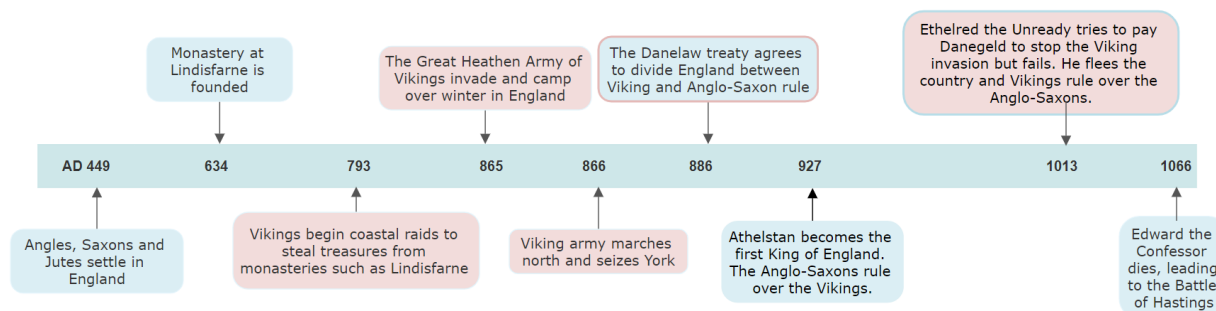




Subject	History	Theme	The Viking and Anglo-Saxon Struggle for the Kingdom of England	Term	2
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What should I already know?

SOCIETY

As farmers seeking better land, the Anglo-Saxons had settled in England following the departure of the Romans in AD 410. During the 7th Century, they converted to Christianity, creating monasteries at coastal locations.

INVASION

Britain had been invaded before: During the Iron Age, Celtic tribes fought each other for land but some tribes united in attacking the invading Roman population. The Celts had early success before the invading forces eventually seized control of the country.

POWER

The boundaries of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms had changed before: The Anglo-Saxons had settled in 7 kingdoms, each ruled by its own king. The boundaries of these kingdoms changed as each king sought more land and power and some were more successful than others in this aim.

What knowledge should I know by the end of the unit?

“Who won the fight for control of England?”

I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining how the Norsemen from Scandinavia had developed longboat technology which allowed them to travel long distances and gain close access to shores. With warrior beliefs, they started with quick coastal raids to seize treasures from monasteries before returning home with their loot.

Eventually, these Vikings sought more permanent settlement because of the advantageous land to be had in Britain. They first invaded in the south before marching north and taking York. From there, they were able to seize other towns and kingdoms from Anglo-Saxon rule. The Vikings came close to ruling all of England but Alfred the Great was undefeated - the country was divided and power shared under the Danelaw agreement. Rule of the country passed between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings because of the successes and failures of individual kings until the Norman conquest in 1066.

What historical enquiry and knowledge of historians’ work will I have done by the end of the unit?

I will complete historical enquiries about:
Sources & Evidence – *What can historians learn about the Vikings from the example of York?*
Interpretation - *Why do historians remember King Alfred as Alfred the Great?*
Similarities & Differences – *What was happening elsewhere at the time of the Anglo-Saxons?*
Cause – *Why did the Great Heathen Army come to England?*
Change and Consequence – *How did the Viking settlement threaten Anglo-Saxon rule? What happened when Ethelred the Unready was not ready?*
Significance – *How did the Norsemen become Vikings?*

I will develop **chronological awareness** by recognising the term ‘concurrency’ as an understanding of the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons living at the same time. I will **note trends** by linking the Viking settlement in England for good farming land to my prior learning of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon motivations for settlement. I will contrast the methods of migration to aggressive invasions used by the Vikings.

Vocabulary

Norsemen	Farmers, traders and craftsmen who lived in Scandinavia at the same time as the Anglo-Saxons in England.
Viking	Meaning ‘pirate’, a Norseman would ‘go Viking’ by crossing waters to raid a location using aggressive means.
Raid	A sudden attack where precious items might be stolen. The attackers then retreated quickly home with their loot.
Monastery	Christian coastal locations raided by the Vikings for the treasures inside.
Longboat	A Viking ship used for fighting, trading and exploring. It could travel into shallow waters – perfect for raids and attacks.
Danelaw	An area of land which the Vikings controlled after agreement with Saxons.
Danegeld	Money paid to the Vikings by the Anglo-Saxons to stop them from attacking. This didn’t work as the Vikings attacked anyway and then demanded more money.
Valhalla	The afterlife of the Vikings where the dead could eat, drink and fight with the gods every day. Warriors had to die in battle or heroically to enter and so this motivated Vikings in their invasion tactics.