

Significant Events	
1	410 CE – Romans leave Britain to defend Rome from threats
2	410 CE – Beginning of Anglo-Saxons. Arrival to (invasion of) Britain from Northern Europe
3	556 CE – 7 important kingdoms are created in Britain- Wessex, Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent, Sussex, Essex
4	793 CE- Vikings first attack at Lindesfarne Monastery –in Northumbria 
5	866 CE– Vikings capture York and begin their settlement of Britain
6	886 CE-Alfred the Great is crowned King of the Anglo Saxons and continues to fight with the Vikings
7	890 CE- Alfred beats the Vikings and divides the country into 2 territories. The Danelaw where the Vikings ruled and the Anglo Saxon Territory where Alfred The Great ruled. 
8	924 CE- King Athelstan (Alfred’s grandson) becomes King of the Anglo Saxons

Significant Events	
9	927CE- King Athelstan defeats the Vikings and captures city of York – he becomes the first King of the whole of England- first king to wear a crown on his head.
14	1016 CE – Viking king, King Canut on throne
11	1042 CE – Edward the Confessor crowned and Viking rule over.
12	1066- CE Edward dies and Normans invade- The Norman Conquest

Interesting Facts

1	Anglo-Saxon place names give us clues about the original settlement. For example, -ingham means village and -wich means farm. So, Birmingham was originally an Anglo-Saxon village and Norwich was originally a farm.
2	The Anglo Saxon king Redwold, died in 616 CE and was buried in a longship along with all his treasure. This burial and the treasure was discovered at ‘Sutton Hoo’ in Suffolk in 1939.
3	The name ‘Viking’ means ‘a pirate raid’ in the Old Norse language.
4	Around 500 years before Christopher Columbus ‘discovered’ the American continent, Vikings had visited its shores, landing in what is now Canada in around AD 1000.

Vocabulary		
1	Angles	Tribe of people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands, who settled in Britain
2	Saxon	Tribe of people from Germany who settled in Britain
3	Vikings	Scandinavian people who travelled by longboat to other countries, like Britain and Ireland, to invade and rule
4	Danelaw	The territory occupied by the Vikings
5	Longship	Ships used by the Vikings
6	Paganism	The pagans believed there was not just one God but a number of gods and goddesses.



Important People

1	Alfred the Great – a powerful Saxon King who fought and beat the Viking raiders and agreed a truce
2	King Athelstan – first King of all England –
3	Edward The Confessor- last monarch to defeat Vikings and built Westminster Abbey
4	William The Conqueror – Norman king from France who defeated Harold King Of England at the Battle of Hastings 1066

Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings (History) | Year 3/4 Kingfisher Class | Summer 1

Session	Key Learning	Activity
1	Why did the Romans leave Britain? And What happens next?	Timeline sequencing activity – from Romans to Vikings in groups Where does this fit into British History – add to class timeline
2/ 3	Who are the Anglo Saxons and Why did they invade?	Drama of the invasion of the Anglo Saxons and Map work to show where they came from and where they ended up. Mark the seven kingdoms on a map of Britain. Write a diary of either Anglo Saxon or a Briton watching the invasion
4	What was life like as an Anglo-Saxon?	Design an Anglo-Saxon village – labelling key features
5	How did Britain's convert from Paganism to Christianity?	Watch the BBC video about conversion to Christianity – make a profile about one of the saints - look at each location – stick on pictures to profiles – make a stained glass window dedicated to one of the saints. (laminating pouch)
6	Who were the Vikings and why did they invade?	Complete maps to show where the Vikings came from and where they settled in Britain. Study how they got to Britain (long ships) make their own longship model (extension – design own longship)
7	Who was Alfred the Great?	Study Alfred the Great (BBC video – who was Alfred the Great?) Create a Saviour ‘wanted’ Poster
8	Who was Edward the Confessor? (End of Viking Rule)	Sequencing events (comic book style) in the life of Edward the Confessor and how this led to the end of Viking rule in Britain and the lead up to the Battle of Hastings.

Whole School Big Ideas

Settlements, Beliefs, Culture & Pastimes, Location, Main Events, Food & Farming, Travel & Exploration, Conflict, Society, Artefacts.

Whole School Key Themes

Extinction, Ancestry, Empire, Independence, Invasion, Rebellion, Protest, Tyranny, Democracy, Sources of Evidence, Monarchy, Republic, Freedom, Trade, Slavery.