

## Y5/6 – Were invaders ever civil?

### Procedural knowledge

Place the times on a timeline, explaining the chronology of where Anglo-Saxons and Vikings fit into British history. Use a range of sources of evidence to make inferences about Anglo-Saxon and Viking society. Answer and devise own historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance. Compare the lifestyles within Viking settlements e.g. the role of the chieftain compared to the role of the slave. Know what the relationship was like between the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.

### Factual and Conceptual knowledge

#### Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

The Anglo-Saxons were the main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.

#### Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings came to Britain in longships from the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.



#### What were the key events during Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain?

Timeline						
<b>410 AD</b> Anglo-Saxons first arrived in Britain and the Romans left.	<b>793 AD</b> The first planned Viking raid took place on Lindisfarne.	<b>793 - 876 AD</b> Vikings invaded, having many battles with the Anglo-Saxons. In 876 AD, they permanently settled in York.	<b>878 AD</b> King Alfred, King of Wessex, fought to keep the Vikings away.	<b>901 – 937 AD</b> Viking areas were conquered by the English.	<b>980 AD</b> There were Viking raids on England.	<b>1066 AD</b> The Viking and Anglo-Saxon age came to an end.

#### What did the Vikings do and why did they come to Britain?

The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold, jewels, imported foods and other useful materials. The Vikings also wanted to claim land to farm and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York, later known as Jorvik. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.

#### What was Viking life like?

Most Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat. Their houses had walls made of stone or wood with a straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud) was used for the inside of the walls. Jewellery was worn to show off how rich a person was. The Vikings arrived as pagans but eventually converted to Christianity.

#### What were Viking punishments like?

The Norse people had their own laws and government. The community would gather together at a meeting called a Thing to settle problems and make decisions. Viking laws were not written down, so laws were passed from person to person by word of mouth. People who broke the law became outlaws. They were forced to live in the wilderness and anyone was allowed to hunt them down and kill them.

#### How did the Anglo-Saxon and Viking age come to an end?

**AD 1042** – Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as ‘the Confessor’ because he led a very religious life. He taxed the people and used the money to build cathedrals.

**AD 1066** – Harold II promised the kingdom to Harald of Norway and William, the Duke of Normandy then decided to keep it for himself. Both the Duke and Harald came to claim what had been promised and this led to the Battle of Stamford Bridge and then the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066).

William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.

#### Vocabulary

monastery, kingdom, Danelaw, Danegeld, raid, longship, pagans, outlaws, fertile, treaty, massacre, pillaged