

History

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Year 6

Key Vocabulary

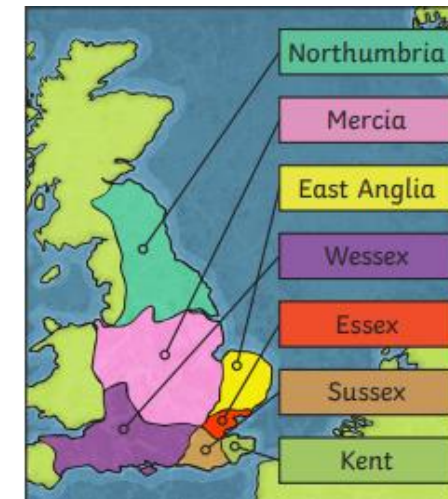
Key Knowledge and facts

Key Maps

WORD	DEFINITION
Barbarian	A person from one culture that is believed by those of another to be savage and not civilised
Empire	A group of nations under one ruler or government
Hostile	Unfriendly
Lindisfarne	Now known as Holy Island, off the Northumbria coast
Migration	The act of moving across lands to settle
Norsemen	People who lived in Scandinavia in the past, especially the Vikings.
Pagan	Someone who follows the Paganism religion and worships many gods and goddesses.
Pillage	To take things off people during a war or raid
Scandinavia	A region in Northern Europe made up of Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Tribe	A group of people, families, or villages that share the same language, customs and ancestors

- The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787.
- The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.
- The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.
- The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms.
- When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms, but by AD 878 there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land.
- King Alfred the Great was the best-known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.

The seven kingdoms in Britain



Viking life



Anglo-Saxon life

