



Discover: What does it take to conquer?



Sticky Knowledge

Anglo Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' later became 'English', and the land they settled was called 'Angle-land', which we now know as 'England'."
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For many years, England was made up of many small kingdoms, each ruled by different Anglo-Saxon kings.
- The Anglo-Saxon era ended in 1066 when William the Conqueror and the Normans took control of England.

Vikings

- Vikings attacked Lindisfarne in 793.
- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- The areas of England controlled by the Vikings were called the Danelaw.
- Viking longships were built to sail in both deep seas and shallow rivers, allowing Vikings to travel close to shores and far inland.
- The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.
- There was resistance towards the Vikings by Alfred the Great and Athelstan – the first King of England.

Important ideas

Conquer
Invasion
Settlement
Power
Conflict
Cooperation
Legacy
Impact
Culture

Crucial Connections

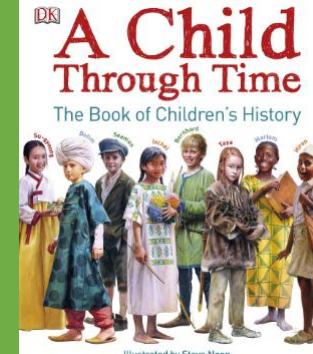
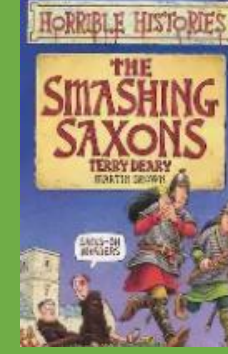
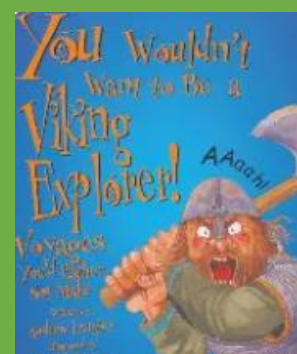
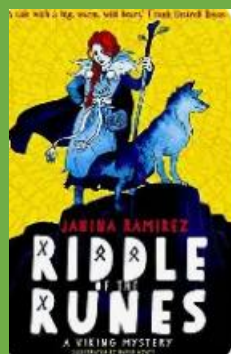
[Anglo-Saxons: facts for kids | National Geographic Kids](#)

[Anglo-Saxons - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Vikings Homework for kids](#)

[Who was Alfred the Great? - BBC Bitesize](#)

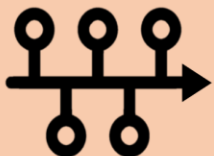
Reading Recommendations



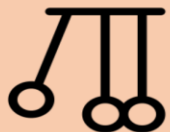


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Concepts



Constructing
and Sequencing
the Past



Cause and
Effect



Interpretation



Change and
Development



Significance



Historical
Enquiry

Generic Historical Vocabulary

- **Invalidate** – To enter a place with an army to take control of it.
- **Settle** – To move to a new place and make it your home.
- **Tribe** – A group of people who live together and share the same culture or ancestors.
- **Migration** – The movement of people from one place to another, often in search of better living conditions.
- **Kingdom** – A country or area ruled by a king or queen.
- **Conquer** – To take control of a land or people by force.
- **Archaeologist** – People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

Possibilities

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

Specific Historical Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons

- **Heptarchy** – A group of kings which separated Anglo Saxon England into seven
- **Shires** – Saxon lands were divided into shires which helped to make up the counties we have today.
- **Shire Reeve** – The peace officer of a shire, later known as sheriff
- **Thane** – An important Anglo-Saxon person
- **Witan or Witenagemot** – A council that helped the Saxon king rule
- **Wergild** – A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
- **Churl** – A lower class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
- **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.

Vikings

- **Vicious** – To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Viking warriors were known to be vicious.
- **Raids** – A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's lands.
- **Longhouse** – A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together
- **Beserkers** – Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.
- **Longship** – The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts
- **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