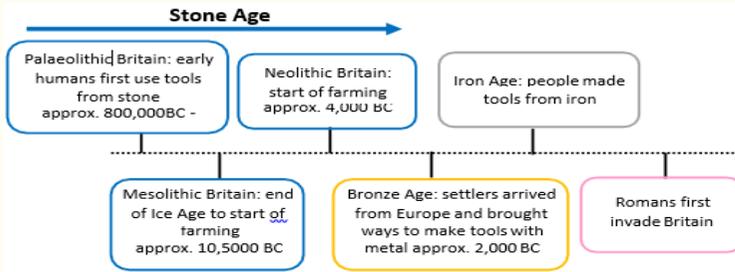




Year 4 Saxons Vs Vikings

What I should already know.

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.
- The Bronze Age began when **settlers** arrived from Europe to Britain. These **settlers** brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC until the Roman **invasion** (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first **invaded** Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
- Know the terms, migration, empire and conquer.



What will I know by the end of the unit?

Seven Kingdoms of Anglo- Saxon Britain



Anglo-Saxon migration



Viking migration



Vocabulary

Angles	People from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410.
Anglo-Saxon	The name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410.
archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
Viking	The name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.
Danelaw	An agreement that allowed the Vikings to live in England alongside the Anglo Saxons.
Christianity	The religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
invasion	To try to take over a place by force.
Jutes	People from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410.
migration	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there.
monk	A member of a male religious community.
pagan	A person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism.
Picts	Ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland.
Danegeld	King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking.
Scots	People from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland.
settler/ settlement	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement.
monastery	A building or collection of buildings in which monks live.

Key Knowledge

- The **Anglo Saxons** travelled from Germany, Netherlands and Southern Denmark to England from around 410AD.
- The **Vikings** had left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to **raid, trade** and **settle** in Britain.
- The **Vikings** were great traders and skilled seafarers. Most were skilled at farming, fishing, craftwork and hunting.
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the **Vikings**, also known as the Danes. Then peace was agreed and the country was divided into Wessex and the **Danelaw**. These would eventually be united into a united English kingdom.
- As a result, from the conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, two new kingdoms grew and Scotland and England became firmly established.
- Anglo-Saxon kings ruled England as well as Danish kings.
- The **Viking** and **Anglo-Saxon** rule ended in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.
- **Invasion** – take over a place by force.

410. The Roman army withdraws from Britain	516. Battle of Mount Badon. The Britons fight back against the invaders, possibly led by King Arthur.	731. Bede finishes his 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People'
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450. Angles, Jutes and Saxons are settling in Britain and creating their own Kingdoms.	597. St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome	793. Vikings from Denmark attack Lindisfarne
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866. The Vikings capture York and make it their kingdom	886. King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in north & eastern Britain - the Danelaw.	1066. Harold of Wessex becomes King, but later that year Normans attack and win the Battle of Hastings.
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871 Alfred (the Great) becomes King of Wessex	927. King Alfred's grandson Aethelstan wins the Battle of Brunanburh and becomes the first King of all England.	1016. King Cnut of Denmark captures the English crown
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