

The Anglo-Saxons & Vikings

Year 5

Enquiry Question

How did England change during the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?

Themes: Exploration & Invasion

Concepts (taught over the unit):



the movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions



the action of buying and selling goods and services



a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, inherits the throne and holds the position for life or until they choose to abdicate



a place where people have settled to live



an armed fight against a government or leader

The Anglo-Saxons & Vikings

Vocabulary

Year 5 - Anglo-Saxons & Vikings

	aristocracy	The highest class of people in certain societies.
	barbarian	How the Romans viewed the Anglo-Saxons because they lived in villages, were farmers and had different beliefs.
	tribe	A group of people who share a common identity, language and customs.
	emperor	The ruler of an empire.
	hostile	Showing strong dislike; unfriendly.

	idol	A person who is highly revered, admired, beloved or esteemed.
	invasion	To enter a place by force, with an army, with the goal of taking control.
	kingdom	A country ruled by a king, or queen.
	legion	A large unit of soldiers (4,000-6,000 men).
	migration	The movement of people to a new place to find better living conditions.
	monk	A person who dedicates their life to a religious order.
	native	A person born in a specific place or belong to a particular group of people who have lived in that place for a long time.
	pagan	A person who worships gods and goddesses, especially before the rise of Christianity.
	pillage	A brutal attack on a city or a town, where the invading army looted, destroyed or enslaved the inhabitants.
	priory	A place where a small group of monks live and work together.

	raid	A quick, surprise attack often involving stealing.
	rebellion	A group of people fighting or opposing their government or authority, often violently, to try and bring about change.
	rebel	Someone who doesn't follow rules or goes against what is expected, or normal.
	Scandinavia	The region of northern Europe made up of Sweden, Norway and Denmark.
	settlement	A place where people have settled to live.

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I Now Know...

INK

1

- The emperor, Honorius was struggling to control the Roman Empire
- The Picts and Scots began invading Britain
- The soldiers and civil servants in Britain were not getting paid due to a coinage shortage

INK

2

- Flavius Claudius Constantinus became the new emperor
- He had big plans and the legions left Britain to follow him (leaving the country weak to attack)
- The Picts, Scots and Saxons invaded whilst they were gone
- By 410AD it became Anglo-Saxon England

INK

3

- Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands
- They sailed over in boats
- Some came to invade
- Some came because life in their home country was difficult

INK

4

- England was split into 7 kingdoms: Mercia, Northumberland, East Anglia, Wessex, Sussex, Essex and Kent
- Each kingdom had its own king and capital city
- The kingdoms fought each other for land

INK

5

- Control of the kingdom was essential
- It required power, influence and money
- You could improve your status in society with money

INK

6

- Anglo-Saxons were pagans (they worshipped many gods)
- Augustine was a monk, sent to convert the people of England to Christianity
- By 686CE, all kingdoms were ruled by Christian kings

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I Now Know...



7

- Vikings sailed from Norway, on longboats
- They believed that if they died bravely they would go to Valhalla (Viking heaven)
- They carried out raids to acquire treasures, slaves and land

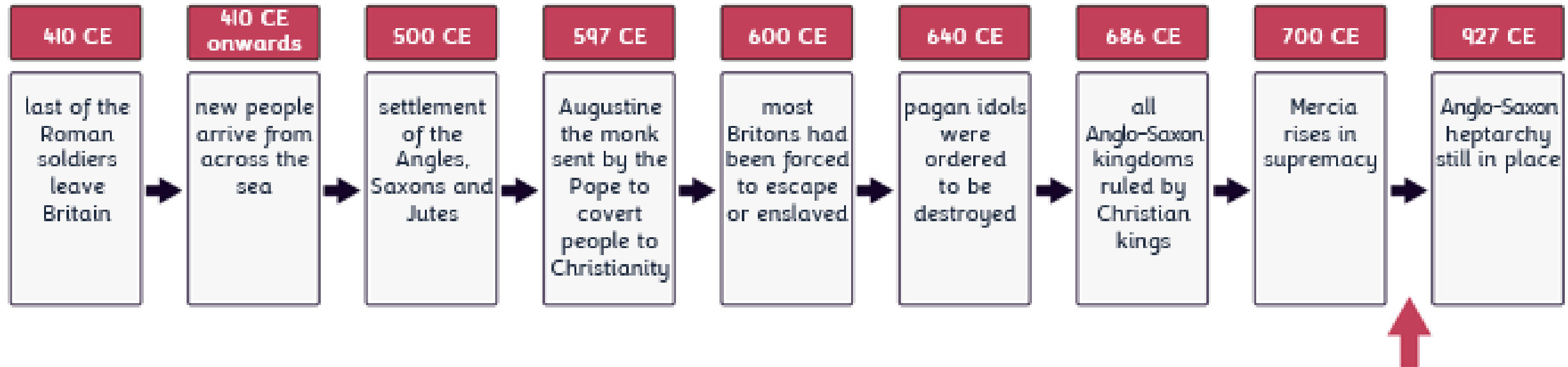


8

- The areas the Vikings settled were called Danelaw
- The Anglo-Saxons were not seen as equals and were treated differently
- King Alfred the Great made a treaty meaning they would be treated as equals
- King Edward the Confessor was the last Anglo-Saxon King of England

The Anglo-Saxons & Vikings

Timeline



Previous Learning	Future Learning
<u>KS1</u> -Chronology -Similarities and differences -Cause and consequence -Handling historical facts <u>Year 3</u> -Chronological understanding of Ancient Britain -Different civilisations have different cultures <u>Year 4</u> -Chronology of Ancient Britain until the Romans left -Celts were tribal -Romans had an organised army -Understanding of settlement and why people settled where they did	<u>Year 6</u> -Explore how Anglo-Saxons punished criminals -Anglo-Saxon laws

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Learning Objectives

Lesson 1

What was life like in England at the end of the 4th century?



Cause and consequence

I can say what was happening in Britain at this time

I can explain the consequence of this for Britain

I can identify how this may have impacted the people of Britain

Lesson 2

How did life change in England after the fall of the Roman Empire?



Historical significance

I can explain why the legions left Britain

I can explain what this meant for Britain

I can name the next groups of invaders

Lesson 3

Why did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes settle in Britain?



Cause and consequence

I can name three possible reasons why the Anglo-Saxons decided to settle in Britain

I can identify reasons why people may have chosen to settle in Britain

I can identify reasons why people may have been forced to settle in Britain

Lesson 4

How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled?



Evidence and interpretation

I can show how Britain was divided

I can name the kingdoms

I can explain what evidence tells us about how each kingdom was lead

Lesson 5

How did the Anglo-Saxons keep control of their kingdoms?



Similarity and difference

I can explain who was in charge of the kingdoms

I can say what a ruler needed to be successful

I can discuss how a king influenced his people

Lesson 6

What shifts in religion and power were there and how do we know this?



Change and continuity

I can say what religion Anglo-Saxons were

I can say what religion they converted to and why

I can discuss the significance of King Aethelbald

Lesson 7

Who were the Vikings and why did they carry out raids?



Historical significance

I can place the arrival of the Vikings in Britain on a timeline

I can explain Viking beliefs

I can infer how the arrival of the Vikings would have changed Britain

Lesson 8

Where did the Vikings settle and who was in charge at the time?



Evidence and interpretation

I can name the areas the Vikings settled

I can explain the impact their arrival had on the Anglo-Saxons

I can say who King Aethelstan was

I can explain who the final Anglo-Saxon king of England was

How did England change during the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?

Use all you have learned to answer the Enquiry Question. You can present this however you like: a non-chronological report, an essay, a speech or even diary entries.