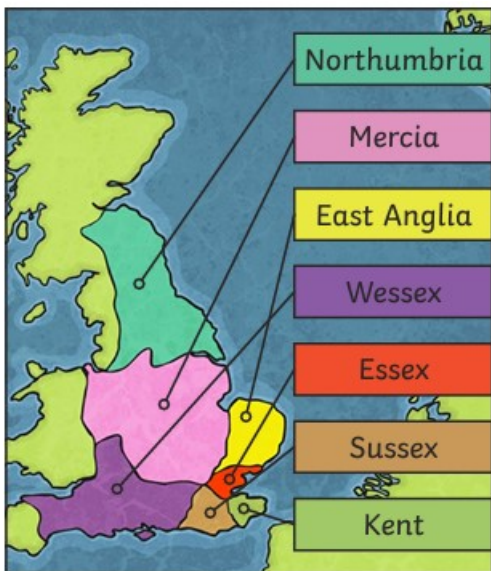


Anglo-Saxon and Vikings—Year 4—Autumn Term

Vocabulary Dozen

Kingdom	An area ruled by a king.	Hoard	Items buried or left possibly for safe-keeping.	Settlement	A place where a group of people live and build a community.
Heptarchy	A name applied to the 7 Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England.	Migration	The movement from one place to another to settle and live there.	Raid	A surprise attack.
Danelaw	An agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons.	Great Heathen Army	A combination of Scandinavian warriors who were mainly Danish, but included warriors from Norway and Sweden.	Thanes	Men who held land granted by the King.
Danegeld	Money paid to the Vikings for them to go home.	Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.	Pagan	People who followed a religion that worshipped many gods and goddesses.

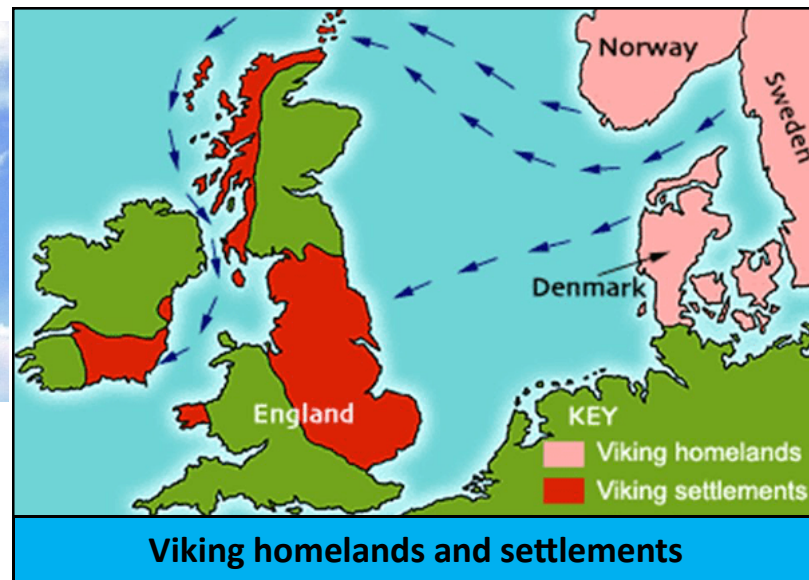


Anglo Saxon Kings

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms, but by AD 878 there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. **King Alfred the Great** was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



King Alfred the Great



Viking homelands and settlements

Timeline	AD 396 - 398: Picts, Scots and Saxons constantly raid Roman Britain.	AD 450: The Anglo-Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons.	AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. King Ethelbert converts to Christianity.	AD 789: The Vikings begin to raid Britain.	AD 850: After many raids, Vikings begin to settle. Picts defend the north.	AD 901: King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings - peace was made and Danelaw was created.	AD 1066: England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Goodwinson is crowned king. His throne is challenged by King Harald Hardrada of Norway and Duke William of Normandy. His army is eventually his army is defeated by that of William of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings. King Harold is killed and the Vikings eventually stop raiding.
	AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.	AD 500: By AD 500, the seven kingdoms had been created.	AD 731: Bede completes the Ecclesiastical History of English Peoples.	AD 866: The Vikings, led by Ivar the Boneless, capture York, which becomes the Viking capital of England, and then other large parts of Britain.	AD 991: King Cnut takes control of Britain.		