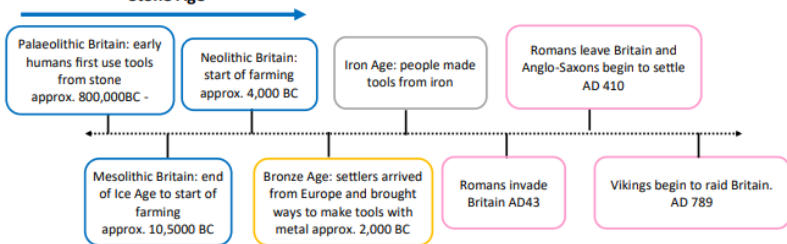


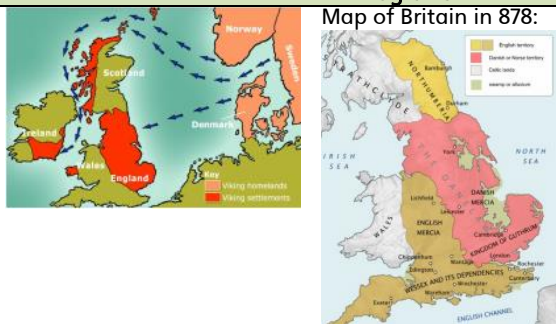
What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools 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 until the Roman **invasion** (AD 43) – this was then people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first **invaded** Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
- The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain when the Romans left in AD 410.



Diagrams

Map of Britain in 878:



Important Information

- The **Vikings** had left Scandinavia to set out on an expedition to **raid** and **settle** in Britain.
- The **Vikings** were great traders and skilled seafarers. They were skilled at farming, fishing, craft work and hunting.
- Vikings raided and invaded** Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and riches, particularly from **monasteries** as they had easy riches and were not well defended.
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the **Vikings**, also known as the Danes, but then peace was agreed and the country was divided. Wessex and **Danelaw** were created to eventually be united into a united English kingdom.
- As a result from the conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, two new kingdoms grew and Scotland and England became firmly established.
- England was ruled by Anglo-Saxon kings as well as Danish kings.
- The **Viking** and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.

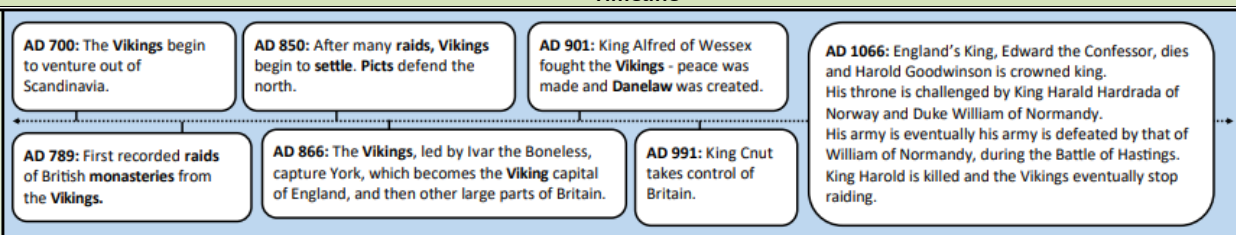
Vocabulary

Danegeld	King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking.
Danelaw	an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons
extortion	getting something you want, such as money, by using force or threats
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
marauder	a way to describe unpleasant and dangerous people who want to rob or kill others
monastery	a building or collection of buildings in which monks live
Norse	a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
ransack	means 'to search through a house' from Old Norse word, rannsaka
settler / settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
Viking	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Describe and explain the causes and consequences of the **Viking invasion**.
- Use more than source to find out what life was like in Britain at this time. Compare the accuracy of these sources.
- Describe different accounts of the **Viking settlement** from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
- Explain how Britain changed with the **Viking settlement**.
- Describe how Britain changed over time from the Stone Age through to 1066, looking at different aspects (e.g. **settlements**, technology, communication, food, warfare)
- Compare Anglo-Saxon and **Viking** leaders.
- Compare the Anglo-Saxon settlement to that of the **Vikings**.
- Explain how the events at the Battle of Hastings brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.

Timeline



West Borough Primary School – History

Topic: Viking and Anglo-Saxon Struggle

Year: 5

Strand: Movement (Settlement/Migration/Invasion)

Hot and Cold Task

Question 1: Place these in the order in which they happened, using the numbers 1-5.	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:
Bronze Age		
Anglo-Saxon settlement		
Stone Age		
Viking Invasion		
Iron Age		

Question 2: Name three of the countries the Vikings came from:	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:

Question 3: Which word is NOT similar in meaning to 'raid'?	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:
ransack		
maraud		
invade		
migrate		

Question 4: What was the name of the area in Britain, where Vikings could live by their law and customs?	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:
Scandinavia		
Iceland		
Danelaw		
Scotland		

Question 5: Why did Vikings target monasteries to raid?	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:

Question 6: Which town became the Viking capital of England?	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:
Colchester		
Sudbury		
York		
London		

Question 7: For each of these leaders, write a V if they were a Viking leader, or AS if they were Anglo-Saxon leaders.	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:
King Alfred the Great		
Ivar the Boneless		
Harald Hardrada		
King Ethelred		

Question 8: Explain why sources may differ from their accounts about what happened during the Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggles depending on who wrote them.	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:

Hot and Cold Task

Question 9: Match these key events to the dates in which they happened:		Start of the unit:	End of the unit:
AD 789	The Battle of Hastings takes place. Harold Goodwinson is defeated by William of Normandy and the Vikings eventually stop their raids.		
AD 866	The Vikings capture York (which is renamed Yorvik) and it becomes the Viking capital of England.		
AD 901	First recorded Viking raids of monasteries		
AD 1066	After fighting with the Vikings, the Anglo-Saxons made peace with the Vikings and Danelaw was created.		

Question 10: Choose from one of the following and explain what it looked like at each of these periods of history (settlement, housing, communication, warfare, food, technology). Some may be similar if there were not many changes between the periods.	Start of the unit:	End of the unit:
Stone Age:		
Bronze Age:		
Roman Britain:		
Anglo-Saxon Britain:		
Viking Britain:		