



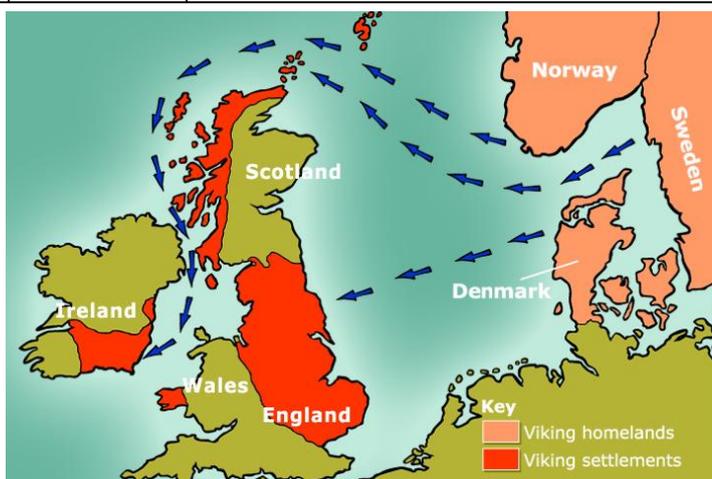
Year 5
Autumn

The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

During this period of history Great Britain experienced numerous invasions including the last successful invasion in 1066. At the end of the 8th century, Anglo-Saxon history tells of many Viking raids. These marked the start of a long struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings for control of Britain. The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings became neighbours in Britain, but they didn't always get along peacefully.

Key Vocabulary

1	Conquered	The act or process of getting or gaining especially by force.
2	Northumbria	The Kingdom of Northumbria was a medieval Anglian kingdom in what is now Northern England and south-east Scotland.
3	Invader	Someone who enters by force in order to conquer.
4	Saxon	A member of a Germanic people that entered and conquered England with the Angles and Jutes in the fifth century AD and merged with them to form the Anglo-Saxon people.
5	Mercia	One of the most powerful kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England.
6	Cavalry	The group of soldiers who fight as part of an army.
7	Weaponry	All of the weapons that a group or country has or that are available to it.
8	Raids	A short surprise attack on an enemy by soldiers, ships or aircraft.
9	Voyage	A long journey travelling by boat or ship.
10	Settler	A person who goes to live in a new country or region
11	Valhalla	A great hall presided over by the god Odin, in which warriors who were deemed worthy would go to in death.
13	Long Ship	A type of specialised Viking warships that have a long history in Scandinavia.
14	Monks	A monk is a man who devoted part or all of his life to a religion.



Timeline of Key Events

All dates shown here are approximate

Anglo-Saxons

AD 350 - Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans

AD 449 – 550 - Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany.

AD 556 - Seven kingdoms are created across Britain

AD 617 - Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom

AD 779 - Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom

Vikings

AD 793 - First invasion by the Vikings.

AD 794 - First raids on Scotland and Ireland.

AD 820 - Viking raids continue around the English coast

AD 821 - Wessex becomes the Supreme Kingdom

AD 865 - Great Viking Army from Denmark Invades England

AD 866 - Danes capture York and make it their kingdom

AD 871 - King Ethelred, the West Saxon king, and his brother Alfred, defeat the Viking army at the Battle of Ashdown (in Berkshire).

AD 876 - Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settle permanently in England.

AD 886 - King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England (Danelaw)

AD 901-937 - Eastern England (Danelaw) is conquered by the English

AD 927 - Athelstan took York from the Danes..

AD 954 - Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking King of Jorvik, is thrown out of York.

AD 994 - Olaf of Norway and Sven 'Forkbeard', son of the Danish king, lead an invading Danish army in an unsuccessful siege of London, and subsequently ravage the south-east.

AD 1014 - King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark captures the English Crown

AD 1042 - Edward the Confessor becomes King (A Saxon King)

AD 1066 - Edward the Confessor dies leaving no heirs. This culminates in the Battle of Hastings and the end of Anglo-Saxon rule.



Romans	Anglo-Saxons	Vikings	Normans
			
AD 43 – AD 410	AD 449 – AD 1066	AD 793 – AD 1066	AD 1066 - 1485

Key Knowledge

Key figures of Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

- Alfred the Great – King of the West Saxons, reigned 871-99
- Athelstan – First King of England, he took York from the Danes in AD 927
- Edward the Confessor – The penultimate Anglo-Saxon King of England. Exiled to Normandy after the Danish invasion of 1013. Became King in 1042.

Key regions of Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

- Mercia – one of the most powerful kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England
- Northumbria – Previously known as Bamburgh during AD 547, seized by the Angle chief, then became known as Northumbria.
- Denmark – Place where Vikings came from to raid Britain.

Key invasions and battles of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

AD 410 - The Roman soldiers that had been occupying Britain (since around AD 43) withdraw. This leaves Britain largely undefended, and soon the Anglo-Saxons begin to arrive.

AD 449 – 550 - Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany.

AD 793 - The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. This is just a raid, they will return to invade later.

AD 924 - Alfred the Great's grandson, Athelstan, becomes king of Wessex. In 927 he conquers the last kingdom, York, and becomes the first king of England.

AD 937 - Athelstan's rule is resented by the Welsh, Scots, Irish and Vikings and they work together to destroy his rule. Athelstan defeats the rebels and he and the Saxons defeat them in battle.

AD 939 - Athelstan dies and the Vikings invade England and take back the North.

AD 1066 - Edward the Confessor dies and Harold, earl of Wessex, is crowned king of England. Both William, Duke of Normandy and Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, send powerful threats and make claims on the throne. Harold is defeated by William the Conqueror and his Norman army.

Key Art/Design and Geographical knowledge we will gain from this unit.

We will be:

- Naming and locating counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, and understanding how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Using maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe its features.
- Understanding four and six-figure grid references in order to read maps and atlases.
- Improving our design techniques, including printing with a range of materials by creating a printed Anglo-Saxon/Viking fabric.
- Using research to develop design criteria to inform the design of our long ship so that they are fit for purpose.
- Generating, developing, and communicating our ideas to create a Viking Longboat and Anglo-Saxon shield.