



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School

Willow Class: Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England.

Gospel Value-
Justice

What I should know already

When did the Romans invade and why?
Did the native Britons welcome or resist them, and why?
How did they influence the culture of the people already here?

The Scots invaded Britain from the North in 400AD. The Anglo-Saxons were not one united nation, but were made up of different tribes. They often fought against each other and they divided England into several kingdoms. The Anglo-Saxons successfully invaded England in 450AD. They settled near rivers and seas and named towns to include their word for town 'burh' e.g Peterborough. They named villages after the chieftain and often ended in 'ing' or 'folk' e.g Hastings. County names were also influenced by them e.g Essex (East Saxons).

The Vikings were largely from Denmark, Norway and Sweden and began to raid land and settlements in England in 793AD when they attacked Lindisfarne and its monastery.

Vikings settled near farmlands and named towns endings with 'by', 'thorpe' and 'ay' e.g Derby.

The Viking age was a period of religious change as the Vikings came into contact with Christianity through their raids and adopted the religion quickly.

By 884AD, after years of battles, a treaty was agreed that left Vikings ruling over 'Danelaw' in the North and East of England and the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex remained in the South.

The Anglo-Saxons most famous King was Alfred the Great, who fought the Vikings and made peace so that the English and Vikings settled down to live together. In 1066, a new age of Normal Rule started in England, which brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.



Alfred the Great (849-899) was the most famous Anglo Saxon king.. Despite overwhelming odds, he successfully defended his kingdom, Wessex, against the Vikings. He was a keen champion of education and translated important texts from Latin into English. Known as a just and fair ruler, Alfred is the only English King to have earned the title 'The Great'.

Word	Definition
Angles, Saxons, Jutes	Germanic tribes that settled in Great Britain, forming the collective name – Anglo – Saxons.
Mead	An alcoholic beverage made form honey, water and yeast. Often with spices and herbs.
Rune	Alphabet consisting of between 26 – 33 letters used to write old English.
Wattle and Daub	The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, horse-hair and dung to create walls.
Sutton Hoo	A site in Suffolk of an Anglo Saxon ship burial.
Lindisfarne	A monastery in Northern England where Vikings first landed and attacked.
Longboat	Viking ships used in battle, They were long, light, and slender so they could move around quickly.
Berserker	Norse warriors legendary for working themselves into a frenzy before a battle and fighting with reckless savagery and insane fury.
Danelaw	The part of England in which the laws of the Vikings held sway and dominated those of the Anglo-Saxons.
Valhalla	The Viking warrior heaven.
Pagan	A person who worships many gods.
Viking	A Scandinavian sea-pirate.
Dane/Norseman	A native or inhabitant of Denmark or Norway.

Timeline

401 – 410 AD	450 AD	600 AD	793 AD	871 AD	886 AD	900	1042	1066
The Romans withdraw from Britain.	Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain.	Anglo-Saxons gradually take over Britain.	Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne, Northumbria.	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.	The Vikings and king Alfred divide England. Alfred keeps the West of England and the Vikings keep the East, later known as The Danelaw.	The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.	Edward the Confessor becomes king.	The last Anglo Saxon King, Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings by William the Conqueror. Norman Britain begins. crowned King of England.



Anglo Saxon Kingdoms 650 – 800AD

Sutton Hoo is the site of the ship burial of an Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk. Discovered in 1939, it is one of the largest and best-preserved archaeological finds of the Saxon period in Europe. It is very important to historians because it tells them a great deal about the wealth and traditions of early Anglo-Saxon kings. It also tells them about Anglo-Saxon craftsmanship, technological developments, and beliefs. Archaeologists have also found several smaller burial sites in the same area.

