Year 5- Anglo-Saxons

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| POS: Pupils should be taught about the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor |
| Prior content: When the Romans left Britain, it became open to invasion. Link to Y4 Romans and Y5 Vikings |

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| **Who were the Anglo-Saxons?**   1. Anglo Axon Age from AD 410-1066 2. Tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands 3. There were 3 tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. 4. The Angles settled in Northern England and East Anglia 5. The Saxons settled in Southern England. | Key Vocabulary   1. Burh- A well defended Saxon town 2. Hoard- Items buried and left 3. Interpretation- One person’s view of an event in history 4. Invasion- Attacking and conquering another country 5. Martyr- Someone who dies for what they believe in   Image result for map of anglo saxons routes  Anglo-Saxon Routes  Image result for rome on a world map  Image result for anglo saxon armour  Image result for rome on a world map  Image result for edward the confessor vikingsImage result for harold godwinson vikingsImage result for alfred the great vikingsImage result for edward the elder vikings  Edward the Confessor  Harold Godwinson  Edward the Elder  Alfred the Great  Anglo-Saxon Warrior |
| **Kingdoms**   1. **East Anglia**- A small independent kingdom of the Angles, which was formed in the 6th Century in the wake of the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Great Britain. It was incorporated into the Kingdom of England in 918. 2. **Mercia** was a large Anglo-Saxon kingdom that was centred around the River Trent. For 300 years (between 600 and 900AD) Mercia dominated England south of the River Humber – a period known as the Mercian Supremacy. 3. **Wessex** was an Anglo-Saxon kingdom in the south of the country. A number of famous Wessex kings have become prominent figures in history, including Alfred the Great and Egbert – the first King of England. 4. **Northumbria** was another medieval Anglican kingdom. It was originally made up of two separate kingdoms – Bernicia (from around Cumbria) and Deira (from around York) – until the two united around the year 654. |
| **Danelaw**  King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings in 878 AD, and had them sign a treaty, which governed that the Vikings stick to their own land in north and east England this section of land became known as the Danelaw. |
| **Battles**   1. Battle of Eddington- An Anglo-Saxon army led by King Alfred the Great defeated the Great Heathen Army, a collection of Viking warriors led by Guthrum. 2. Battle of Stamford Bridge- This battle took place in the village of Stamford Bridge, in the east riding of Yorkshire. King Harold of England defeated a Viking army led by Harald Hardrada 3. Battle of Hastings- 3 weeks after the Battle of Stamford Bridge, King Harold was killed by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings. William of Normandy became the first Norman King. |
| Key people   1. Alfred the Great 849-899AD- Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex, who was famous for his victories against the Vikings. 2. Edward the Elder- 877-924 AD. He was the son of Alfred the Great. He was the King of Wessex from 899 until his death in 924. 3. Harold Godwinson. He was the last crowned Anglo-Saxon King of England. 4. Edwards the Confessor- 1003-1066. He was one of the last Anglo-Saxon Kings of England. Failure to leave an heir behind led to the Norman invasion of England in 1066. |

