

Year 5 Vicious Vikings



We already know...

- The Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.
- The Romans began leaving Britain in AD 403.
- The Romans returned to Italy to protect their homeland and crumbling empire.
- The Romans were an advanced civilisation who brought much change and development to Britain.

In Year 5, we need to understand...

- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.
- Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.

Vocabulary

Viking	Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe in the 8th-11th centuries.
Raid	A rapid, surprise attack on an enemy.
Invasion	Forcefully entering a country or region with an army or large group of people.
Settlement	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
Danelaw	The part of England ruled by the Danes (Vikings) during the 11th century.
Danegeld	A tax paid to the Vikings by the Anglo-Saxons to stop them from invading and taking the land.
Freeman	A person who is not a slave and usually owns some land e.g. a farm.
Slave	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
Wessex	The part of the United Kingdom ruled by the Anglo-Saxons during Viking times.
Runes	Runes are the letters of the runic alphabet, a system of writing that was initially developed and used by Germanic people in the 1 st or 2 nd Century AD.

Our sticky knowledge...

Why did the Vikings invade Britain?	What was England like when the Vikings arrived?	How did England become the unified country we know today?
Britain had good farmland, which there was a lack of in Scandinavia with its sandy soil.	Much of the building and change created by the Romans had been damaged or fallen into disrepair.	The Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Vikings all invaded England.
British monasteries were built in remote locations with isolated communities but filled with riches.	For roughly 500 years after the Romans left, there were constant battles for Land and Power - the Dark Ages.	Anglo-Saxon England was divided into seven kingdoms; each with its own king.
First Viking raid - Lindisfarne in 793. The Vikings took treasure and riches from the defenceless monks.	England had returned to life similar to how it had been during the Celtic period.	King Athelstan (Saxon) became the first king of all England in 925.
Britain is an island so that made it easier for the Vikings to approach by water.	The Roman religion of Christianity had been mostly abandoned in England for Paganism.	King Canute was the first Viking king of England in 1016.
Viking longboats could travel quickly and quietly in shallow waters with a choice of sails or oars.	The Roman name 'Britannia' had been replaced by 'Angleland'.	The Battle of Hastings in 1066 gave England its first Norman king.