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| **What I already know** |
| * In the past, people didn’t have the same technology we have nowadays
* The earliest people that lived in Britain made weapons from stones, bronze and iron
* Archaeologists found out about the past by looking at artefacts
* Romans invaded and settled in Britain bringing towns, roads and construction
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| **What I will know by the end of the unit** |
| * The effects of Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Scots settlement in Britain:
* The invasion and settlement by Anglo-Saxons
* Changes in religious beliefs (paganism and Christianity)
* Customs, myths and legends
* The Venerable Bede
* Viking raids and settlement and Anglo-Saxon resistance
* The development of a united English kingdom. Early “kings” of England including Ethelred, Alfred, Athelstan and Cnut
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| **Vocabulary**  |
| Angles  | people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410  |
| Anglo-Saxon  | the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410  |
| archaeologist  | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains  |
| artefact  | an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like  |
| century  | a period of 100 years  |
| Christianity  | the region based on the teachings of Jesus Christ  |
| Chieftain  | The leader of a village or small group of people |
| Danelaw | The area of England ruled by the Vikings |
| Freeman | A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for |
| invasion  | to try and take over a place by force  |
| Jutes  | people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410  |
| Longship | A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship |
| migration  | movement from one place to another in order to settle there  |
| monk  | a member of a male religious community  |
| pagan  | a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism  |
| Picts  | ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland  |
| Saxons  | people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410  |
| Scots  | people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland  |
| settler/ settlement  | people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement  |
| source  | where something comes from  |
| Trader | A person who sells goods |

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| **People**  |
| King Alfred – King of Wessex from 871 to 899, defended Wessex from the Viking conquest  |
|  Athelstan – First King to unite English kingdoms, 927  |
|  Guthrum – King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons  |
| King Cnut – King of England, Denmark and Norway between 1028 and 1035  |
| Edward the Confessor – penultimate Saxon King of England (before Harold II who lost at Hastings)  |
| Bede - A **monk** who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain. |
| King Alfred the Great - The King of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England. |



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| **Historical Skills and Enquiry** |
| * Describe what Viking and Anglo Saxon life was like for all groups of people.
* Ask questions and find out the answers about the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons
* Use more than source to find out what Viking and Anglo Saxon was like. Compare the accuracy of these sources.
* Describe different accounts of the Viking and Anglo Saxons from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
* Suggest reasons why the Vikings settled in Britain.
* Explain how Britain changed as a result of the Viking settlement and Anglo Saxons
* To compare Vikings and Anglo Saxons and consider if they did get on?
* If consider if all British people are actually immigrants?
* Present what you know about the Vikings and Anglo Saxons using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing)
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