

THE VICIOUS VIKINGS AND THE SMASHING SAXONS

who were the anglo-saxons?

The last Roman soldiers left Britain by 410 CE. New people came to Britain in ships across the North Sea. These new people were the Anglo-Saxons and they settled in England. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around 410 to 1066 CE.

The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The land they settled in became known as 'Angle-land', or England. They brought Germanic languages and new ways of life and dress.

If we use the modern names for the countries they came from, the Saxons were German-Dutch, the Angles were Southern Danish, and the Jutes were Northern Danish. They arrived over a number of decades.

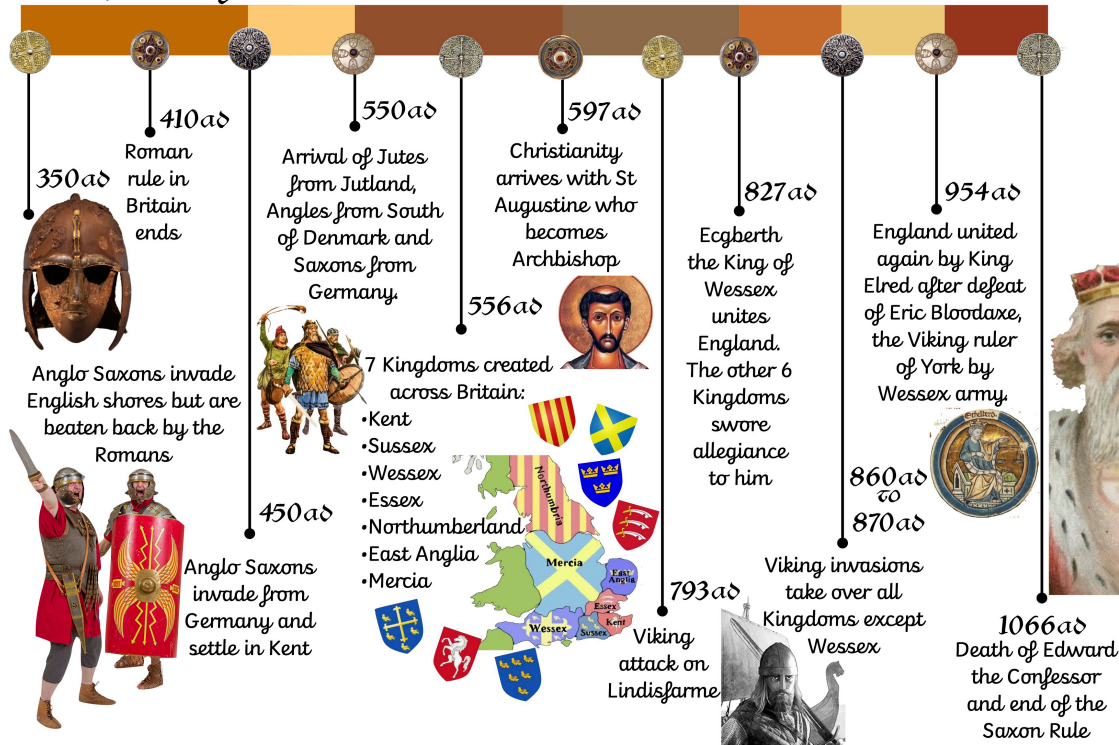


anglo-saxon laws and punishment

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today. The punishments, however, were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing these crimes. Stoning, whipping and exile were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (wergild), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals.



anglo-saxon timeline

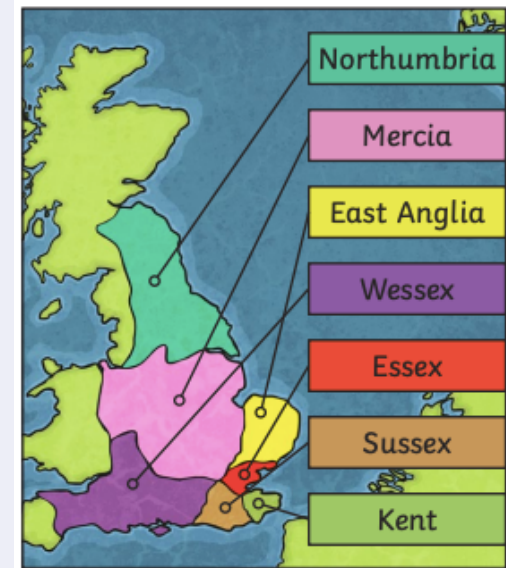


anglo-saxon kings and kingdoms

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 878 CE 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.



A map showing the 7 kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon England



King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.

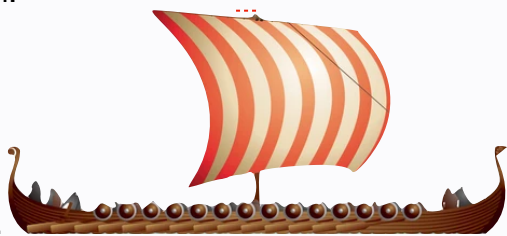
WHO WERE THE VIKINGS?

The **Viking Age** was from about 700 CE to 1100 CE. The **Vikings** came from the modern **Scandinavian** countries Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** to other countries in Europe, including Britain and Ireland. They were also called 'The Danes'.

The Vikings searched for valuable goods like gold, jewels, imported foods and other valuable materials. They would **raid** places and **pillage** expensive items to trade. The name Viking comes from a language called 'Old Norse' and it means 'A Pirate Raid'.

The Vikings also wanted to claim land and they **invaded** and tried to take over much of Britain. They first settled in Scotland. By **878 CE**, the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.

Not all Vikings were 'pirates' or 'warriors'. Some just came to peacefully **settle**. They were farmers and skilful at crafting.



THE VIKINGS TIMELINE

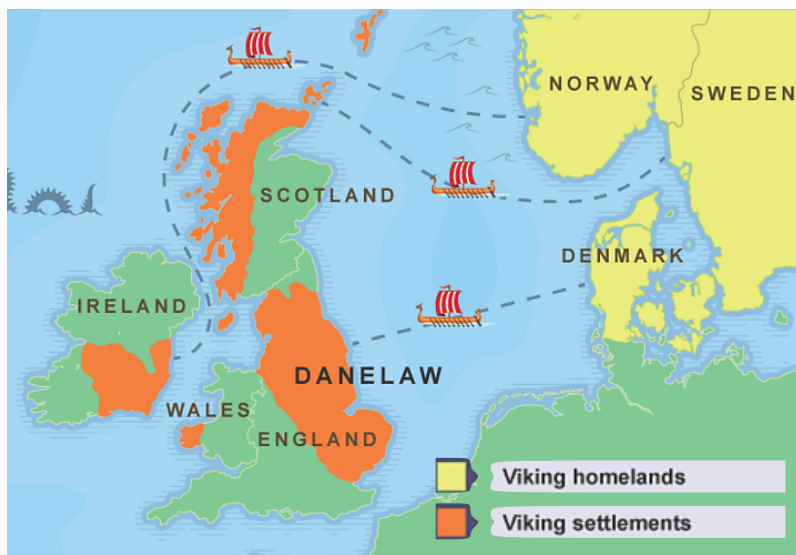


WHERE DID THE VIKINGS INVADE AND SETTLE?

The Vikings travelled from Scandinavia to Britain. They mostly settled in the Danelaw, to the North of the East of England.

Some Norwegian Vikings sailed to Scotland. They made settlements in the North of Scotland and on the Shetland and Orkney Islands.

The Vikings also settled on the Isle of Man. The Vikings often raided Wales, however, few made homes there.



VIKING LIFE

Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs, chickens and sheep for milk, wool, eggs and meat. They also grew and harvested crops like oat, barley and wheat. They ground the grain to make flour, porridge and ale. They also grew vegetables to eat.

Viking houses had walls made of stone or wood with a straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) were used for the inside of the walls.

Jewellery was worn to show off how rich a person was. Many Vikings worked as jewellers, making rings and brooches from the precious metals.

The Vikings arrived as Pagans. They believed in and worshiped many gods and loved to tell myths and legends about their Gods. Eventually, the Vikings converted to Christianity.

Vikings had laws and there were punishments for breaking these laws. Punishments included fines, being outlawed or having to fight.

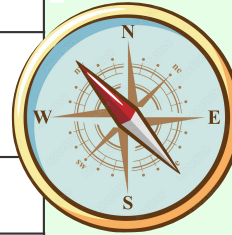
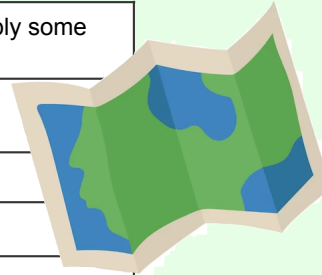
THE END OF THE VIKING AND ANGLO-SAXON AGE

Following the death of **Edward the Confessor**, who was the King of Wessex, in **1066**, there was a famous battle called **The Battle of Hastings**. This was fought by the Anglo-Saxon Harold Godwinson and the Duke William of Normandy. William won the battle and became known as William the Conqueror, ending the Viking and Anglo Saxon age in England.


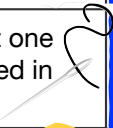





LOCAL GEOGRAPHY & GEOGRAPHY FIELDWORK SKILLS

A village	A small settlement, including a number of houses and possibly some services such as a shop, school and church.
Characteristics	Features of a place.
Compass	A tool for showing direction.
Environment	The natural surroundings of a place.
Fieldwork	Looking at geography outdoors or in real life context.
GIS (Geographical Information Systems)	A computer based system for mapping and analysing features for a location in the world.
Human Features	Features of a place that have been built, made or developed by humans.
Land use	A word, often seen on maps
Local Area	Our local area is the space immediately around where we are.
Locality	An area and its surroundings.
Location	The description of where something is in relation to its surroundings.
Map	A diagram to show where places are located and the features of place.
Physical Features	Features of a place that are naturally occurring.
Region	A named area within a country.
Symbol	An image used to represent
Temporal Variation	Differences which can exist over time.



D&T: TEXTILES

Fasten	To join together and secure two materials.
Thread	A long, thin strand of cotton used in sewing or weaving. 
Needle	A very thin piece of metal with a sharp point at one end and an eye for thread at the other end, used in sewing. 
Fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres. 
Running Stitch	A simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping. 
Paper-Pattern	A paper template used during the cutting process. A pattern is used to know exactly what size and shape to cut the fabric. 
Seam	A line of sewing joining two pieces of fabric.

ART: DRAWING

Portrait	A piece of artwork showing a person.
Proportion	The size and position of parts of the whole image in relation to one another
Line	A mark used to define the contours of a shape
Shading	Drawing darker pencil marks to show darker tones.
Tones	The lightness and darkness of something.
Pressure	How firmly the pencil's tip is applied to the surface.



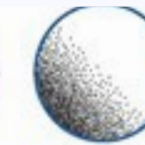
hatching



contour hatching



cross hatching



stippling



scumbling