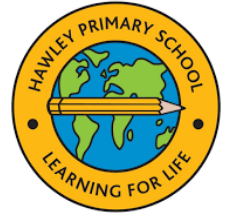


Year 5/6 We Rule!



This History topic will explore the rivalry between the Anglo-Saxon rulers and Viking kings. Comparisons will be drawn between the Saxon and Viking cultures and today's modern monarchy. The children are particularly interested in learning about daily life, including food and homes, festive traditions and weapons of war.

Amazing Facts

- The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain around 450AD.
- The Anglo-Saxon tribe originally came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- They lived in wooden huts and had a varied diet.
- Many of our Christmas traditions come from the Anglo-Saxons.
- The days of the week come from Anglo-Saxon times and some are named after Viking Gods.
- The Anglo-Saxons believed in magic.
- Vikings didn't actually wear horned helmets.

Key People

King Alfred the Great



Edward the Confessor



Queen Elizabeth II



Changes in monarchy over time

- During the Anglo-Saxon time period, people believed that the monarchy was chosen by Gods. Similar to today's monarchy, the throne was passed down to the King's children.
- Each King ruled a kingdom which was led by an army.
- One of the main and most well-known Anglo-Saxon Kings was King Alfred the Great.
- The ancient capital city of England was once before Winchester, which is where King Alfred ruled.
- In the Viking time period, there were

Glossary

Viking - Any of the Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe in the 8th-11th centuries.

Anglo-Saxon - Relating to the Germanic inhabitants of England from their arrival in the 5th century up to the Norman Conquest.

Monarch - A head of state, especially a King, Queen or Emperor.

Monarchy - A form of government with a monarch as a leader.

Settlement - A place which was previously unestablished, where people form a community.

Migration - The movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling.

Raid - A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops.

Invade - When an armed force enters somewhere with intent to occupy it.

Christianity - The religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Pagan - A person who believes in a different religion opposed to the main religion of Christianity at the time.

Heir - A person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.

Archaeologist - Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.

- The Vikings made their own boats and ships.
- The Vikings worshipped different Gods.
- Some of our daily vocabulary came from the Vikings (snort, lump, scrawny and anger).

King Charles III



multiple Kings ruling at the same time.

- There was conflict between the Anglo-Saxon Kings and the Viking Kings. This ended with the battle of Hastings.
- In modern day monarchy, we have either a King or Queen, as well as parliament who make the rules and decisions for Britain.

Artefact – An object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.

Source – Where something comes from.

Monastery – The building where monks live.

Monk – A member of a religious community of men, living under vows.

Thatched – A roof covered in straw.

Trader – A person who sells goods.

VIKINGS

AD 866
The Vikings capture the city of York...

AD 878
... and by 878 they had settled permanently in England, overrun Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding.

AD 793
The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The following year they attack northern Britain, in what we now call Scotland.

AD 871
Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.

AD 886
King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west & the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.

AD 954
The last Viking King of Jorvik (York), Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out of York.

AD 1066
The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold, is defeated by William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins.

AD 900
The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.

AD 1013
King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne in Danelaw and the Saxon King (Eithelfred) flees abroad. A year later Cnut becomes the King of the Danes and King of England.

AD 1042
Edward II is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England. Edward II was better known as 'Edward the Confessor' due to his extreme piety.

AD 700

AD 800

AD 900

AD 1000

AD 1100

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Anglo Saxons

AD 449
Traditionally thought to be when Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain. Originally, two Saxon brothers, Hengest and Horsa, were hired to fight for Britain, but they decided they liked it, turned against the current king and invaded.

AD 937
Athelstan's rule is resented by the Welsh, Scots, Irish and Vikings and they work together to destroy his rule. Athelstan defeats the rebels and he and the Saxons defeat them in battle.

AD 600
During the 600s, the Saxons gradually take over the land we now call England. The country is split into Northumbria (north), Mercia (middle) East Anglia (east) and Wessex (south).

AD 500

AD 700

AD 900

AD 1100

AD 793
The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. This is just a raid, they will return to invade later.

AD 871
Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.

AD 924
Alfred the Great's grandson, Athelstan, becomes king of Wessex. In 927, he conquers the last Viking kingdom, York, and becomes the first king of England.

AD 939
Athelstan dies and the Vikings, led by Olaf Guthfrithsson, invade England and take back the north.

AD 1066
Edward the Confessor dies and Harold, earl of Wessex, is crowned king of England. Both William Duke of Normandy and Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, send powerful threats and make claims on the throne. Harold is defeated by William the Conqueror and his Norman army.

AD 1042
Edward the Confessor becomes king. Edward was better known as 'the Confessor' due to his extreme piety. He introduced more regular contact with the continent than England had previously known and the Norman influence in the English court increased.