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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) |

