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| **Catton Grove Primary School - History** | | |
| **Year: 6** | **Topic: The Vikings** | **Key concepts: Chronology, Invasion** |

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| What I should already know: |
| * The Anglo-Saxons lived in Britain from 450 – 1066 AD. * They were farmer warriors who had no king. * The country was split into 7 kingdoms. * Anglo-Saxons lived in tribes led by one strong warrior. * They build their own settlements rather than living in Roman ones. * Many of the place names we use today come from Anglo-Saxon words. |

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| Diagram |
| The Vikings invaded Britain from Norway, Sweden and Denmark in search of farmland, resources and wealth. |

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| People |
| King Alfred: (AD 849 – 899) The most famous Anglo-Saxon king who successfully defended his kingdom against the Vikings.  Athelstan: (reigned AD 925 – 939) The first king of ALL England.  King Cnut: (reigned in England AD 1016 - 1035) Viking king of England, Denmark, Norway and part of Sweden.  Edward the Confessor: (AD 1004 - 1066 ) The penultimate Saxon king of England. |

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| Historical Skills and Enquiry |
| Why, where, how and when did the Vikings invade?  How did the Anglo-Saxons resist and respond to the raids?  How did the invasions change England?  What can the raid on Lindisfarne tell us about the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons?  What can we find out about the Vikings through the Anglo-Saxon chronicle? |
| Core Knowledge |
| The Vikings came from Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark and Sweden). The word Viking means ‘pirate raider’. They left their homes due to lack of farmland, resources and opportunities in their native countries. England was wealthy and isolated.  The first Scandinavian raids began in 787 AD. In 793 AD, the Vikings invaded a monastery on the island of Lindisfarne.  The Viking invasions were quick, ruthless and organised. They used their longboats to attack and travel quickly across water.  The Vikings were pagan and did not follow Christianity. They believed in many gods and Valhalla (which you could only enter if you died in battle).  The Anglo-Saxons did not have advanced weaponry or armour and struggled to defend themselves against the Viking raids.  King Alfred defended Wessex from the Viking conquest and agreed a peace treaty with King Guthrum (the Viking King) splitting the country into two parts: the Danelaw and the English territory.  From 1013 – 1042AD, most of England had Swedish (Sven) and then a Danish king, Cnut.  The Viking attacks meant that countries across Europe became more prepared to defend against attacks by building better armies. Desirable targets were fortified and protected against future raids.  By 1066, all Viking kings had been killed with no heirs to continue any future invasions and as a result the Viking age and culture ended as raids became less common and the settlers became integrated into English society. |

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| Technical Vocabulary |
| Monastery – a religious building where monks live. |
| Scandinavia – the name of the group of countries in Northern Europe (Sweden, Norway, Denmark). |
| Settlement – a place where people make a community to live in. |
| Raid – a surprise attack on an enemy. |
| Conquer – to take control of by force. |
| Pagan / Heathen – A person with religious beliefs but not one of the main religious (e.g. not Christian). |
| Runes – Viking writing alphabet. |
| Chieftain – the leader of a group. |
| Longboat / longship – the type of transport used by Vikings to travel and attack easily. |
| Danelaw – the name of the part of England which was under Viking control (agreed in the peace treaty). |
| Danegeld – the money raised by the Anglo-Saxons to help defend against Viking attacks. |
| Treaty – a formal agreement between two groups. |
| Massacre – the brutal slaughter (killing) of many people. |
| Valhalla – the name of the Viking heaven. |
| Archaeologist – someone who studies human history through the excavation of sites (digging) and analysis of artefacts. |