Year 4 Summer - History - How did the power struggle between the Anglo Saxons and Vikings shape Britain?



Glossary:

- **Unite** come or bring together to form a whole.
- **Heathen** a person who does not belong to a widely held religion
- Horde a large unorganized group of individuals
- **conquer** overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
- Raiders a person who attacks an enemy in their territory in order to steal.
- **sea farers** a person who regularly travels by sea; a sailor.
- Pope head of the Catholic Church.
- Monastery a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows
- convert a person who has been persuaded to change their religious faith
- Artefact -an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest
- **Kingdom** a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.
- Infrastructure basic equipment and structures (such as roads and forts) that are needed for a country, region, or organisation to function properly.
- Archaeology -the study of the human past using material remains.

Alfred the Great



AD 450: Picts, Scots and The Anglo-Saxons began St. Augustine helps missionaries spread The Vikings Saxons constantly to settle alongside the the word about Christianity. King begin to raid Roman Britain Ethelbert converts to Christianity AD 410: AD 500: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was By AD 500, the sever under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make kingdoms had been created

The Vikings were skilled sailors and shipbuilders, who sailed to many parts of the world. Scotland was a journey of one or two days from Norway, often in rough and stormy seas.

Artefacts

Sutton Hoo Helmet



pottery



footwear







Sticky Knowledge:

- To know why the Anglo Saxons came to Britain and where they settled.
- · To know what life was like in Anglo Saxon Britain.
- · To know why and when the Anglo-Saxon religion changed.
- · To know why the Vikings came to Britain and where they settled.
- To know the role King Alfred played in making England a unified country.

