

Anglo Saxons and Vikings come to Britain

- Romans left Britain in 410 due to tribes attacking Italy.
- Britain was vulnerable to attackers.
- Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern German across the North Sea in wooden boats.
- They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall.
- They traded glass objects with the Franks
- Fighting was often less important than providing food for your family, especially in preparation for winter.
- Vikings (coming from Scandinavia) attacked the Anglo Saxons and invaded towns and villages.
- Dying in a battle was the very highest honour.
- Some Vikings were farmers and kept animals and grew crops. They wanted new land because it was hard to grow crops in Scandanavia.
- Vikings were skilful at crafting and made beautiful metal work and wooden carvings.
- Vikings traded goods to buy silver, silks, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery to bring home.
- Vikings finally defeated the Anglo-Saxons as the Normans (Norsemen) from Normandy (France) invaded and won the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Types of settlement – hamlet, village, town, city

Settlers need – shelter, food, water, fuel, defence, materials, farmland, transport links, power supply, healthcare.

Some names of the towns and villages have Norse language in them.

Trade – items can be imported and exported

Imported into the UK – bananas, coffee beans

Exported from the UK – whisky, tartan kilts, scrap iron

Both imported and exported – medicines, cars, oil and gas, computers, aircraft parts

**Upper Key Stage 2
 Autumn term
 2019**

**Traders or
 Raiders?**

Key texts

Beowulf by Michael Morpurgo
 Arthur and the Golden Rope by Joe Todd-Stanton

Vikings raiding monasteries

- Easy to raid – monks didn't fight back
- Steal the food stores
- Monks have lots of treasure because people have donated to them.
- Monasteries were built in quiet, out of town places; there was no one to help them.
- Monks could be sold as slaves.

Vocabulary:

Beowulf – an Old English epic story consisting of 3128 alliterative lines written in c.975-1010

Angles – main group who settled in England from Denmark and Northern Germany

Saxons – main group who settled in England from Northern Germany

Jutes – smaller main group who settled in England from Denmark

Hengst and Horsa – Saxon brothers who were invited to help defend England against the Picts and Scots.

Picts – people from Northern Scotland

Raid – sudden attack where precious items might be stolen or destroyed or people killed

Settlement – a place where people live

Site – the land on which a settlement is built

Farmer-warrior – another name for the Anglo Saxons based on their two main occupations

Viking – from 'Old Norse' meaning 'pirate raid'

Lindisfarne – a monastery in northern England where Vikings first landed and attacked

Monk – person who works and lives in a Christian church or monastery and serves God by writing, performing chores and spreading the word about Christianity.

Scandinavia – group of countries – Norway, Sweden and Denmark

Danegald – money paid to the Vikings from the Anglo Saxons to stop them attacking. They attacked anyway and demanded more money.

Long boat – long, narrow ships that could travel fast in shallow waters for incredibly long distances

Trade – buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between two or more groups of people or countries.

Import – bring goods/services into a country from abroad

Export – send goods/services to another country for sale

Karl – the Viking name for everyday people likes farmers, craftsmen, sailors and warriors.

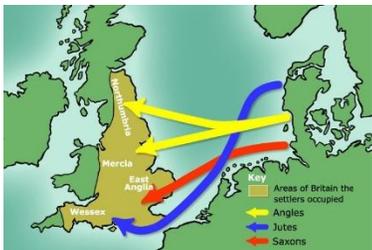
Tribes – a group of people who are of the same type

Chieftain – head of a tribe

Conquer – the act of getting or gaining by force

Danelaw – an area of land ruled by the Vikings where they settled from York down to the east of England.

Valhalla – brave warriors were believed to go to Valhalla in the afterlife – a great hall feasting alongside Gods



Maps showing Anglo Saxon (left) and Viking (right) movement.

Key dates

410AD	Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded	793AD	Vikings invade Lindisfarne
449-550AD	Arrival of the Jutes, Angles and Saxons from Denmark, Germany and Netherlands	871AD	Alfred the Great rules
556AD	Britain is split in to 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent	876AD	Vikings from Denmark, Sweden and Norway settle permanently in England
757AD	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England	886AD	King Alfred defeats the Vikings/ allows them to settle in East England
790AD	Vikings invade Britain	1066AD	Battle of Hastings



St White's Primary School

Challenge, Commit, Conquer and Celebrate



Maths

Place value; four operations; written methods; fractions

English

We will base our own legend on the epic Beowulf and create myths based on Arthur and the Golden Rope.

Music

In order to perform in the Autumn concert, we learn how to sing Happy by Pharrell Williams and compose our own accompaniment using glockenspiels.

Geography/History

We learn about the Anglo Saxons and Vikings invading and settling in Britain. We follow the chronology of life in Britain until 1066. By gaining a better understanding of the geography of the United Kingdom, we can discover where the invaders chose to settle and why. We use key features of a map to improve our knowledge of the United Kingdom. Through our study, we will decide if the Anglo Saxons and Vikings were raiders or traders.

Art and Design

We develop our sketching skills while working towards art work for Harvest and Armistice. We develop a range of techniques including using different media, tone, creating texture using line and tone, shading and perspective.

Science

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

DT

We develop our skills in designing and evaluating to create a Viking Longship. We experiment with different joining techniques and materials as part of the production.

PE

We will develop our dance skills with Viking inspired dance as well as our agility and catching with tag rugby in Autumn 1. During Autumn 2, we will develop our balance in gymnastics and dribbling and passing skills in hockey.

Computing and PSHE

We will use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour and identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact as part of our E-safety work.

MFL

We will revise our French greetings and numbers before moving on to numbers to 30, colours and parts of the body.

RE Autumn 1 - What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?
Autumn 2 - Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?

FOREST OF DEAN