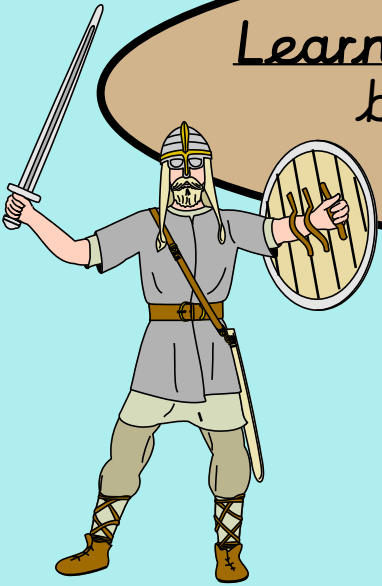


Monday 12th October 2020

Learning Objective: To identify similarities and differences between the Anglo-Saxon and Viking way of life.



Learning Outcome: I can explain differences and similarities between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

What are the definitions of these terms? Sort these words into the correct category with a partner.

INVADE

SETTLE

RAID

land

live

land

visit

arrive

remain

stay

conquer

Saxons and Vikings

Saxons and Vikings were two different tribes of people who are believed to have been dominant in what was later to become the United Kingdom. There were many interesting similarities between Saxons (who were later known as Anglo-Saxons) and the Vikings but also many differences.



The Saxons



The Vikings

The Saxons

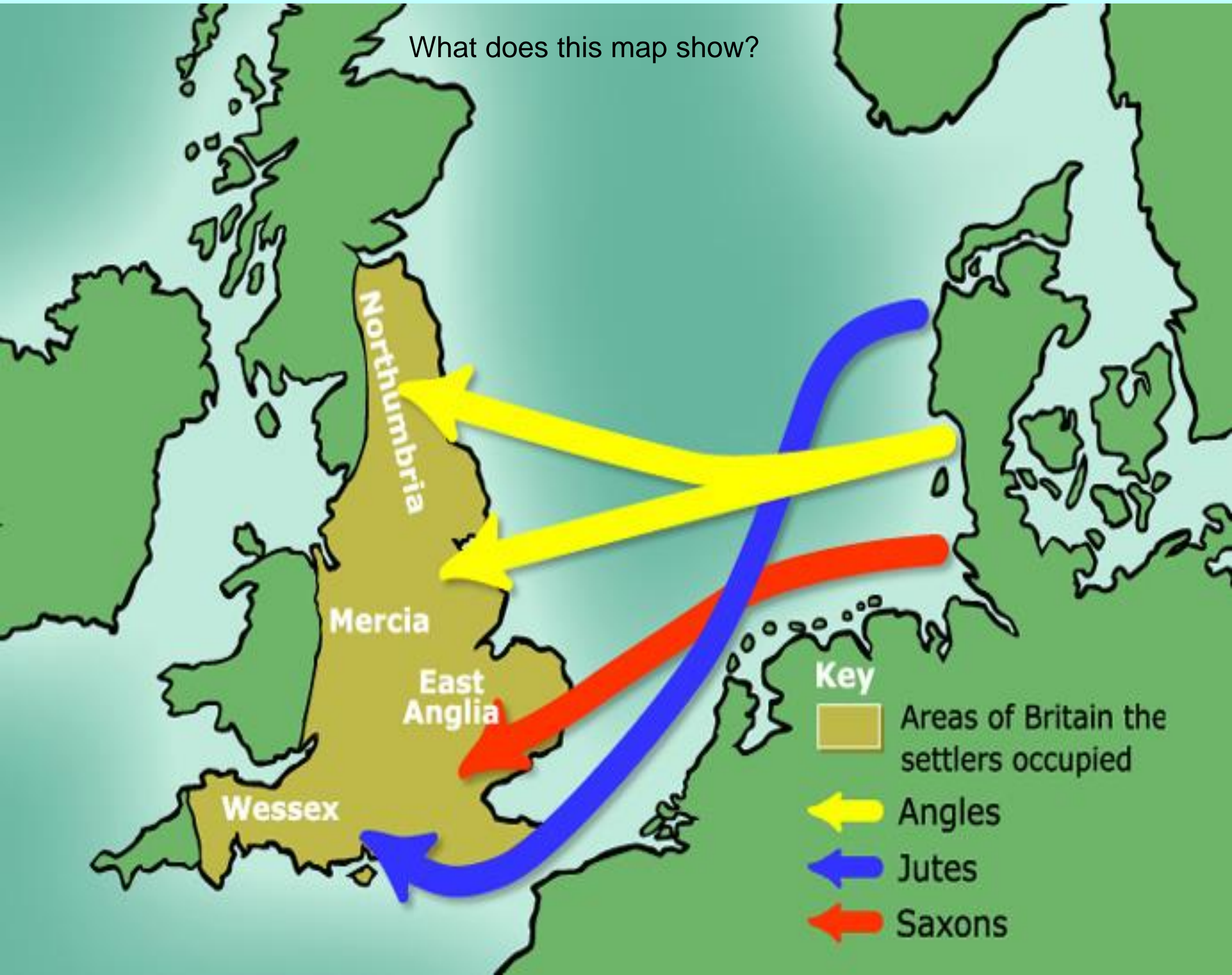
Before the start of the 5th century, England was under Roman control. The Romans decided to leave England by around 410AD and by this time, there were many, many raids by invaders from all sides of the English isles. These invaders mainly belonged to the tribes called the Saxons, the Jutes, the Angles, and the Frisians.

Angles and the Saxons arrived in England from Denmark and adjoining areas and took over the vast expanse of land, which we call the UK, from the left over Romans and the Celts.

The term Anglo-Saxons refers to the intermingling of the two tribes of Angles and the Saxons. The period, or era, of Anglo Saxons lasted in England for about 600 years, and the biggest legacy of time is the English language.



What does this map show?



Who Were The Anglo-Saxons?

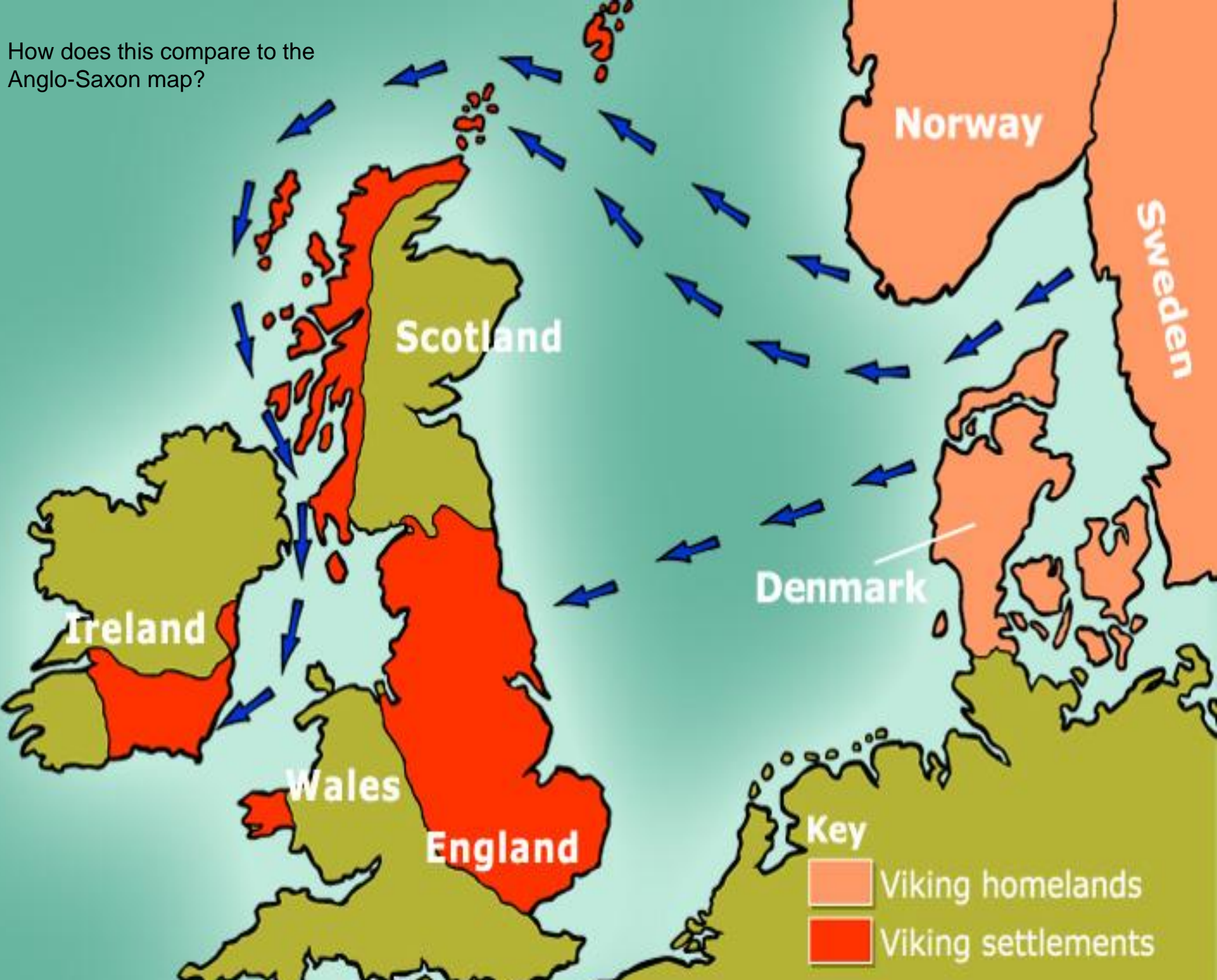
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zq2m6sg>

The Vikings

The Vikings arrived in England from Denmark in the final years of the 8th century. Their first raid took place in East Anglia on a monastery where they killed the monks and also made many slaves work for them. While many Vikings behaved as pirates and continued to raid, many of them settled and became Christians and started to live a civilised life. Alfred the great, a Saxon King, was the lone warrior against these raids, and he successfully repulsed the Vikings in a war, in 917 AD. However, Vikings continued to raid and also establish Danish rule in many territories in England. By the time the 11th century arrived, a Dane had even become the King of England. However, Vikings could not rule England for long, and the Saxons regained the country within twenty years of Viking rule. But, in 1066AD, the Saxon era came to an end as England was conquered by the Normans. Interestingly, Normans were of Viking descent.



How does this compare to the Anglo-Saxon map?



Who Were The Vikings?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6/articles/zjcxwty>

Read the fact-files on your table.
Can you think of any similarities
and differences between the Anglo-
Saxons and the Vikings?

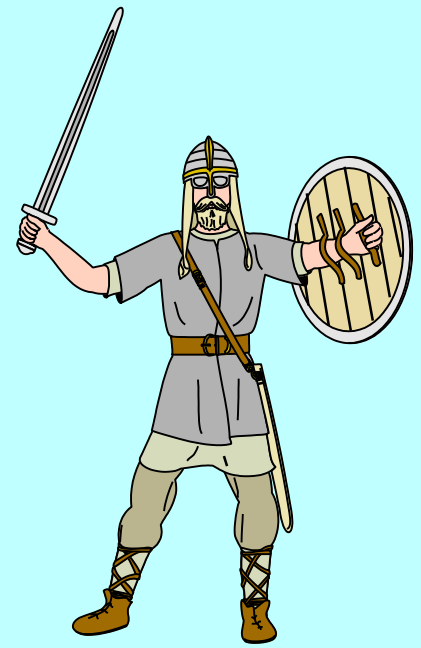


Let's share some ideas.



Activity

Create a comparison lift the flap for the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings.



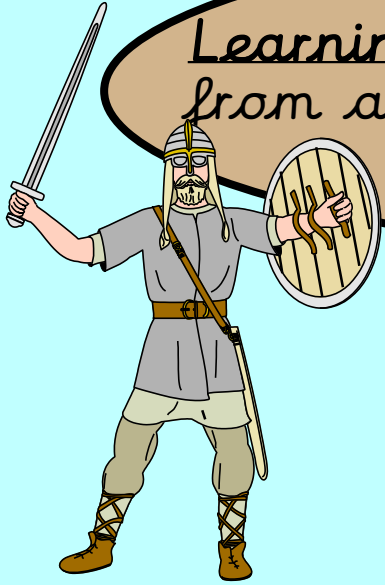
Extra activity:

If you have time, find out more about what life was like for the Anglo-Saxons.

BBC Bitesize is a good place to start.

Tuesday 13th and Thursday 15th October 2020

Learning Objective: To be able to summarise the main events from a period of history, explaining the order of events and making connections between them.



Learning Outcome: I can summarise the main events from a period of history, explaining the order of events and making connections between them.


Activity:

- Using the following links and any extra knowledge you've gained with during this topic so far, create another **timeline**. This one will be focussing only on the chronology of **Viking Britain** and any key events that occurred during this time.
- Identify no more than 10 key events from between 793 AD (their first invasion) and 1066 AD (the Battle of Hastings).

Activity:

- Use the reminder below to help you write all of the dates for your timeline using Roman Numerals!

<u>Roman Numerals</u>			
1 = I	10 = X	100 = C	1000 = M
2 = II	20 = XX	200 = CC	2000 = MM
3 = III	30 = XXX	300 = CCC	3000 = MMM
4 = IV	40 = XL	400 = CD	
5 = V	50 = L	500 = D	
6 = VI	60 = LX	600 = DC	
7 = VII	70 = LXX	700 = DCC	
8 = VIII	80 = LXXX	800 = DCCC	
9 = IX	90 = XC	900 = CM	

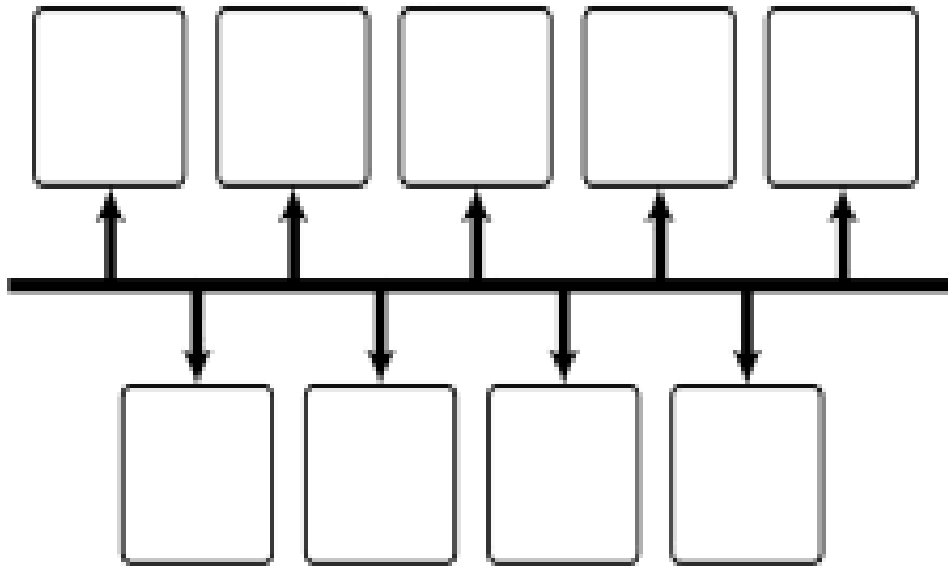


Useful resources:

- <https://www.historyextra.com/period/anglo-saxon/key-viking-dates-lindisfarne-raid-danelaw-swein-forkbeard-harald-hardrada-stamford-bridge/>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/timeline/vikinganglosaxons.timeline.noflash.shtml>
- <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/time-line/vikings.htm>

Example Timelines:

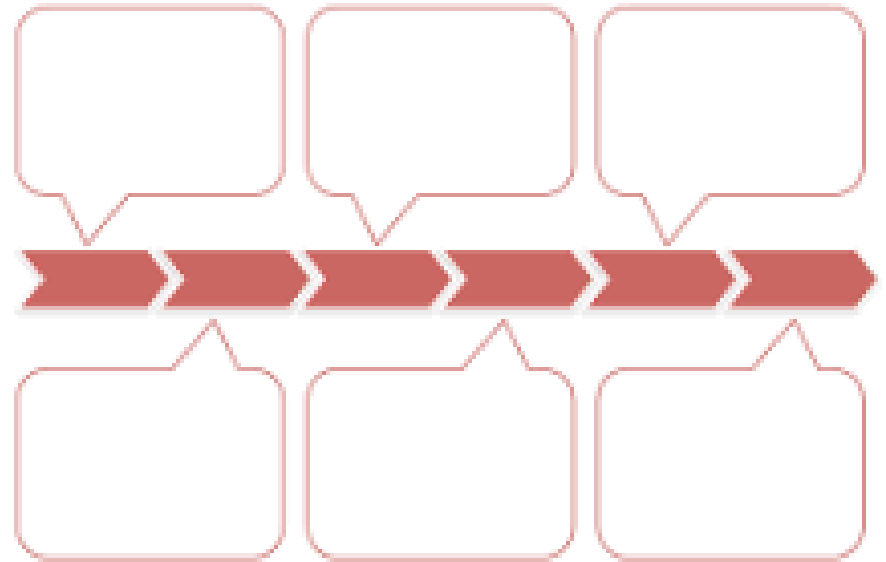
Timeline about _____ Name _____



CC BY-NC-SA

Name:

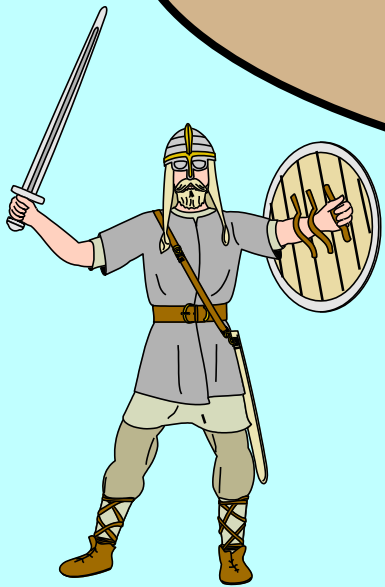
Timeline for:



CC BY-NC-SA

Friday 16th October 2020

Learning Objective: To understand the struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings for the kingdom of England. I know why the Vikings invaded Britain and why they were so successful.



Learning Outcome: I can explain the struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings for the kingdom of England. I can create a dialogue to explain why the Vikings invaded Britain and why they were successful.

Activity:

An Anglo Saxon person is questioning a Viking to find out why he and his people came to Britain. He wants to know what tactics the Vikings used to invade and why they chose Britain as a place to settle.

Fill in the speech bubbles to create a dialogue between the two people explaining this.

