

## Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- When the last Romans left Britain in AD410, Britain was being attacked by the Picts and Scots. The Britons were weak and invited the Anglo-Saxons to defend them.
- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three main tribes: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. They sailed across the North Sea to Britain in the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became called 'English'. They named the country 'Angle-land' or 'England' as we know it today.
- Everyone in the village had a different job.
- The Staffordshire hoard is the largest collection of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver ever found in Europe. (Local History).
- King Alfred the Great defended Anglo-Saxon Britain from the Vikings and negotiated terms with King Guthrum.
- Laws in Anglo-Saxon times were similar to today, however the punishments were very brutal because there were no prisons.
- Following the death of Edward the Confessor, the Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

## Knowledge about the Vikings

- Vikings invaded Britain between AD700 to AD1100 but later became settlers.
- Vikings invaded using Viking longships.
- Vikings first raided Britain in AD793 at Lindisfarne monastery.
- The land occupied by the Vikings was called Danelaw.
- Laws and punishment during Viking times involved a meeting called 'a thing' where the law-speaker would determine the punishment.

## Subject-Specific Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Tier 1</b>	
Longship	A narrow boat used by Vikings.
Raid	A surprise or unexpected attack.
Raider	A person who attacks an enemy in their territory in order to conquer it.
Settler	A person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area.
<b>Tier 2</b>	
Cyning	Anglo-Saxon word for king.
Danes	A group of people that came from Denmark.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
Hoard	A hidden store of something valuable.
Monastery	A religious building occupied by monks.
Monks	A member of a religious community of men that live under vows.
Scandinavia	Name given to the group of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Thane	An important and powerful class of Anglo-Saxon.
Valhalla	A hall of remembrance (heaven) for Viking heroes.
<b>Tier 3</b>	
Ceorl	A lower-class of every day Anglo-Saxon people.
Odin	The chief Viking God.
Scald	A man close to the king whose job it was to create and tell heroic poems and stories.
Thrall	A slave or servant.
Wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.

## Y4 The Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings.



### Geography knowledge

- Anglo-Saxon Britain was divided into 7 kingdoms.
- Place names still exist that were named by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
- Settlements were often close to rivers and woodlands.
- The land that was occupied by Vikings was called Danelaw.

### Memorable Moments

Experience a day in the life of Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

### Anglo Saxons and Vikings



#### Links

Year 3 Romans – The following period in time.

Year 4 Tudors – Crime and Punishment.

### Reading Texts

How to Train Your Dragon by Cressida Cowell.

Beowulf by Michael Morpurgo.