

## 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 land in order to take over 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 <b>Denmark</b> .
❑ Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain <b>occupied by the Vikings</b> .
❑ Hoard	A hidden supply of something valuable.
❑ Monastery	A religious building where monks lived and worked.
❑ 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.
❑ 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**.

## Anglo Saxons and Vikings



### Memorable Moments

Experience a day in the life of 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.