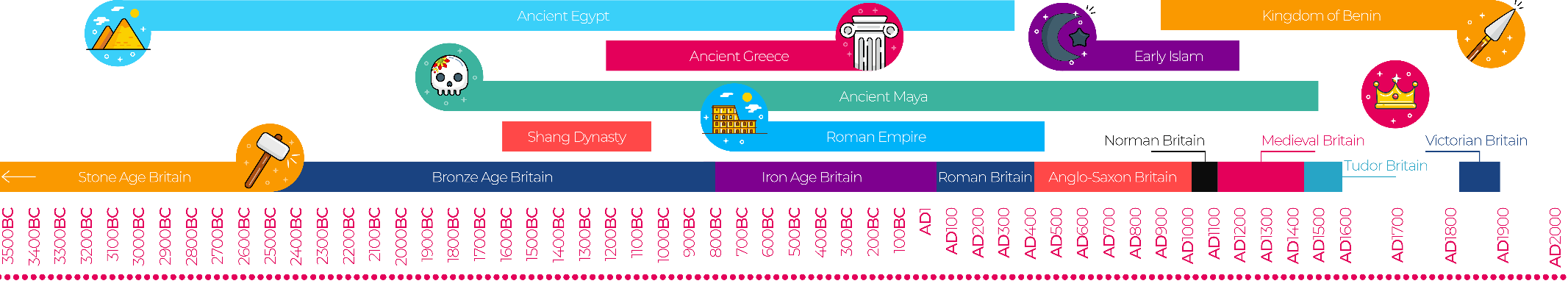
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| Chronological understanding | Cause and consequence | Continuity and change | Similarity and difference | Significance | Interpretations | Evidence and enquiry | Substantive knowledge |



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| Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the confessor Substantive Knowledge | |
| The Vikings were in Britain- 789- 1066.  Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. | **King**- ruled the people  **Jarls** (nobles)- had people working for them  **Karls**- were farmers or craftsmen  **Thralls**- were slaves that could buy their freedom |
| **Alfred the Great** was King of Wessex and the Vikings tried to attack.  He was King of Wessex from 871-899 CE.  He made a deal with the Vikings called Danegeld but they made a surprise attack.  Alfred finally won the battle and gave the Vikings land to have as their own. | The **Vikings** brought together the Kingdoms of Britain mainly Wessex and Mercia to become one Kingdom with one ruler/King.  There would only be three Kingdoms that would avoid being captured by the Danes- Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex.  Wessex was the most powerful Kingdom. |
| Edward promised the throne to Harold Hardrada-Viking.  Stanford Bridge- battle. Vikings lost- Harold battled William of Normandy.  Harold lost the Battle of Hastings.- William became King of England.  **The Battle of Hastings in 1066.** | |

