scholars. Around the year 1000 A.D., the Viking explorer Leif Erikson, son of Erik the Red, sailed to a place he called "Vinland," in what is now the Canadian province of Newfoundland.
* **Viking is a verb!** Many historians commonly believe the term "Viking" to come from the Scandinavian term *vikingr*, a word for "pirate." However, the term is meant to reference oversea expeditions, and was used as a verb by the Scandinavian people for when the men traditionally took time out of their summers to go "a Viking." While many would believe these expeditions entailed the raiding of monasteries and cities along the coast, many expeditions were actually with the goal of trade and enlisting as foreign mercenaries.

**Fun Facts**

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| **Useful Links** |
| <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm><https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/anglo-saxons><https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/anglo-saxons/><https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zq2m6sg> |

**Anglo-Saxon Invasions & Settlements**

**Viking Invasions & Settlements**



