

Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, and Scots

Year 3/4 History: Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, and Scots

Historical Concepts

Invasion	An unwelcome intrusion of a country or region by force such as an army.
Trade	buying and selling things.

Core Vocabulary

Settlement	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
Conversion	the fact of changing one's religion or beliefs or the action of persuading someone else to change theirs.
Raid	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops, aircraft, or other armed forces.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.

Images



Alfred the Great

Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



Key Knowledge

- In AD 410, the Romans withdrew from Britain. The Anglo-Saxons invaded England, they are named after the two biggest invading tribes, who were Angles and Saxons.
- The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. They attacked Lindisfarne in AD 793.
- Alfred the Great was one of the greatest Anglo-Saxon kings. In AD 886, the Treaty of Wedmore was signed, granting the Vikings an area of England to be known as Danelaw.
- The Vikings believed in many Gods such as Odin, Thor, Loki, and Freya. However, over time, many Vikings converted to Christianity.
- In AD 1013, King Ethelred flees to Normandy in France. He returns to rule in AD 1014 but dies 2 years later. His second son, Edward the confessor, returns from Normandy to be king.
- In AD 1066, Edward the confessor dies. His brother-in-law, Harold II, becomes king but is killed in battle by William the conqueror, ending Anglo-Saxon rule of England.

Timeline



