

<u>History</u>	<u>Topic: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings</u>	<u>Year 5: Spring 1 and 2</u>
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<u>Timeline</u>				
<u>446AD</u> The Romans left Britain to defend the Roman Empire.	<u>449AD</u> Anglo-Saxons arrive in Britain.	<u>556AD</u> Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms formed	<u>793AD</u> Vikings attack Lindisfarne.	<u>871AD</u> Alfred the Great becomes king.

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Anglo Saxons</u>
Anglo - Saxon	The name given to people who travelled from Germany, South Denmark and the Netherlands and settled in Britain.
settler	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement.
kingdom	a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Vikings</u>
Viking	Norse people who came from an area called Scandinavia. The word Viking means 'a pirate raid'.
longship	A narrow, wooden warship used by the Vikings.
pillage	To violently steal something.
raid	To surprise attack.

<u>Viking knowledge</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings came from Scandinavia. The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons fought for control over Britain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings were known for travelling via longships and were talented woodcarvers. Both the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons were invaders and settlers. The Viking raiding of Lindisfarne (Holy Island) was the first recorded Viking raid in Europe.



<u>Anglo - Saxon knowledge</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romans left Britain in AD446 to defend the Roman Empire. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from Denmark, Netherlands and Germany to defend Britain in a deal with Vortigern. Sutton Hoo is the site of two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, and this is one of the most significant archaeological discoveries of all time. Alfred the Great was known as 'great' for his forward thinking - e.g. for his defence of the kingdoms and securing peace with the Vikings. The Anglo-Saxons built their villages with a high boundary to keep away wild animals and enemies.