



Key Vocabulary

Alfred the Great—Anglo Saxon King

Althestan— The first king of the whole of England.

Anglo Saxons –People from the Germanic countries that lived in England from the 5th Century.

Archaeologist—a person who studies history by digging up sites and looking at artefacts.

Artefact—objects from history that tell us about things that have happened in the past.

Chronology—dates placed in their correct order kingdoms areas of land ruled by a king or queen.

Danegeld –A tax collected by the Anglo-Saxon King Ethereld to pay for protection from Viking invaders.

Defences—fortifications or barriers against attack.

Edward the confessor— The last Anglo-Saxon king who was defeated at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Natural resources—materials and substances that occur in nature which can be used to make money.

Rural—countryside areas.

Settlement—a place, which was previously uninhabited, where people have set up a community.

Viking –pirates and traders who raided and settled in Northern European countries. They came from the countries of Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark and Sweden).

Wergild—the price put on a life by Anglo-Saxon law.

Would you rather be an Anglo-Saxon or a Viking?

What I should already know?

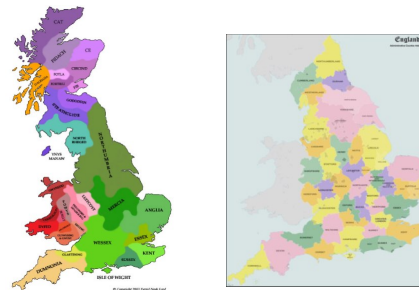
The names of the seven continents of the world.

Use the basic geographical language of farm, village, town, ocean, coast.

The settlements Celts formed were usually at the top of a hill.

The Roman empire formed towns and cities across Britain.

Key learning points.

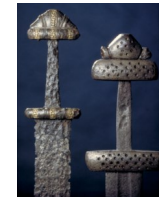


Anglo-Saxons split England up into areas which form some of the counties of England today.



The different areas were ruled by different leaders such as Athelstan and Alfred the Great.

Vikings were not only fearless warriors, they were also skilful craftsmen. Much of this was discovered through artefacts.



Vikings sailed from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The word Viking comes from the old Norse language for 'Pirate raid'. To begin with they landed, raided and returned home. In c.865 they decided to conquer the land and stay as well as raid it.



A longship used by Vikings to sail from Scandinavia.



Monasteries were building of religious importance raided by Vikings.

