

Do invasions always result in change?

History

Anglo Saxons and Vikings 410-1066

2.. Fall of the Roman Empire 476 AD

4. Viking invasions begin 787 AD

1. Angles and Saxons first arrive in Britain 449 AD

6. Cnut becomes king of England 1016 AD

3. Anglo-Saxons convert to Christianity 590 -700 AD

5. Establishment of Danelaw 878 AD

2. The Roman Empire collapsed by 476 AD because of debt, religious issues, no slave labour and multiple invaders.

3. King Vortigern invited the first Saxon warriors to help defend Britain against the Picts and Scots.

4. The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.



5. The Anglo-Saxons built settlements near water for food and farming. They lived in wooden, thatched houses built around a central hall.

6. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, they split Britain into 7 kingdoms.



7. Anglo-Saxons were originally Pagans. They had many Gods but adopted Christianity and built churches.

8. Anglo-Saxon created intricate crafts, which included religious and Germanic influences.

9. The Anglo-Saxons punishments including stoning, whipping and exile.

10. The Vikings raided places to steal gold and pillaged expensive items to trade.

11. Alfred the Great, prevented England falling to the Vikings at the Battle of Edington.

12. Alfred the Great and Boudicca were both determined leaders and wanted to restore their territories' independence.

13. Vikings brought new fighting tactics, trade, and settlements to Britain.



14. Conflicts after 884 AD led to a united England, stronger armies, changed trade and law and mixed cultures..

15. Edward the Confessor's reign was marked by uncertainty. He had no direct heirs or religious devotion..

16. The Norman Conquest led by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066 brought an end to the Anglo-Saxon rule.

Art

17. Artwork is created around a concept of emotion. Interlacing patterns showed their dedication to God.



DT

18. A successful Viking longboat has a narrow design, a large sail for speed and a fearsome pattern to scare enemies.

19. 3D drawings can be annotated with dimensions of the product to show how it will look in real life.

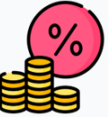

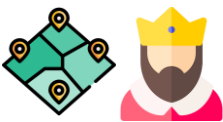

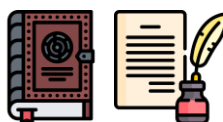





20. Enhancing the appearance are the final touches to make the final product more appealing.




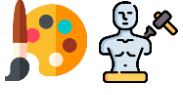

Year 5 Autumn Term

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History Key Vocabulary

	danegeld	A land tax collected in Anglo-Saxon England during the reign of King Ethelred to raise funds for protection against Danish invaders
	invade	To enter and occupy land by force
	kingdom	An area ruled by a king
	longboat	A long wooden narrow boat used and created by the Vikings
	manuscript	A book, document, or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed
	monk	Member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience
	outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
	pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped
	pillaged	To violently steal something
	wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family

Art Key Vocabulary

	culture	The arts, ideas and behaviours from humans in certain groups
	media	The method of creating something e.g., charcoal, paint, clay
	source	A document that supplies information

DT Key Vocabulary

	dimension	A measurable amount such as length, breadth, depth, or height:
	function	The purpose of something
	prototype	A draft version of a product (a practise run)