

History

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality history education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement, to provide an understanding of chronology, knowledge of significant individuals and events. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about history.

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Summer 1

New Knowledge:

- Historical interpretations are everywhere. Every piece of historical writing is an interpretation of some sort.
- The past is not fixed but constructed through interpretation. Some sources of evidence is opinion or misinformation and this affects interpretations of history.
- In the years after the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain, Angles and Saxons from Germany and Jutes from Denmark settled in various places across what is now England.
- In 556 AD, Britain was divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent.
- Anglo-Saxon Britain wasn't ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain.
- Each group of Anglo-Saxon settlers had a leader or war-chief. Each leader ruled a kingdom and a small army.
- Sutton Hoo is a significant archaeological excavation site, which provides us with a primary source of information about Anglo-Saxon leaders.
- A famous Anglo-Saxon king, was Alfred, known as 'Alfred the Great'. His father was king of Wessex.
- The Vikings first invaded Britain in 793AD.
- The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- Alfred the Great was the Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex; he defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington in 878AD.
- By 937AD, Britain was a divided nation, ruled by several kings and earls, vying for land and power.
- In the summer of 937AD, the Celtic and Norse armies together fought King Æthelstan at Brunanburh (Battle of Brunanburh).
- King Æthelstan's victory created a single and unified England.
- The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons struggled for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.

Key Vocabulary:

- raiders
- settlers
- kingdoms
- Sutton Hoo
- war-chief
- Danelaw
- Excavation



Where does it fit in?

