

Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - History

Topic: Vikings and Anglo Saxons

Year: 4

Strand: British History

What should I already know?

- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
- Anglo-saxons had invaded and settled in Britain since 410 AD.
- Anglo-saxons converted to Christianity
- What life was like for an Anglo-Saxon
- That Vikings were beginning to invade Britain by 789 AD
- An archaeologist is someone who studies the past by looking at old remains
- A century is a period of 100 years
- BC and AD

What will I know by the end of the unit?








<p>Where did the Vikings come from and why did they start to invade Britain?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vikings came from Scandinavia (Denmark/Sweden/Norway) by longboat. • Some people believe they were raiders wanting to steal treasures from the wealthy monasteries. • Others believe they were simply traders looking for better land to settle and work from. • Only the eldest Viking son would inherit the land, so younger sons needed to find somewhere else to settle. • They attacked Lindesfarne and Northern Britain (Scotland) • They invaded areas along the east such as York (Yorvik) • Place names ending in -by (e.g. Whitby/Grimsby) meant farm or village, and thorp (e.g. Scunthorpe) meant farms
<p>Who was Alfred the Great and why was he important?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the King of Wessex in the south. • He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly. Alfred successfully defended his kingdom, Wessex, against the Vikings. He also introduced wide -ranging reforms including defence measures, reform of the law and of coinage. He was a keen champion of education and translated important texts from Latin into English. Known as a just and fair ruler, Alfred is the only English King to have earned the title 'The Great'.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Viking were kept to an area to the East and North which was called Danelaw.
<p>What was life like for a Viking?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were initially Pagan but many converted to Christianity. • Traditional Viking families had men working the land, with a wife taking care of the home and of the family valuables. • Vikings spoke the Norse language. Lots of English words that begin with sk come from the Norse language. like skirt, skill. • Vikings houses were built from locally built materials such as wood, stone, or turf. They were long and rectangular. • Not all Vikings were bad. Some settled as farmers, kept animals and grew crops. They were skilful at crafting, and made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings. • Vikings sailed the seas, trading goods to buy silver, silks, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery to bring back to their homes. • Vikings believed that there were lots of different gods. The most popular God was Thor.
<p>What is the difference between Anglo-saxon and modern justice systems?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-saxons had harsher punishments instead of sending people to prison e.g. hanging, stoning, whipping, branding, stocks, mutilation • Punishments were carried out in public to deter others from breaking laws • People accused of something had to go to court like we do today. • A jury would decide whether they were guilty and what their punishment should be. • If they couldn't decide, they would have a trial by ordeal where God would decide! (cold water ordeal, hot water ordeal, iron bar ordeal)





Vocabulary	
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who came from Germany and South Denmark who settled in Britain around 410AD
Danelaw	the name given to parts of the country ruled by the laws of the Danes/Vikings.

invasion	attacking and conquering another country
migration	the movement from one place to another to settle there
monk	a member of a male religious community
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. when they start a new community this is a settlement
source	where something comes from

Key Dates / Timeline

<p>AD 449</p>  <p>Anglo Saxon invaders arrive in Britain.</p>	<p>AD 600</p>  <p>Anglo Saxons gradually take over England.</p>	<p>AD 793</p>  <p>The vikings attack from Norway.</p>	<p>AD 871</p>  <p>Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.</p>	<p>AD 924</p>  <p>Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex.</p>
<p>AD 937</p>  <p>Athelstan defeats rebels in battle.</p>	<p>AD 939</p>  <p>The vikings invade England and take back the north.</p>	<p>AD 1042</p>  <p>Edward the Confessor becomes king.</p>	<p>AD 1066</p>  <p>King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings.</p>	



Important figures	Image
<p>Alfred the Great - King of Wessex</p> <p>Alfred made good laws and believed education was important. He had books translated from Latin into English, so people could read them. To help protect his kingdom from Viking attacks, Alfred built forts and walled towns.</p>	
<p>King Athelstan AD 924-939</p> <p>Modern historians regard him as the first King of England and one of the greatest Anglo-Saxon kings</p>	
<p>Edward the Confessor AD 1042 - 1066</p>	
<p>King Harold II AD 1066 (Edward's brother in law – took over when Edward was killed)</p> <p>The last crowned Anglo-Saxon king of England. Harold reigned until his death at the Battle of Hastings 1066, fighting the Norman invaders led by William the Conqueror during the Norman conquest of England. His death marked the end of Anglo-Saxon rule over England.</p>	
<p>William the Conqueror AD 1066 onwards – Norman rule</p> <p>He decisively defeated and killed Harold at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. William was crowned king on Christmas Day 1066 in London.</p> <p>In 1086, he ordered the compilation of the Domesday Book, a survey listing all the land-holdings in England</p>	