



Year

6

Autumn Term

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings



Key Vocabulary

Danegeld	"Paying the Dane" – King Etherred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in Danegeld altogether.
Exile	To be sent away.
Invalidate	To enter and occupy land. kingdom An area ruled by a king.
Longship	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
Outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
Pagans	A religion where many gods are goddesses are worshipped.
Pillaged	To violently steal something.
Raid	A surprise attack.
Monastery	A building where people worship and devote their time to God.
Settlement	A place where people have come to live

The Vikings were often called Norse people. Norsemen means 'people from the North'

They would release ravens from their points to help to guide their direction of travel. The birds would fly towards land and the ships would follow them.

Viking longships often had a dragon's head at the front, which vikings hoped would keep evil spirits away.

The first place the Vikings raided in Britain was the monastery at **Lindisfarne**, a small holy island located off the northeast coast of England. Some of the monks were drowned in the sea, others killed or taken away as slaves along with many treasures of the church.

The raid on Lindisfarne marks the start of the Viking migration from Scandinavia in 793. By 866 the Vikings had arrived in York. They made York (or Jorvik as they called it) the second biggest city in the country after London.

No matter how many times the Vikings were beaten, they always came back, and in the end all their efforts paid off. It was the Vikings (Norsemen) of Normandy who finally conquered England in **1066** and changed British history for ever.

Wiking named their villages using Viking words. Place names often ended in by – farm/homestead, Thorpe – meaning farm, toft – site of a house

The Vikings had 3 important Gods that they worshipped – Odin, Thor and Fryr.

The Vikings told many stories (myths) about gods, giants, trolls and dragons. They were full of magic, adventure, trickery and mischief. They describe people living in **Midgard** (Middle Earth) and gods and goddesses living in a sky world called **Asgard**. A beautiful rainbow bridge linked Midgard with Asgard.

Sticky Knowledge

1	After the Romans left Britain, barbarians began to attack and the country divided into kingdoms with much in-fighting.
2	Anglo-Saxons introduced a system called Tithing in which a group of ten men were made responsible for each other's behaviour. It was everyone's responsibility to keep law and order.
3	Britain was split into 7 different kingdoms, ruled by the different local or foreign tribes who invaded.
4	The 7 kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain were Mercia, Northumbria, East Anglia, Wessex, Sussex, Essex and Kent. Many of these names are familiar as they remain the same county lines that we still have today.
5	The Anglo-Saxons were in England between 410-1066AD. This ended due to the Norman Conquest.
6	The Vikings originated in the area that became modern-day Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.
7	The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were often fighting over power and territory. The Vikings frequently won these battles as they were experienced conquerors and practised with weapons, whereas the majority of Anglo-Saxons were farmers.
8	The Angles and The Saxons came from Northern Germany and invaded into Wessex and Kent.
9	The Angle and Saxons never invaded Scotland, Wales or Cornwall.
10	The Anglo-Saxons lived in villages, usually near rivers or streams to have access to water and fish, and forests so they had access to wood to build houses and fires and could hunt for fresh meat. The chief lived in a larger building in the centre of the village. They built extra storage buildings to keep food, pots and water.
11	The Scots invaded from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)
12	The first Anglo Saxon Villages were often named after the Chieftain (Leader of the village). This made it clear which tribe the village belonged to. These places often have the letters 'ing' or 'folk' somewhere in their name, often at the end. The first part of the name was most likely to have been the name of the local chieftain. The people who lived in the 'village' of Hastings were 'Haesta's people'. Haesta was the chieftain. The people who lived in the 'village' of Reading were 'Redda's people'. Redda was the chieftain .
13	Anglo-Saxons often named their villages after a local landmark. E.g. barrow – wood, ford – river crossing, ley – forest clearing, stowe – meeting or holy place.
14	Anglo-Saxons were mostly Pagans when they came to Britain but gradually converted to Christianity. The Pope, who lived in Rome, sent monk Augustine to England to persuade people living in England to become Christians.
15	Pagans worshipped different gods who controlled a particular part of everyday life. You would pray to a certain God or Goddess to ensure success in material things. Days of the Week were named after early Saxon gods. Monday – moon's day Tuesday – named after the Sky God Tiw Wednesday – named after the god Woden Thursday – Named after Thor Friday – named after the Goddess Freyja Saturday – Named after the Roman God, Saturn Sunday – The day of the Sun.
16	Much of what we know about the Anglo-Saxons comes from graves like the one discovered at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk. Near the River Deben in Suffolk, at Sutton Hoo, are eleven mounds or 'barrows' dating back to the 7th century. In 1939 archaeologists explored the largest mound and discovered a ship buried in the mound.
	In 1066, the last Anglo Saxon king of England died at the Battle of Hastings . His name was King Harold. William from Normandy (France) became the new King and replaced all the Anglo Saxon lords with Norman ones and so brought Anglo Saxon times to an end.
	In the ninth century (Year 800), 400 hundred years after the Anglo-Saxons invaded England, the country came under attack from Viking raiders from Norway and northern Denmark. Like the Anglo-Saxons, they made there home here. They drove the Saxons out of part of the country and took it for themselves. King Alfred, Saxon king of Wessex, fought them in a great battle, but he could not drive them right away and had to let them have part of the country, called Danelaw. Parts of England were now ruled by the Vikings whilst others were ruled by the Saxons.
	The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark

Key Questions

1	What year did the Anglo-Saxons arrive in Britain and where did they travel from?
2	What were the 7 Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms called?
3	What was life like in an Anglo-Saxon village?
4	What were punishments for crimes committed in Anglo-Saxon times?
5	What was discovered at Sutton Hoo and why was this so important?
6	How did the Vikings take over? Where did they come from? When did they take over?
7	What did the Vikings do?
8	What was the Danelaw?
9	Who is King Alfred the Great?
10	What was similar about Anglo-Saxon and Viking times?
11	What happened in 1066?



Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?

Where did the Vikings come from?





Prior Vocabulary

1	Rome	Rome is the main city in Italy where the Roman Empire was led from
2	Empire	A political unit made up of several territories and peoples.
3	Conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
5	Invasion	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it
6	Rise	The establishment of the Roman empire started in Rome in the 8 th Century BCE
7	Fall	The loss of central political control in the Western Roman Empire in 410AD
8	Julius Caesar	The Roman general and statesman from 44Bc to 44BC
10	Coliseum	An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome. This would be where gladiators fought and where battles would take place.
11	Barbarian	Someone who is perceived to be uncivilised or primitive
12	Emperor	The Roman emperor was the ruler of the Roman Empire during the imperial period
13	Chariot	Type of cart driven by a charioteer, usually using horses
	Gladiator	An armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic
15	Aqueduct	A large water system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another.
16	Londinium	The Roman name for the city of London
17	Hadrian's Wall	The wall that was built on the border of Scotland and England to keep the Picts in Scotland
18	Boudica	ancient British queen who in 60 ce led a revolt against Roman rule in Britain
19	Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
20	centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers. Emperor.
21	Senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament
22	Roman Baths	A number of complex of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socializing, as used in ancient Rome

Prior Knowledge

1	Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He invaded in 55BC and 54BC. Claudius invaded in 43AD and they successfully settled in Celtic Britain.
2	Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
3	The Romans introduced new technology to Britain including: roads, central heating, and aqueduct and established a written language and introduced coins.
4	The Roman army was organised and efficient helped to establish the Roman Empire in Britain.
5	Emperor Hadrian built Hadrian's wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land.
6	The Romans introduced new technology to Britain including: roads, central heating, and aqueduct and established a written language and introduced coins.
7	Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
8	Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
9	When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introduced coins and even introduced rabbits to our country.

Future Learning

You will be learning about how can we know so much about the Ancient Greeks who lived over 2,500 years ago in Year 6