












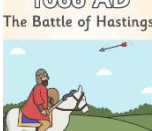








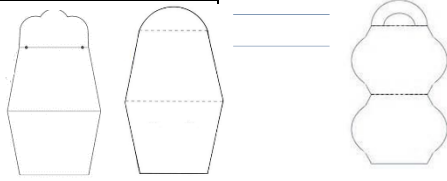
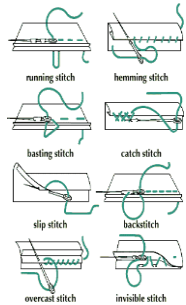




Invaders and Settlers								
Enquiry Questions								
How did life compare under Anglo-Saxon rule to Roman Britain rule?		Are people right to call King Alfred, King Alfred the Great?	Vikings: traders or raiders? Discuss.					
Key Facts and Figures – Anglo Saxons		Key Facts and Figures – Vikings						
Anglo-Saxon age	410-1066AD	Viking age	793 – 1066AD					
3 tribes	Angles, Saxons and Jutes.	Where does the word Viking come from?	Comes from a language called 'Old Norse' and means 'a pirate raid'. People who went off raiding in ships were said to be 'going Viking'.					
What countries did they come from?	Germany (Northern), Denmark and The Netherlands. 	What countries did they come from?	Denmark, Norway and Sweden. 					
Why did they invade Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They were being attacked by the Huns.• They were invited by the Britons to fight the Picts (in Scotland).• Their land was being flooded by, so they could not grow crops.• Over population in their home countries.	Why did they invade Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Better land for their farms• More land for their farms• Seeking treasure and other riches					
Where did they settle?	Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia and Wessex. 	Where did they settle?	The land they settled in was called Danelaw which consisted of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Islands off the coast of Scotland - Shetland, Orkney and The Hebrides• Around the north and north west coast of Scotland• Parts of Ireland - Dublin is a Viking city• The Isle of Man• Small parts of Wales• Northumbria (which included modern Yorkshire)• East Anglia• Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stamford and Lincoln					
Occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hunter gather• Farmer• Trader• Weaver• Leather worker• Baker• Bone worker/carpenter 	A Viking longboat would be about 30 metres long and could carry 60 men. The men slept and ate on deck. When rowing, sailors sat on chests with their belongings in. They were made from planks of oak wood joined together. 						
Anglo-Saxons Timeline								
 <p>400 AD</p> <p>The Romans leave and the Anglo-Saxons arrive.</p>	 <p>597 AD</p> <p>Augustine arrives in England to be a missionary.</p>	 <p>625 AD</p> <p>King Redwald is buried at Sutton Hoo.</p>	 <p>731 AD</p> <p>St. Bede writes 'The Ecclesiastical History of the English People'.</p>	 <p>757-796 AD</p> <p>Offa is king of Mercia.</p>	 <p>800 AD</p> <p>The Vikings raid Lindisfarne.</p>	 <p>871 AD</p> <p>Alfred becomes king of Wessex</p>	 <p>954 AD</p> <p>The Vikings are defeated at York.</p>	 <p>1066 AD</p> <p>The Battle of Hastings. King Harold is killed and Norman rule begins.</p>
Viking Timeline								



Key places		Key figures	
<div>Sutton Hoo<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is located in Suffolk.Archaeologists discovered a famous ship burial here.Archaeologists have excavated the site once in 1939 and again in 2000The ship that they found was 89ft long</div> <div></div>		<div>Alfred the Great<ul style="list-style-type: none">Occupation: King of WessexBorn: 849 in Wantage, EnglandDied: 899 in Winchester, EnglandReign: 871 - 899Best known for: Establishing peace with the Vikings and building the Kingdom of England</div> <div></div>	
<div>Lindisfarne<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is in the northeast of England, near Berwick-upon-Tweed and close to Hadrian's Wall.It is a tidal island, which means twice in every 24 hours, the tide cuts the island off from the mainland and the only way to reach Lindisfarne is via boat.On 11th January AD793, the Vikings landed on Lindisfarne.They rampaged through the island and killed monks in the priory.They stole gold and silver, and caused destruction and death.</div> <div></div>		<div>Athelstan First King to unite English Kingdoms, 927 AD.</div> <div>Guthrum King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons.</div> <div>King Cnut King of England, Denmark and Norway 1028 to 1035.</div> <div>Edward the Confessor Penultimate Saxon King of England (before Harold II who lost at Hastings)</div> <div></div>	
Art		Key Vocabulary	
<div>Vincent Van Gogh</div> <div>Vincent Willem van Gogh was a post-Impressionist painter whose work - notable for its beauty, emotion and colour - highly influenced 20th-century art. He remained poor and virtually unknown throughout his life; only selling one painting during his lifetime.</div> <div></div>		<div>Deduce</div> <div>To reach an answer or a decision by thinking carefully about the known facts.</div>	<div>Infer</div> <div>To form an opinion or guess that something is true because of the information that you have.</div>
		<div>Artefacts</div> <div>An object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.</div>	<div>Archaeologist</div> <div>Someone who studies the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects of people who lived in the past.</div>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Occupations: He was around 27 when he finally decided to devote his life to art. Before this, he had many different jobs. He was a teacher in London, a minister; he worked in a bookstore, an art gallery, and also worked as a missionary.Born: Zundert, Netherlands on March 30, 1853.Died: Auvers-sur-Oise, France on July 29, 1890		<div>Monk</div> <div>A monk is a person who gives up their life for the work of God. Monks live in monasteries and serve the community. They spend their days in prayer, worship and in service to others.</div>	<div>Monastery</div> <div>A building in which monks live and worship.</div>
<div>Style/Period: Post-impressionist</div>		<div>Loom</div> <div>A piece of equipment for weaving; usually made from wood.</div>	<div>Weaving</div> <div>A method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth</div>
<div>Famous works</div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div><div>Starry Night</div><div>The Bedroom</div><div>Sunflowers</div></div></div>		<div>Law Speaker</div> <div>A person who knew all the laws in the Viking period as they were not written down.</div>	<div>The Thing</div> <div>A meeting during the Viking period where important decisions were made such as laws and who would own a piece of land.</div>
<div>Design and Technology - Anglo-Saxon Purse</div>			
<div>Analysis</div> <div>Why have the materials been chosen? What is the purpose of the product? Who would use it?</div>		<div>Planning and designing</div> <div>Templates</div> <div></div>	<div>Making</div> <div></div>
<div>Weaving</div> <div><div></div><div>The weaving industry in Anglo-Saxon and Viking England was huge, for it's time. Saxon and Viking women, and in all likelihood men, were very skilled at cloth making. Raw flax and wool was spun into yarn, this was then dyed or bleached, woven into cloth and then cut and sewn into the garments their families needed.</div><div></div></div>			