What we already know:	Year 5 History:	What's next?
The Anglo-Saxons inhabited large amounts of Britain, There were monasteries in Britain with lots of riches. People invaded to better their own lifestyle and resources.	**The Viking and Anglo-Saxon Struggle for the Kingdom of England**	Crime and Punishment – looking at crime, punishment and the judicial systems beyond 1066.

Timeline

Pre-historic	Ancient History	1 CE	Modern History				Present
Dinosaurs Extinct	**Stone Age - Bronze Age - Iron Age**	**Roman Britain**	**Anglo Saxons and Scots**	**The Vikings**	**Victorian Era**	**1900**	**2023**
65,000,000 BCE No humans on Earth	Stone Age Bronze Age Iron Age 43 CE End of the Iron Age	AD 43 Romans invaded Britain and ruled until AD410 when their empire collapsed.	Anglo, Saxon and Jute tribes started to arrive (450AD) By 500AD – the Anglo-Saxons had split England into seven Kingdoms	Lindisfarne raid 793CE Began to invade in 865AD AD866, the Vikings attacked York – made it their capital 876 King Alfred defeated Guthrum and the Vikings had to retreat to orthumbria and East Anglia	1799 Mary Anning 1820 Florence Nightingale		Yr5

Story of Britain

- Vikings began raiding for treasures, fertile land and space for people – . Raids turned into an invasion.
- In 866AD Vikings attacked York and made it the Viking capital in England
- 870AD, the Vikings controlled six of the seven kingdoms– all but Wessex.
- In 874AD they tried to invade Wessex several times but failed.
- In 878AD King Alfred of Wessex attacked the Viking King Guthrum and defeated him
- Alfred proclaimed King of all the rest of England and is known as Alfred the Great because he saved England from the Vikings

Society and Government

- Vikings had a hierarchy/class system



- Vikings had a monarchy.
- Once Alfred and Athelstan had defeated the Vikings, there was a single monarchy in England. The King made the laws and had to be obeyed. The King had a government to help run the country.

Economy and Trade

- Vikings came from Norway, Denmark and Sweden – they were expert sailors and traded with many countries far away to make their country rich. They had many resources (wood, metal etc) that were easy to find in Scandinavia but rare in other places.
- Like the Saxons, their land was not good for farming. Viking traders often needed to purchase food for their people.
- Vikings often used their ships to raid other places and steal anything of value – Long Ships



- Vikings made Kings and leaders in England pay the danegeld – a tax that if paid was meant to mean the Vikings would leave your land alone

Beliefs

- Vikings and Norse mythology - Viking were polytheists. Believed all aspects of life were influenced by the gods.
- The Aesir (Norse Gods) ruled from Asgard/



- Under Anglo-Saxon rule, England was predominately Christian and St Aiden had built a monastery at Lindisfarne.



- More monasteries were built and they were often very wealthy. They became a target of the early Viking raids.

Vocabulary – Vikings	
Tier One	
theft peace return defend flooding afterlife	
Tier Two	
Archeologist	The study of people and artifacts from ancient times.
Invade	To enter a place to try to take over control of the area.
Withdraw	To leave/move out of a place.
Heirarchy	A system of societal ranking.
Ancestors	The people who came before you – people in your family who you descend from.
Danegeld	A tax paid to the Vikings to be left alone.
Raiders/raiding	People who enter a place by force to steal something.
Scots	People who came from Ireland and Invaded Northern Britain.
Angles & Jutes	Tribes from over Europe who with the Saxons created the warriors in Britain.
Enslaved	To be controlled by someone and have no rights or freedom of choice.
Ransack	Go through things to steal.
Monastery	A religious building occupied by Monks
Hostile	Unfriendly
Settlers	People who move in a group to live in a new area.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods.
Navigate	direct the course of a ship
Tier Three	
Legacy	Missionaries Ordeal
Ancestors	Monastery Oath
Superstitious	Asgard Midgard