



Discover: What does it take to conquer?

Sticky Knowledge

Vikings and Anglo Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.
- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.
- The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

Important ideas

Conquer

Occupation

Voyage

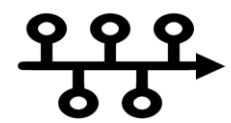
Legacy

Possibilities

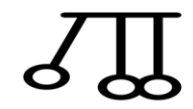
Archaeologist,
 librarian, museum
 education officer,
 museum/gallery
 curator,
 archivist, heritage
 manager,
 academic
 researcher

Subject specific Vocabulary

Thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
Legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
Scandinavia	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.



Constructing and Sequencing the Past
 To understand the concept of time and a timeline.



Cause and effect
 To look at how things happen and the effect those events have.



Interpretation
 To look at sources and interpret information from them. This interpretation should be examined and explored.



Change and Development
 To understand how change happens and how it supports development.



Significance
 To understand how people and events are significant and how they have shaped the world we live in.



Historical Enquiry
 Learn where to find historical sources, how they can be used and the validity of them.