Intent

Previously we have learnt about...

* The Celts. They lived in Britain when the Angles and Saxons invaded (Year 3).
* The Roman invasion. The Romans leaving Britain meant that tribes like the Angles and Saxons could invade (Y4).
* Anglo-Saxon crime and punishment (Y5).

**Prior Learning** 

**Key Questions**

**We are Historians learning about Anglo-Saxons, Scots and Vikings**

 **Intent**

1. The Scots (Scotti) invaded Northern Britain where the Picts lived from around AD 300. Some people think that the Scotti lived in Scotland before this but it is difficult to know due to a lack of evidence. This land became known as Scotland.
2. Different tribes invaded Britain after the Roman left in AD 410. The main ones were the Angles and Jutes from Denmark and the Saxons from Germany.
3. By AD 600, the Anglo-Saxons had established seven kingdoms in England: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Kent and Sussex
4. The name England came from ‘Land of the Angles’.
5. Angles and Saxons push factors: their homeland kept flooding so it was not ideal for growing crops; there was limited land as the population had grown; they were escaping attack at home from tribes on their borders.
6. Angles and Saxon pull factors: The Romans had left so there was no defence; Britain had a milder climate – not too hot or too cold – so crops grew; the soil was good for growing crops and feeling animals; there were lots of precious metals; they were invited to help defeat the Picts in return for land; some powerful men saw it as a way of taking land and setting up their own kingdoms.
7. The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was Paganism. They worshipped many gods. Around AD 600, they started to change to Christianity but this change happened at different speeds depending upon who you were.
8. The Dark Ages was a period during the Anglo-Saxon rule but there are arguments for and against calling it this.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dark Ages |  |
| Danelaw  | An area of northern and eastern England that was under the control of the Danes from AD 878 to AD 1066. |
| Hoard | A store of money or valued objects that is hidden in secret or carefully guarded.  |
| Invader | People who enter a land by force. |
| Interpretation  | An opinion of what something means. |
| Kingdom | An area of land ruled over by a king. |
| Lindisfarne | The monastery where the first Viking raid was recorded in AD 793. |
| Longboat | A long, narrow ship made of wood and used by the Vikings. |
| Migration  | When people move from their homeland and settle somewhere else. |
| Monastery  | A place where monks – people who have committed their lives to religion – live. |
| Pagan  | Someone who follows the Paganism religion and worships many gods and goddesses. |
| Push/Pull Factors | Push – reasons why people are pushed out of the place they live. Pull – reasons why people are pulled to living somewhere else.  |
| Settlers  | People who leave their homeland and set up their home in a different place. |
|  |  |
|  |  |

9. The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden for reasons such as the need for land.

10. They travelled in longboats which were strong, powerful and shallow so they could attack inland.

11. In AD 793, the first recorded major attack was at Lindisfarne. The Vikings raided unprotected monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade like gold, jewels, foods and other useful materials.

12. Our stereotypical view of the Vikings as only raiders, which came from the monks who could write and were attacked by the Vikings, has changed in recent times.

13. Changes in history can happen quickly and be reversed, e.g. by AD 878, the Vikings had invaded leaving only the kingdom of Wessex in Anglo-Saxon control but then King Alfred defeated the Vikings and their leader Guthrum. A treaty was agreed. To the east, the Vikings would rule and to the south, the Anglo-Saxon would rule. The Viking area was later known as Danelaw.

14. Historical sources give different versions of the past which makes some people ask whether King Alfred should be called Alfred the Great.

15. When King Edward the Confessor died in 1066, King Harold took the throne but the Normans successfully invaded. The Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule of England came to an end.

  **Intent**

 **Key Vocabulary **

**What was happening around the World at this time?**



 