

VOCABULARY

Beowulf—An Old English epic story consisting of 3182 alliterative lines written in c 975-1010.

Conquered — To take control of an area or country by force.

Chieftain – The leader of a village or small group of people.

Danelaw – The area of England ruled by the Vikings .

Freeman – A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for .

Longship/ longboats – A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragonship.

Monastery – The building where monks live.

Pagan – A person who believed in many gods .

Runes – The name given to the Viking alphabet .

Raid — A surprise attack.

Scandinavia — An area in northern Europe that includes countries such as Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Settlement — A place where people make their homes.

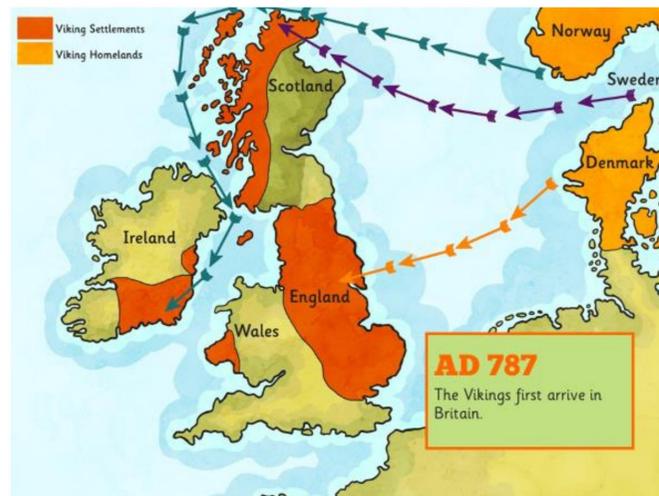
Thatched – A roof covered in straw

Trader – A person who sells goods.

Viking gods — Odin, Loki, Thor.



The History of the Viking & Anglo-Saxon struggle for England to the time of Edward the Confessor 789 -1066 CE



IMPORTANT FIGURES

King Offa



King Alfred



Bede



King Athelstan

King of England
925-939AD



King Cnut

King Cnut or Canute of
England, Denmark and
Norway 1016-1035AD



Edward the Confessor

King of England
1042- 1066AD



William the Conqueror

Norman King of England
1066-1087AD



Timeline

410 CE	556 CE	597 CE	757 CE	793 CE	866 CE	871 CE	1016 CE	1042 CE	1066 CE
Romans leave Britain, leaving it unguarded	C 556 Seven kingdoms created in England.	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa, King of Mercia, declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Danes captured York (Jorvik) and rule there.	Alfred the Great rules as King of Wessex	King Canute / Cnut the Great rules as the first Viking King of England	Edward the Confessor becomes King of England	Battle of Hastings, Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons

KEY LEARNING

The Anglo-Saxons

The **Romans** left Britain in CE 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy meaning every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left Britain vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats called **Longships** or Longboats. They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).

The Vikings

The Anglo-Saxons were under constant attack from Vikings who travelled from **Scandinavia** in **longboats**. They invaded towns and villages, finally conquering York (Jorvik) in CE 866. The Vikings started out with short invasion trips to steal treasure and take slaves, in time, making their home in Britain. They drove the Saxons out of part of Britain and took it for themselves. The Saxon King, **Alfred the Great**, could not stop them, so had to let them have the north and east of the country, known as **Danelaw**. The Anglo-Saxons were defeated by as the Normans (Norsemen) from Normandy (France) invaded and won the **Battle of Hastings in 1066**. The Normans in France were originally Vikings from Scandinavia!

WHAT CAME BEFORE



Year 5 - Anglo-Saxons and Scots

WHAT COMES NEXT

The Maya

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IMPORTANT FIGURES

King Offa



King Alfred



Bede



<p><i>King Athelstan</i></p> <p>King of England 925-939AD</p> 	<p><i>King Cnut</i></p> <p>King Cnut or Canute of England, Denmark and Norway 1016-1035AD</p> 
<p><i>Edward the Confessor</i></p> <p>King of England 1042- 1066AD</p> 	<p><i>William the Conqueror</i></p> <p>Norman King of England 1066-1087AD</p> 

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