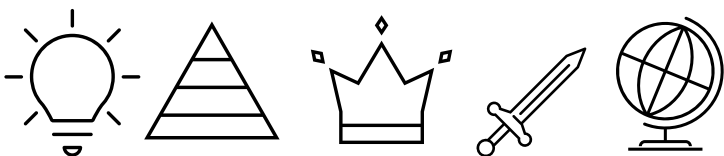


Year 5

Anglo Saxons and Vikings



Where am I in History?

What came before?

What comes next?

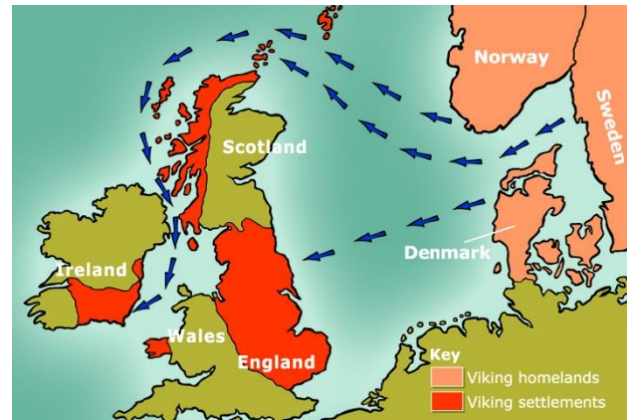
--	--	--

Key words

Key words			

Skills covered this half term:

- Compare two or more historical periods, explaining things which changed and things which stayed the same.
- Explain how Britain may have learned from other countries and civilisations – the Vikings or Anglo-Saxons.
- Understand that historical sources might reflect different viewpoints and explain the arguments for and against each point of view.



The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

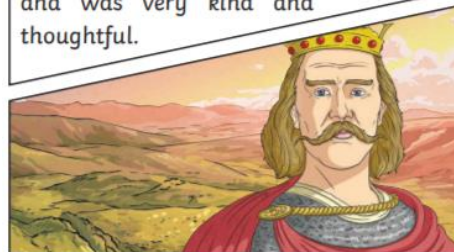
The Vikings raided places like monasteries as they looked for expensive items to pillage so they could trade them away. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels.



The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom. They fought to defend their kingdoms or take control of others. When they first settled there were 7 kingdoms but by AD 878 only Wessex was left as the Vikings had overrun the others.

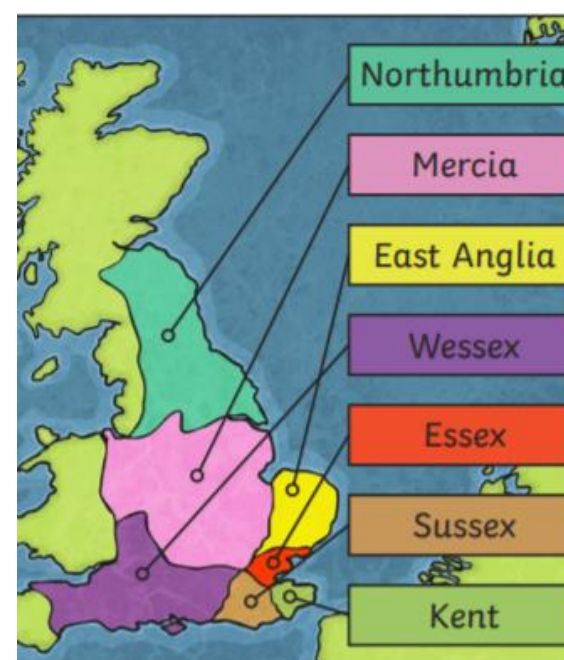
The Last Anglo-Saxon Kings

AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as 'the Confessor' because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.



AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.



Anglo-Saxon Laws and Punishments

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and **exile** were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (**wergild**), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals.



Viking Life

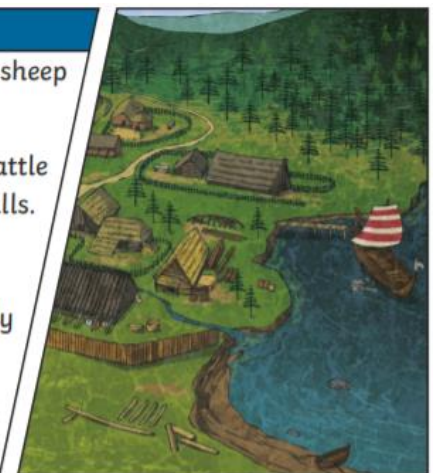
Farms - Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.

Houses - Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls.

Jewellery - Worn to show off how rich a person was.

Pagans - Vikings arrived as **pagans** but eventually converted to Christianity.

Sagas - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.



Key Vocabulary

Danegeld	Paying the Dane. King Ethelred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver but they kept coming back for more and were paid 22,000kg altogether.
Exile	To be sent away.
Invade	To enter and occupy land.
Kingdom	An area rules by a king.
Longship	A long, wooden narrow boat used by the Vikings.
Outlawed	Having all property reoved and no longer being able to live in the community.
Pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
Pillaged	To violently steal something.
Raid	A surprise attack.
Wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.

