



Core Knowledge (Need to know)

- The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain when the Romans left in AD 410.
- They were originally Pagans who converted to Christianity.
- The Vikings left Scandinavia to raid and settle in Britain.
- The Vikings were great traders and skilled seafarers.
- Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and riches, particularly from unguarded and easy-to-raid monasteries.
- The Vikings worshipped many different gods and goddesses and believed that if they died they would go to Valhalla.
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.

Good to know

- The Angles, Saxons and Jutes were three tribes with a shared language but ruled by different warriors.
- The Anglo-Saxons ruled in Britain for approximately 500 years.
- The Anglo-Saxons were known for their skills in textile production and leather working.
- The Anglo-Saxons sailed across the North Sea in wooden Long Boats.
- The Anglo-Saxons divided England into 5 main Kingdoms, each with its own royal family. They were Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Kent and Anglia.
- The Anglo-Saxons lived in huts made of wood with thatched roofs.
- 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.
- England was ruled by Anglo-Saxon kings as well as Danish kings.
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- The Vikings lived in long rectangular houses made of wattle, which they shared with animals.
- Towards the end of the Roman rule, Britain was being attacked by the Scots and Picts from the north (north of Hadrian's Wall) and the Anglo-Saxons from the Sea.

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 Map of Britain in 878: and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland