



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings Key Stage 2

Key:

For this each History topic, the key knowledge to be taught to both Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3 & 4) and Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **black** type.

Additional key knowledge taught to Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **red** type.

History: Curriculum Intent—Key Knowledge

Anglo Saxons and Vikings Background

The Anglo-Saxon period has been broken into two parts in the National Curriculum: the periods before and after the main Viking invasions.

The period before the first Viking invasion: The Anglo-Saxons, tribes of farmer-warriors who came from Northern Europe (modern day Germany, Netherlands and Denmark) first tried invading in the **4th century**, but the Roman army were quick to send them home again. Years later, around 450CE, the Ancient Romans left Britain, the Anglo-Saxons seized their chance and this time they were successful. The Anglo Saxons were not one united nation, but were made up of different tribes (the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes) who often fought against each other. They divided England into several kingdoms.

The period after the first Viking invasion: Several Viking raids took place during the 8th Century, with increasing numbers towards the end of the century. The period is often considered to have begun with the raiding of Lindisfarne in 793. Vikings were largely from Denmark, Norway and Sweden and it is not known for certain why they began to raid other lands and settle in places such as England. Within a century Vikings had taken over large parts of the land in northern England, although failed to over-rule the large kingdom of Wessex. By 884, after years of battles, a treaty was agreed that left Vikings ruling over 'Danelaw' in the north and east of England and the Anglo Saxon kingdom of Wessex remained in the south.

Timeline

All dates below are approximate:

C400 AD /CE	The Picts and the Scots attacked Britain from the North.
410 AD/CE	The Romans leave Britain
450 AD/CE	First invasions of the Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany. Britain is divided up into the Seven Kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent.
597 AD/CE	King Ethelbert of Kent converts from paganism to Christianity. He is one of the most powerful kings in England.
617 AD/CE	Northumbria becomes the supreme kingdom.
779 AD/CE	Mercia becomes the supreme kingdom and King Offa builds a dyke along the Welsh border.
793 AD/CE	793 CE Viking attacks on Lindisfarne
829 AD/CE	Wessex, in the south of England, becomes the supreme kingdom.
865 AD/CE	865 CE Great Heathen Army invade
866 AD/CE	Vikings capture York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and make it the capital of their kingdom
871 AD/CE	King Ethelred, the West Saxon king, and his brother Alfred, defeat the Viking army at the Battle of Ashdown (in Berkshire).
886 AD/CE	King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England (the Kingdoms of York and East Anglia) This area on England becomes known as Danelaw and is ruled by the Viking King Guthrum.
927 AD/CE	927 CE Athelstan unites English kingdoms
954 AD/CE	Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking King of Jorvik, is thrown out of York.
991 AD/CE	Battle of Maldon leads to the first payments of Danegeld
1016 AD/CE	1016 CE King Cnut becomes King of England
1042 AD/CE	1042 CE Saxon Edward the Confessor returns to become King of England
1066 AD/CE	1066 CE Edward the Confessor dies, leading to several contenders claiming the throne. Harold Godwinson becomes King, but is killed by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings

Key Themes and Terms

Archeology - Archaeology is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind. The goal of archaeology is to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived. Scientists who study archaeology are called **archaeologists**.

Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society

Hierarchy- the different ranks, or power structures, in a society or organisation.

Invalidate, invasion- to enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder (stealing goods or money).

Kingdom—a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.

Settlers – a person, or group of people, who have arrived in a different area or country to set up home there and use the land.

Society – people living together in organised communities

Trade - is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, businesses, or countries.



A coin which survives from King Offa's reign.

Key People

King Alfred – King of Wessex from 871 to 899, defended Wessex from the Viking conquest

Athelstan – First King to unite English kingdoms, 927

King Cnut – King of England, Denmark and Norway between 1028 and 1035

King Ethelbert – King of Kent – converted to Christianity 597 CE

Edward the Confessor – penultimate Saxon King of England (before Harold II who lost at Hastings)

Eric Bloodaxe – last Viking king of Jorvik (modern day York)

Guthrum – King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons

King Harold II – last Anglo Saxon King, defeated by William of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings.

King Offa – powerful King of Mercia. Built a dyke to separate his kingdom from Wales.

William of Normandy – also known as William the Conqueror, defeated King Harold II, the last Anglo Saxon King, at the Battle of Hastings in 1066

Key Places (Chronological order)

Wessex, Northumbria, Mercia, Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Kent, - the seven kingdoms of Anglo Saxon England c450AD

Sutton Hoo—site of 6th and 7th century Anglo Saxon burials, excavated in 1939.

Lindisfarne – island off the North East coast of England in Northumbria. Site of first Viking invasion in 793AD

Wessex, in the south of England, becomes the supreme kingdom in 829 AD

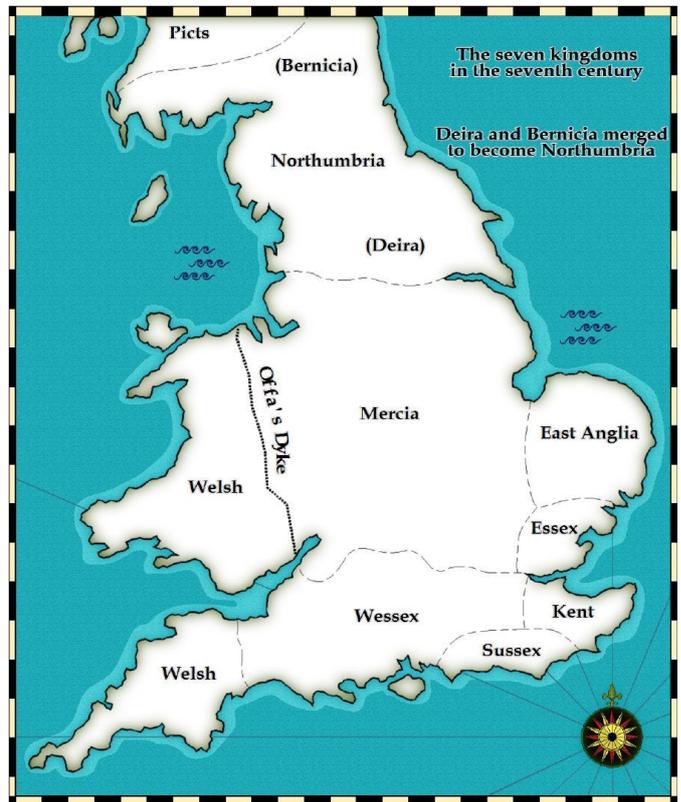
Danelaw - name given to areas in the North and East of England ruled by the Vikings, established in the 9th century

Jorvik (York) - Vikings captured York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and make it the capital of their kingdom in c866AD

Hastings— on the coast of southern England, the site of the battle between King Harold II and William of Normandy.

The seven kingdoms of Anglo Saxon England c450 AD.

Areas which had been settled and controlled by the Vikings became known Danelaw c886 AD.



A picture of William the Conqueror from the Bayeux Tapestry.



A statue of King Alfred outside Winchester Cathedral to celebrate the millennial commemoration of his death.



A picture of King Harold II from the Bayeux Tapestry.

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 1:	Key line of enquiry 2:	Key line of enquiry 3:
<p>Why did the Anglo Saxons invade? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who the Anglo Saxons were and where they came from. The possible reasons why they came to (what we now call) England Other tribes who lived in (what we now call) England, Wales and Scotland, such as the Britons/ Celts, Scots and the Picts, and their involvement in the Anglo Saxon invasions. How the Anglo Saxons travelled to England. How the population of our country has a diverse history. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the reasons why this period in Europe was called the Dark Ages by some historians 	<p>Where did the Anglo Saxons live and how do we know? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places where the Angles, Saxons and Jutes first settled by looking at maps and deciding where they were most likely to land in the UK. The main Anglo Saxon kingdoms and the people who ruled them. Compare with modern map of uk Our modern day place names which originate from Anglo Saxon words. The hierarchy of Anglo Saxon society 	<p>What was everyday life like for Anglo Saxons and how do we know? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What life was like for boys and girls in an Anglo Saxon village. (Jobs, food, houses, games, art, culture, leisure activities) The objects found by archeologists which give us clues about everyday life. The Sutton Hoo burial site and what how it has helped us to found out about Anglo Saxon life. How effective Anglo Saxon justice was and the laws and rules they lived by. The legacy of the justice system. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary
<p>Angles, Saxons and Jutes – tribes of people from Northern Europe (modern day Denmark, Germany and Netherlands)</p> <p>Celts- the people living in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion. After the Romans left, they lived in the parts of Britain not conquered by the Anglo Saxons and Vikings (modern day Wales, Cumbria, Cornwall)</p> <p>Dark Ages- a term used by some historians to describe the period after the Romans left, implying there was a lack of culture and also knowledge compared with Roman times.</p> <p>Invalidate, invasion- to enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder (stealing goods or money).</p> <p>Picts and Scots – tribes who lived north of Hadrian's wall (modern day Scotland).</p> <p>Settlers – a person who moves with others to live in a new country or area</p> <p>Tribe – a group of people living together, usually with a leader, sharing a common culture and language</p>	<p>Anglo Saxon Kingdoms - Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia, Kent</p> <p>Anglo Saxon place names - (see internet)</p> <p>Bretwalda – an Anglo Saxon term given to a strong leader who ruled all of Britain.</p> <p>Ceorl (churl)– most Anglo Saxons were ceorls. They were common people or peasants. They had to fight for the Thane and in turn were given protection from the invaders</p> <p>Cyning- Anglo Saxon name for a King</p> <p>Thane – next most powerful Anglo Saxon after the king.</p> <p>Hierarchy- the different ranks, or power structures, in a society or organisation.</p> <p>Kingdom –a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.</p> <p>Slaves (also known as thralls or serfs)– slaves were at the bottom of Anglo Saxon society. There were forced to work for the Thane for their whole life</p> <p>Society – people living together in organised communities</p>	<p>Archeology- Archaeology is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind.</p> <p>Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society</p> <p>Outlaw – a person who lived outside the law. Anyone could hunt them down. They were not protected by the laws of the land</p> <p>Society – people living together in organised communities</p> <p>Weregild – a system where if you injured a person, you had to pay for the damage</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 4:	Key Line of Enquiry 5:	Links to the History Curriculum
<p>How did peoples' lives change when Christianity came to Britain and how can we be sure? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many parts of Britain were Christian, by the time the Roman's left in 410 CE. • How the Anglo Saxons brought their own pagan religion. • The gods worshipped by the Anglo Saxons and how we are still familiar with their names today • Evidence which tells us about Anglo Saxon beliefs before Christianity (Sutton Hoo Grave) • The story of Pope Gregory sending St Augustine to convert the Anglo Saxons to Christianity. • Who Bede was and why he was important 	<p>How did the Vikings try to take over the country? How close did they get? We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who the Vikings were and where they came from • Why they wanted to come to Britain • The many battles between the Anglo Saxons and the Vikings • Danelaw – what life was like under Viking rule in Northern Britain (culture, trade , religion). • Eric Bloodaxe • Who King Alfred was and why he was important. Was he really great? • Who King Cnut was and why he was important. • The last Anglo Saxon King (Harold II) and the Norman Conquest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Romans in Britain - period immediately before the Anglo Saxon and Viking invasions. • Links to thematic study - History of Castles from the Norman Conquest. • Compare and contrast life in Anglo Saxon England with the Maya Civilisation at the same period.
Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Possible Links to other subjects:
<p>Pagan –a person who belongs to a religion from the time before the major world religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism) emerged. Anglo Saxon Gods and Days of the week: Woden: who had two pet wolves and a horse with eight legs (Wednesday) Thunor, god of thunder; (Thursday) Frige, goddess of love; (Friday) Tiw, god of war. (Tuesday)</p>	<p>Viking - Any of the Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of NW Europe in the 8th–11th centuries. Means 'a pirate raid' in the Old Norse language. Raider - someone who attacks people in their own territory in order to steal. Longship - A long, narrow warship, powered by both oar and sail with many rowers, used by the Vikings. Features of a longship include: figurehead, prow, keel, hull, rudder, oar and clinker-building. Berserkers - Terrifying Viking warriors who wore bear or wolf skins and howled in battle like wild animals! Danelaw - The northern, central and eastern parts of Anglo-Saxon England in which Danish law and custom were observed. Danegeld - A land tax levied in Anglo-Saxon England during the reign of King Ethelred to raise funds for protection against Danish invaders. Witan – council of nobles and church leaders who advised King Alfred</p>	<p>English– story telling, poetry, myths and legends Music – ancient instruments Art—necklaces and brooches/ geometric designs DT-design projects linked to Anglo Saxons and Vikings based on content of Long Term Plans. British Values:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div>