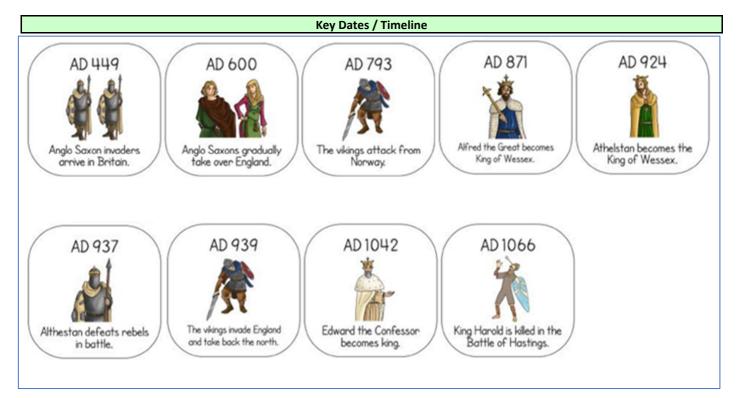
Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - History						
Topic: Vi	kings and Anglo Saxons	Year:	4	Strand: British History		
-	What should I already know? he Romans under the order of Emperies invaded Britain and Roman rule is			• The Viking were kept to an area to the East and North which was called Danelaw.		
 Claudids, 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 		since y 789 AD	What was life like for a Viking?	What was• They were initially Pagan but many converted to Christianity.		
Where did the Vikings come from and why did they start to invade Britain?	 t will I know by the end of the unit? Vikings came from Scandinavia (Denmark/Sweden/Norway) by longboat. Some people believe they were wanting to steal treasures from wealthy monasteries. Others believe they were simp traders looking for better land and work from. Only the eldest Viking son wou the land, so younger sons need find somewhere else to settle. They attacked Lindesfarne and Northern Britain (Scotland) 	/ e raiders n the ly to settle ld inherit led to	Milest is the	 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. 		
	 They invaded areas along the eas York (Yorvik) Place names ending in -by (e.g. Whitby/Grimsby)) meant farm village, and thorp (e.g. Scunthormeant farms 	or	What is the difference between Anglo-saxon and modern justice	 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 		
Who was Alfred the Great and why was he important?	 He was the King of Wessex in t He encouraged people to learn tried to govern well and fairly. successfully defended his kingo Wessex, against the Vikings. He introduced wide -ranging refor including defence measures, re the law and of coinage. He was champion of education and tra important texts from Latin into Known as a just and fair ruler, a the only English King to have ear 	and he Alfred dom, e also ms eform of a keen nslated o English. Alfred is	systems?	 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 rules 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	





Important figures	Image
Alfred the Great - King of Wessex 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.	
King Athelstan AD 924-939	
Modern historians regard him as the first King of England and one of the greatest Anglo-Saxon kings	
Edward the Confessor AD 1042 - 1066	
King Harold II AD 1066 (Edward's brother in law – took over when Edward was killed) 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.	
William the Conqueror AD 1066 onwards – Norman rule	
He decisively defeated and killed Harold at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. William was crowned king on Christmas Day 1066 in London.	
In 1086, he ordered the compilation of the Domesday Book, a survey listing all the land-holdings in England	