

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Angles</b>	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
<b>Romans</b>	The <b>Romans</b> invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.
<b>Saxons</b>	German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.
<b>Scots</b>	People from Ireland, who, like the <b>Picts</b> , were fierce and powerful fighters.
<b>Danegeld</b>	"Paying the Dane". King Etherlred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in <b>Danegeld</b> altogether.
<b>exile</b>	To be sent away.
<b>invade</b>	To enter and occupy land.
<b>kingdom</b>	An area ruled by a king.
<b>longship</b>	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
<b>outlawed</b>	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.

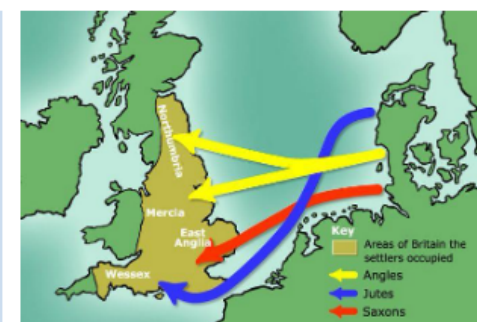
By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to answer...

- What happened to Britain when the Romans left?
- How well did the Saxons and Vikings get on with each other?
- Was life better in Anglo-Saxon Britain or Roman Britain?
- What did the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings leave behind?

Vocabulary	Definition
conquer	to get something by force
fertile	capable of producing fruit/offspring
kingdom	a country whose ruler is a king or a queen
massacre	the killing of many people
missionaries	someone who makes it their mission to convert people to a particular religion
monastery	a building where people worship and devote their time to God
pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not one of the major religions
ritual	a ceremony or series of acts that is always performed in the same way
Scandinavia	the area that is made up of the countries Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
settlement	a place where people come to live and build homes

### Remember...

- The Angles, Saxons and Jutes (known as the Anglo-Saxons) came to England after the Roman Empire collapsed and the Romans left.
- They came for many reasons: to fight, to farm, to make new homes and because some had been invited.
- The Anglo-Saxons divided England into seven kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent.
- The Vikings started to invade the country for its wealth by destroying monasteries along the coast and raiding towns.
- Over time, the Vikings started to conquer the different kingdoms, especially those in the north and east, and were in a constant battle with the Anglo-Saxons.
- The Normans successfully invaded in 1066 during a time where there was no heir to the throne. William the Conqueror became king, bringing an end to the Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.



Germany



## Netherlands



## Denmark



## Norway



## Sweden

<b>410 AD</b> The Roman army withdraws from Britain.	<b>516 AD</b> Battle of Mount Badon. The Britons fight back against the invaders, possibly led by King Arthur.	<b>731 AD</b> Bede finishes his 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People'.	<b>866 AD</b> The Vikings capture York and make it their kingdom.	<b>886 AD</b> King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in north & eastern Britain – the Danelaw.	<b>1016 AD</b> King Cnut of Denmark captures the English crown.
<b>450 AD</b> Angles, Jutes and Saxons are settlements in Britain and creating their own Kingdoms.	<b>597 AD</b> St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome.	<b>793 AD</b> Vikings from Denmark attack Lindisfarne.	<b>871 AD</b> Alfred (the Great) becomes King of Wessex.	<b>927 AD</b> King Alfred's grandson Aethelstan wins the Battle of Brunanburh to become the first King of England.	<b>1066 AD</b> Harold of Wessex becomes King, but later Normans attack and win the Battle of Hastings.

<b>pillaged</b>	To violently steal something.
<b>raid</b>	A surprise attack.
<b>wergild</b>	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.

Rome	Invasions – why and how comparison	Anglo Saxon
Already trade links between Rome and Britain, especially in the south.		Roman Empire had declined and so Britain was unprotected.
When tribes in Britain fought amongst themselves, trade with Rome (mostly gold, tin and copper) stopped.		A lot of people were invited to help fight off Picts and Scots. They were given land, or just took it.
Leaders (Claudius) wanted to exploit their in-fighting and prove himself.		A steady stream of them arrived for 200 years, farming and fighting, eventually becoming the 7 Kingdoms.



By around 410 AD, the last of the **Romans** had returned home and left Britain vulnerable to invasions. Irish **Scots** invaded Scotland. The **Picts** and **Scots** were a constant threat to Britain especially without the **Romans** for support.



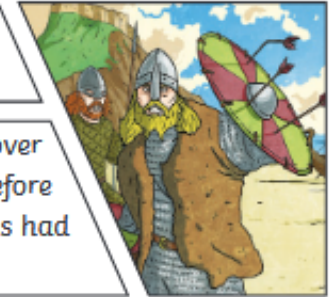
The **Picts** and **Scots** were powerful fighters so the British king asked his two brothers to come over from modern day Denmark to help keep the **Picts** and **Scots** out. Hengest and Horsa were happy to help and successfully avoided any invasions.

Hengest and Horsa brought over more warriors and began to settle in Britain, pushing the British out. Other tribes also invaded Britain including the **Angles** and **Saxons**, known as the Anglo-Saxons. In about 600 AD, many of the British people were taken as slaves or were forced to escape.



## The Early Vikings

The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings **raided** places such as monasteries and **pillaged** expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.



The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They **invaded** and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.

## Viking Life

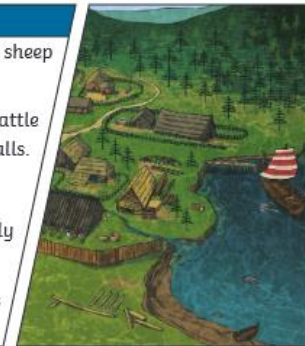
**Farms** - Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.

**Houses** - Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls.

**Jewellery** - Worn to show off how rich a person was.

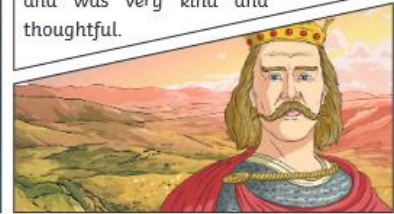
**Pagans** - Vikings arrived as **pagans** but eventually converted to Christianity.

**Sagas** - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.



## The Last Anglo-Saxon Kings

AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as 'the Confessor' because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.



## Anglo-Saxon Laws and Punishments

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and **exile** were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (**wergild**), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals.



## Viking Laws and Punishments

Viking laws were not written down but passed on by word of mouth. Punishments could include fines, being semi-**outlawed**, fighting to the death, or revenge on someone who has killed a family member.

AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.



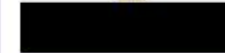
By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to answer...

- What did Ancient Egypt have in common with other civilisations at that time?
- What made the Ancient Egyptians influential?
- Why was Howard Carter's discovery so important?
- What did the Ancient Egyptians leave behind?

Vocabulary	Definition
<b>afterlife</b>	the place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died
<b>Akhet</b>	the season of the year when the Nile river flooded
<b>canopic jars</b>	special jars that held the organs of a mummy, including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach
<b>civilisation</b>	a particular society at a particular time and place
<b>dynasty</b>	a period of rule when a series of rulers all came from the same family
<b>Egyptologist</b>	an archaeologist who focusses Ancient Egypt
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	a type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols
<b>mummification</b>	the process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife
<b>pharaoh</b>	the supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt
<b>sarcophagus</b>	a large stone box that held a mummy's coffin, often richly decorated for Pharaohs

Remember...

- The River Nile flows through Egypt and was the source of life for Ancient Egyptians who used it for farming, fishing and trading.
- The Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses who ruled different aspects of their lives.
- The Great Pyramids of Giza contain burial chambers of pharaohs and their queens. They were the tallest man-made structures for almost 4000 years.
- Mummification is a process of preserving bodies for use in the afterlife.
- The Rosetta Stone is written in two languages (Greek and Egyptian). It helped researchers to decipher hieroglyphics and find out much more about what life was like for Ancient Egyptians.
- The Valley of the Kings is a burial site for many Egyptian pharaohs. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's burial chamber in the Valley of the Kings in 1922.



<b>7500 BC</b> The first settlers in the Nile Valley.	<b>3100 BC</b> Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.	<b>2550 BC</b> The pyramids at Giza are built.	<b>1472 BC</b> Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler – later declares himself Pharaoh.	<b>1279 BC</b> Ramses II becomes Pharaoh.	<b>332 BC</b> Alexander the Great conquers Egypt.	<b>51 BC</b> Cleopatra becomes Pharaohess.	<b>1922 AD</b> Carter discovers Tutankhamun's Tomb.
<b>3500 BC</b> The first use of hieroglyphic symbols.	<b>2650 BC</b> The first step pyramid is built.	<b>2335 BC</b> Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect Pharaohs).	<b>1336 BC</b> Tutankhamun becomes Pharaoh.	<b>1100 BC</b> Upper and Lower Egypt split.	<b>196 BC</b> Rosetta Stone is carved.	<b>30 BC</b> Egypt becomes a Roman province.	

