

Year 4/5 Year B History Knowledge

Anglo Saxons		Vikings	
Did the Anglo Saxons come in peace? Key Concept: Monarchy (community)		How vicious were the Vikings? Key concept: Conquest (cultural)	
Job Opportunities: Judge, law enforcement	Learning Behaviour Courageous – aim high be ambitious	Job Opportunities: Mariner, Royal Navy, Pilot	Learning Behaviour Courageous – aim high be ambitious
- Start topic setting out to parents/carers what learning is intended to take place, what hope to achieve, knowledge going to gain. - Place events on a timeline from AD450 (Anglo Saxon invaders arrived in Britain) to AD 1066 when Harold, the last Anglo Saxon King of England, was defeated by the Normans. Before this, link back to Y3 and previous knowledge of the Roman withdrawal from Britain in AD 401 – 410. This preceded the Anglo Saxons. - Know who the Anglo Saxons were (made up of 3 tribes – the Angles, Saxons and Jutes) and where they came from (they were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now Northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands). - Historians are not sure why they came to Britain. Some sources say they were invited to come to help keep out invaders (Scots and Picts). Another reason for coming may have been that they were looking for new places to settle and farm. - The Anglo Saxons were warrior farmers. Their skills included hunting, textile (cloth) production and leather working.	Collaboration Collaboration – vocabulary Respectful – celebrate diversity Inquisitive Resilient Adaptable	- Link to Anglo Saxon timeline. The Viking era begins in AD 700 and ends in AD 1100. What was life like in England before the Viking invasion? Link back to previous terms work on Anglo Saxons. - Who were the Vikings? The name Viking comes from a language called 'Old Norse' and means 'pirate raid'. People who went off raiding in ships were said to be 'going Viking'. Not all the Vikings were blood thirsty warriors. There were farmers who kept animals and grew crops and craft workers. They came from Scandinavia where they were farmers, fishermen, seafarers and traders - Why did the Vikings invade? The Vikings searched for treasures to make them rich. Britain was particularly a good place to raid, as there was much to steal (they knew about its riches through trading). The Vikings were attracted by the wealth of the Monasteries and the easy treasure to be found within. Most Vikings were simply searching for better and more land for their farms. Their land was not very good for growing crops or rearing animals as	Collaboration – vocabulary Inquisitive Adaptable

• They shared the same language but were ruled by different strong leaders. The kings of Anglo Saxon Britain ruled their own kingdoms and the people in it. They also controlled their own armies. Kings fought other kingdoms. There were 7 kingdoms when the Anglo Saxons first settled. By AD 878 there was only one kingdom left, Wessex, ruled by King Alfred the Great. The other kingdoms had been overrun by the Vikings. • King Alfred the Great (why was he called 'Great'?) did a lot of things for England including defeating the Vikings in several battles (including in AD 886 where a treaty was negotiated) and keeping part of England under Anglo-Saxon rule. Alfred encouraged people to learn and tried to govern fairly. He believed education was important. • King Ethelred the Unready was English king from 978 to 1013 and 1014 to 1016. He failed to prevent the Vikings from overrunning England. Why was called 'Unready'. • Edward the Confessor was the penultimate Anglo Saxon king of England. He died in January 1066. • Harold was the last Anglo Saxon king of England. He was killed at the Battle of Hastings by the Normans in 1066. • The Anglo Saxons were Pagans when they came to Britain and they gradually converted to Christianity. Pagans worshipped many different gods.	Respectful – law Inquisitive Inquisitive Respectful – reflect on own beliefs and those of others. Forgiveness – tolerant	Norway was hilly, Sweden was covered in forests and Denmark had a lot of sandy soil. • In AD 793 the Vikings attacked a monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The Vikings were Pagans, not Christians like most people in Britain at that time. They did not think twice about raiding a monastery. The monks had no weapons and the buildings were filled with valuable treasures like gold, jewels and books. • Almost all the kingdoms of England fell to the Vikings apart from Wessex which was ruled by Alfred the Great. After the treaty (peace agreement) an imaginary dividing line was agreed across England. The Viking lands known as Danelaw were roughly to the east. The most important city in the Danelaw was Jorvik. • To know about King Canute. • To know about the similarities and differences between Anglo Saxon and Viking life. • The Battle of Hastings in 1066 ended the era of Anglo Saxon and Viking rule. William the Conqueror became the Norman king. • End of unit Viking Day – showcase learning to parents.	Respectful - reflect on own beliefs and those of others. Forgiveness – tolerant Respectful – law Resilient Collaboration Resilient
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End of unit Anglo Saxon Day – showcase learning to parents.	Collaboration Resilient		
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