



Topic: Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Year: 5

Strand: Power struggles between the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons for the kingdom of England (Hi2/1.4)

What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools made from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.
- The Bronze Age began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain. These settlers brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43)- this was when people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the orders of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain. Roman rule lasted until AD 410.

Historical skills and Enquiry

- Describe the reasons for the **Viking** invasion of Britain and explain how it re-shaped the map of Britain.
- Explain the reasons why in the space of thirteen years, the **Vikings** were able to colonise a third of Britain.
- Use a variety of sources to find out about the life of **King Alfred**.
- Explain why **King Alfred** is known as '**Alfred the Great**'.
- Identify similarities and differences between **Viking** and **Anglo-Saxon** life.
- Explain how by 1016, England was a unified country under the control of a single **Viking** king.

Important facts that I will learn

- The Roman Empire collapsed in AD 410. Britain was invaded by **Saxons, Jutes, Angles** and Frisians. Collectively they were known as the **Anglo-Saxons**.
- The **Anglo-Saxons** fought for power firstly with the native Celts and later with the **Vikings**.
- The **Vikings** invaded Britain to gain riches and farmland. They also came in search of more land as **Scandinavia** was becoming overpopulated.
- In 865 AD, the Danish 'Grand Army' marched into England and over the next few years conquered East Anglia and Northumberland.
- In 886 AD a peace treaty, called the **Treaty of Wedmore**, was signed between the **Vikings** and **Anglo-Saxons**.

Vocabulary

Angles	southern Danish people who settled in Britain in the post-Roman period
Anglo-Saxons	originally from Germany and Scandinavia, Anglo-Saxons were lots of warring tribes who settled in Britain from about AD 410
Chieftain	a tribal chief or village head
Danelaw	areas where the Vikings settled
Danegeld	a tax paid to Viking raiders to stop them from attacking
Jutes	northern Danish people who settled in Britain in the post-Roman period
King Alfred the Great	the most famous of the Anglo-Saxon kings who defended his kingdom, Wessex, against the Vikings
King Cnut	A fierce Danish warrior king who ruled over England between 1016 and 1035
long boats	long, narrow boats capable of navigating choppy seas and shallow rivers
monastery	A building where monks and nuns live and work
rebellion	an uprising against an established authority
ransack	to go through a place stealing things and causing damage
Saxons	a Germanic tribe who settled in Britain in the post-Roman period
Scandinavia	Norway, Sweden and Denmark
The Treaty of Wedmore	a peace treaty between the Danish leader Guthrum and the Anglo-Saxon leader King Alfred
The Vikings	originally from Scandinavia, they travelled by longboat to countries like Britain and Ireland
William the Conqueror	The first Norman king of England

Diagrams



Where the Anglo-Saxons came from



Viking longboat

Time line

AD 700: The Vikings begin to venture out of Scandinavia.

AD 850: After many raids, Vikings begin to settle.

AD 901: King Alfred the Great fights the Vikings. Dane Law is established.

AD 1066: William the Conqueror invades Britain.

AD 789: The first recorded raids of British monasteries from the Vikings.

AD 860: The Vikings capture York, which becomes the capital of England.

AD 1016: England becomes a unified country with a Viking ruler, King Cnut.