



Year 5

Viking Struggle for the Kingdom of England Invaders and Settlers



Key Vocabulary

Danelaw	North and Eastern area of England- controlled by the Vikings
Excavation	To remove earth that is covering old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past
Knarr	A type of ship used for long sea voyages
Longship	A long narrow war ship powered by oars and sails
Loot	Property taken from an enemy in war
Pagan	A person with different religious beliefs to the main world beliefs
Settle	To stay in a place and make it home
Trade	Buying and selling goods and services
Treaty	An agreement

Sticky Knowledge

- To know that Vikings came from Scandinavia because of the lack of farmland in their own country
- To know about the Viking way of life by studying the settlement of Jorvik, the Viking capital
- To know that the Vikings battled through Northern England, taking control of Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia
- To know that many towns and cities in Britain were founded by the Vikings
- To know that many Viking words have become part of the English Language

Viking rule in England Timeline

793 AD Viking attack on Lindisfarne.

860 AD Vikings began to settle in east and north of England becoming part of the mix of people who today make up the British nation. The Vikings took over Northumbria, East Anglia and parts of Mercia.

866 the Vikings captured Jorvik (York) and made it their capital. The Vikings tried to take land from the south and west. The kings of Mercia and Wessex were not successful.

878 Battle of Edington King Alfred of Wessex—Alfred the Great—defeated the Vikings. After the battle the Viking leader Guthrum converted to Christianity.

886 King Alfred took London from the Vikings and fortified it

886 King Alfred signed a treaty with Guthrum. The treaty portioned England between Vikings and English. The Viking territory became known as Danelaw. Here people followed Danish laws. Alfred became the king of the rest of the country.

937 Alfred's grandson, Athelstan became the first true King of England. He led an English victory over the Vikings at the Battle of Brunanburh.

954 Eirik Bloodaxe, the last Viking King of York was killed and his kingdom taken over by English earls.

1066 The final Viking invasion. King Harold Godwinson defeated the Vikings led by Harald Hardrada.

1066 Immediately after the battle King Harold heard that William of Normandy had landed in Kent with another invading army.

1066 Battle of Hastings. The Normans won, King Harold was dead and William was the new king of England.



Year 5

Anglo Saxons 447- 1066

Invaders and Settlers



Key Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxon Chronicles -	A chronological account of events in Anglo-Saxon and Norman England.
Bayeux Tapestry	Medieval embroidery depicting the Norman conquest of England in 1066.
Centralised government	The country is controlled by one authority—the King of England.
Chieftain	A leader of people
Christianity	A religion based in the belief of God and the teachings of Jesus Christ and the Bible.
Heir	A person entitled to the property or rank of a person after their death.
Navy	Military operations at sea
Norman	The people who William the Conqueror brought from northern France to take control of England in 1066.
Pagan	A person who worships many gods or goddesses.
Tribes	A group of people with the same beliefs, customs and language, usually living in one area ruled by their leader.

Sticky Knowledge

- To know that the Anglo Saxons came to Britain from Europe and created a collection of kingdoms in Britain
- To know that the Anglo Saxons were invading and settling Britain at the same time as the Vikings and the two were often in conflict
- To know that Alfred the Great stopped the Vikings taking over all of England
- To know that the Anglo Saxon's rule of Britain ended in 1066 at the Battle of Hastings

Timeline

450 AD The Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded England.
 793 AD The first Viking raid on Lindisfarne.
 869 AD Vikings killed two Anglo-Saxon kings of Northumberland.

878 AD Alfred the Great stopped the Vikings taking over all of England in the Battle of Edington.
 954 AD The Viking Eric the Bloodaxe was killed in battle. Vikings agreed to be ruled by England's king.
 1066 AD King Edward died with no heir. King Harold II was chosen to be the King.
 1066 AD William the Conqueror thought that he had the right to be king. He brought an army of Normans and defeated King Harold and his army at the Battle of Hastings. King Harold was killed and William the Conqueror became the King of England.



Alfred the Great

William the Conqueror





Year 5

Romans 43-410



Invaders and Settlers

Key Vocabulary

Invade	Where an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country
Basilica	A building where lords held meetings and taxes were taken.
Barracks	Building lived in by the military
Amphitheatre	Centre of entertainment - gladiatorial games
Baths	Public community baths for cleaning and socialising
Hadrian's Wall	A wall built by the Romans in the North of England from coast to coast to keep the Scots out
Conquer	To take control of people or a place
Rebel	A person or group that opposes the authorities

Timeline

753 BC	The building of Rome begins.
510 BC	Rome becomes a republic. Officials are elected.
202 BC	Rome conquers territories outside Italy and it's power spreads.
130 BC	Rome conquers Greece and Spain
43 AD	The Romans conquered Britain.
61 AD	Boudicca rebels against the Romans.
122 AD	The building of Hadrian's wall begins.
410 AD	Roman rule in Britain comes to an end.
455 AD	Vandals destroy Rome and the Empire collapses.

Sticky Knowledge

- Romans successfully invaded England in 43AD
- Romans did not want the land above Scotland and built Hadrian's Wall to keep the Scots out
- Romans built towns and roads, some of which still exist
- Romans built Roman Baths in the place, Bath
- Know why the Romans left

