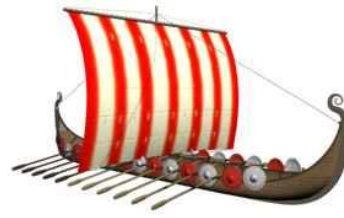


Vikings vs. Anglo Saxons - Yr 5/6



Helmet from the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial

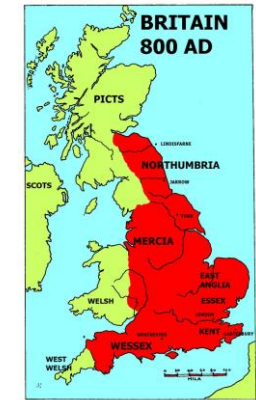


School links and rationale

You will learn about Britain and what it was like before the first Viking invasions, understand what led the Vikings to invade Britain. You will then learn how the Vikings coming to Britain affected the Anglo-Saxons and who Alfred the Great was. You will learn what life was like for Vikings in Britain and how the country later became unified.

National Curriculum links and rationale

During this unit, you will learn all about the Vikings and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. This topic will link with your previous learning - The Picts and early Anglo-Saxon settlers. Your previous learning will also help you place the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons along a historical timeline.



Key vocabulary:

Longboat (Drakkar) - a long, large, shallow boat able to dock up to coastline without the need of an anchor.

Longhouse - a long, narrow house.

Lyre - a small stringed instrument, like a small u-shaped harp.

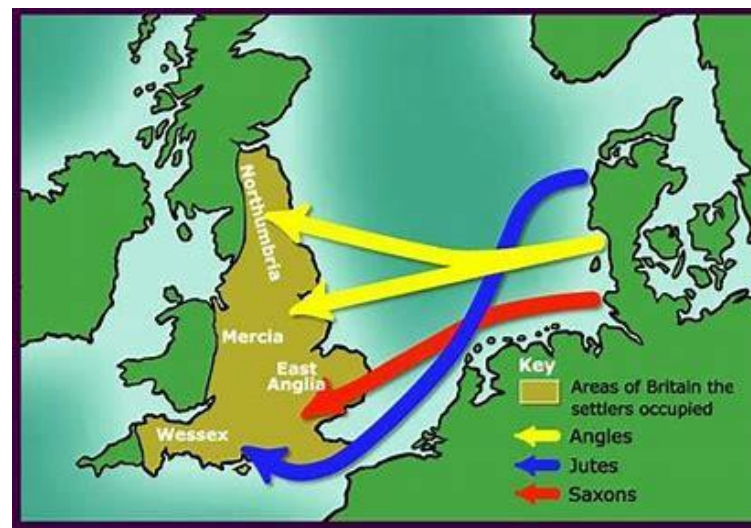
Runes - a type of alphabet.

Area names of Britain:

- Northumbria
- Kent
- Mercia
- Essex
- East Anglia
- Wessex
- Sussex



VIKING WARRIOR



ANGLO SAXON WARRIOR

ANGLO-SAXONS & VIKINGS

410 A.D. - Romans start to withdraw from Britain and are slowly defeated.

410 A.D. - A Kingdom in Kent is formed. Following the Romans left, the Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain, led by Jutes from Jutland, Angles from the South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany who are invited to trade with Roman Britain.

430 A.D. - The Anglo-Saxons settle in Kent and establish Kent.

449 A.D. - Anglo-Dutch, the Frisians, land the second British coastal stronghold of the Saxon (Barnburgh) on the North East coast. This is the first real date when the invaders would be known as Northumbria.

597 A.D. - The conversion of England: Pope Gregory I sends St Augustine to convert the Saxons to Christianity. Ethelbert, King of Kent allows this and Christianism spreads to Augustine's church in Canterbury. This is the first real date when the first Anglo-Saxon king to convert from Paganism to Christianity.

800 A.D. - From 800 AD onwards, the Anglo-Saxons formed several kingdoms. These kingdoms were often changing and were eventually all won with one another. Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, East Angles and Kent were the most prominent kingdoms but Essex was also included.

878 A.D. - Ethelbert's first Christian king dies in Kent.



VIKING SWORDS