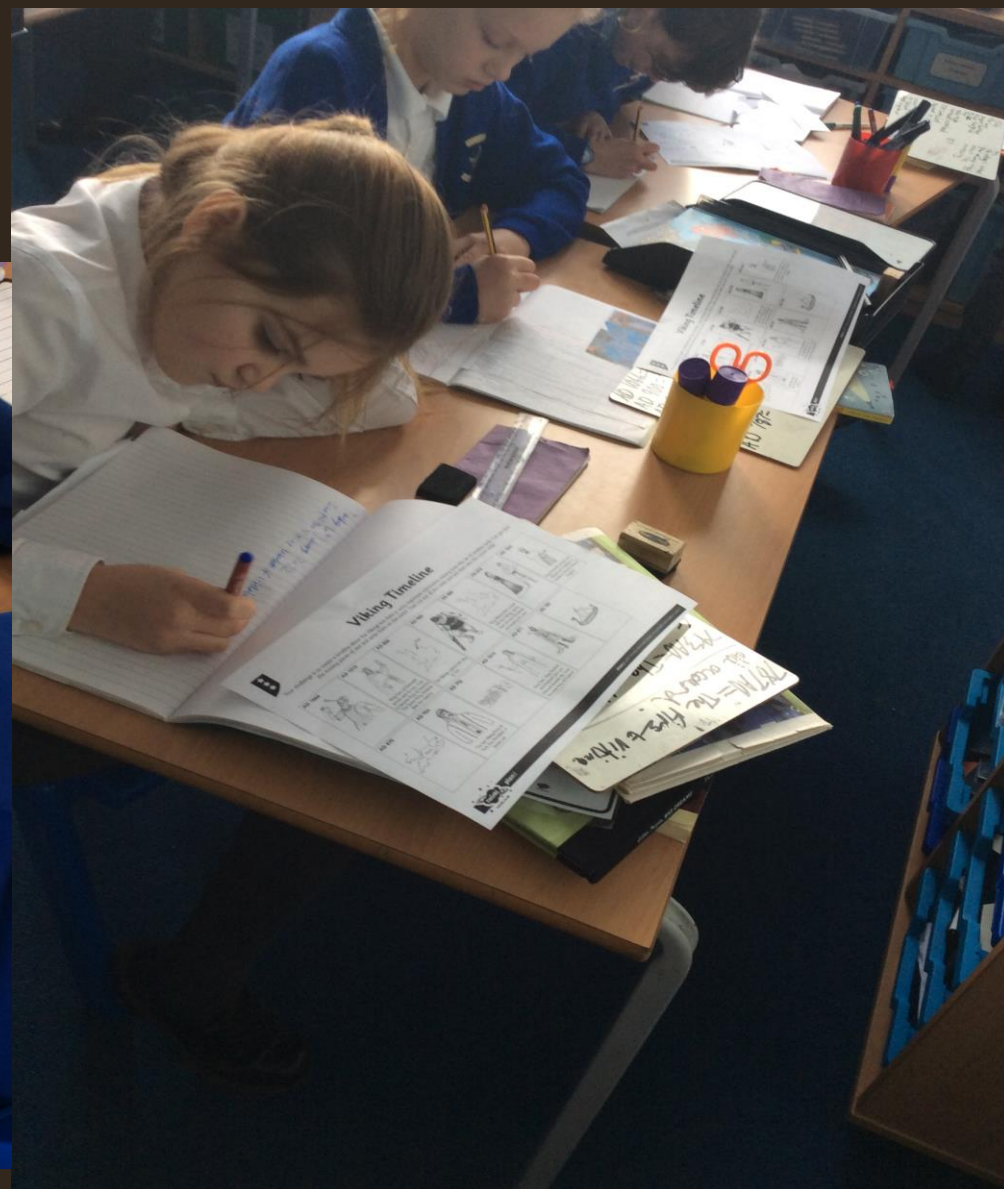
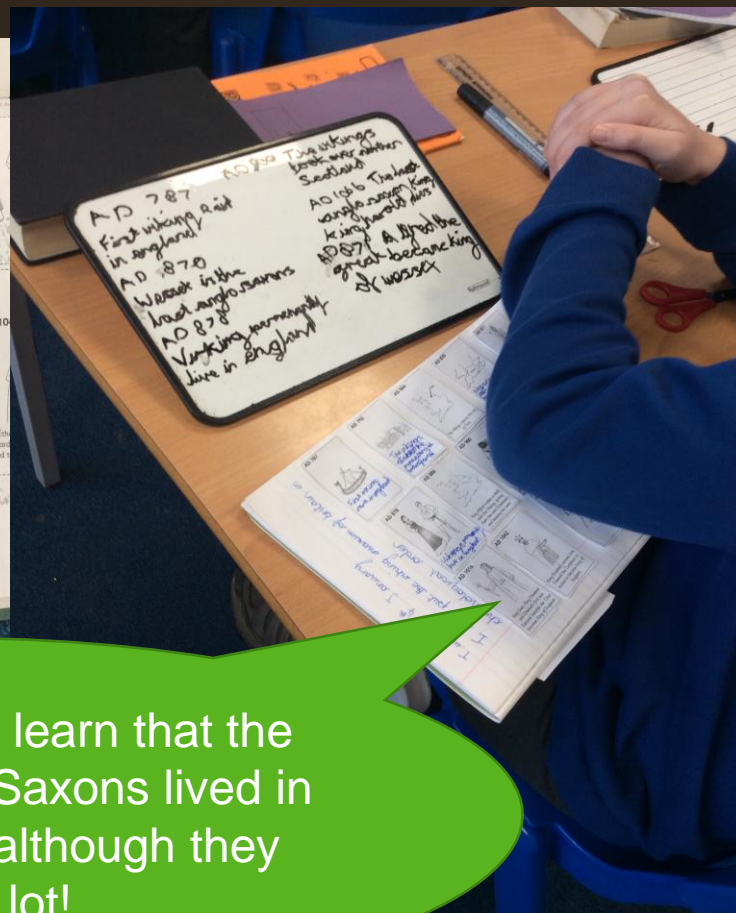
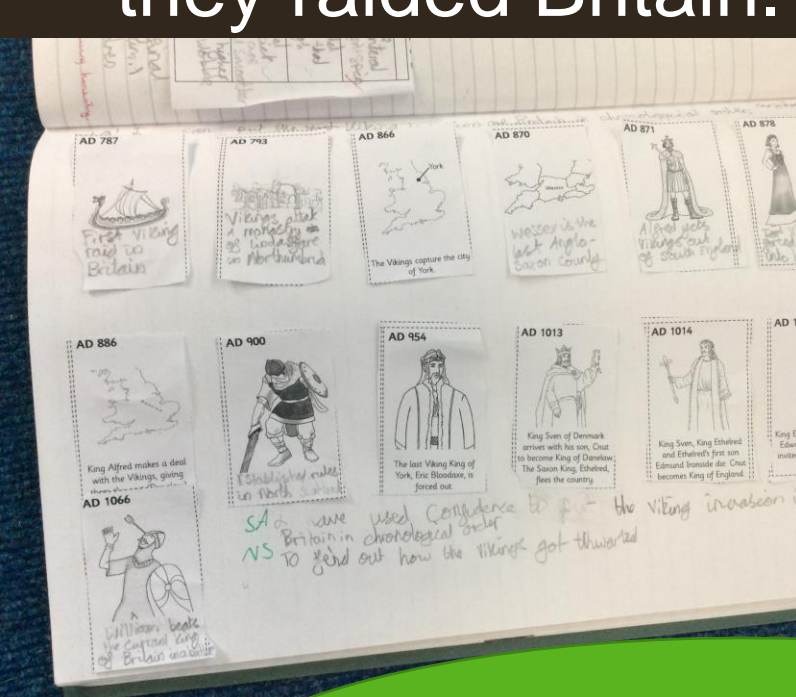




History

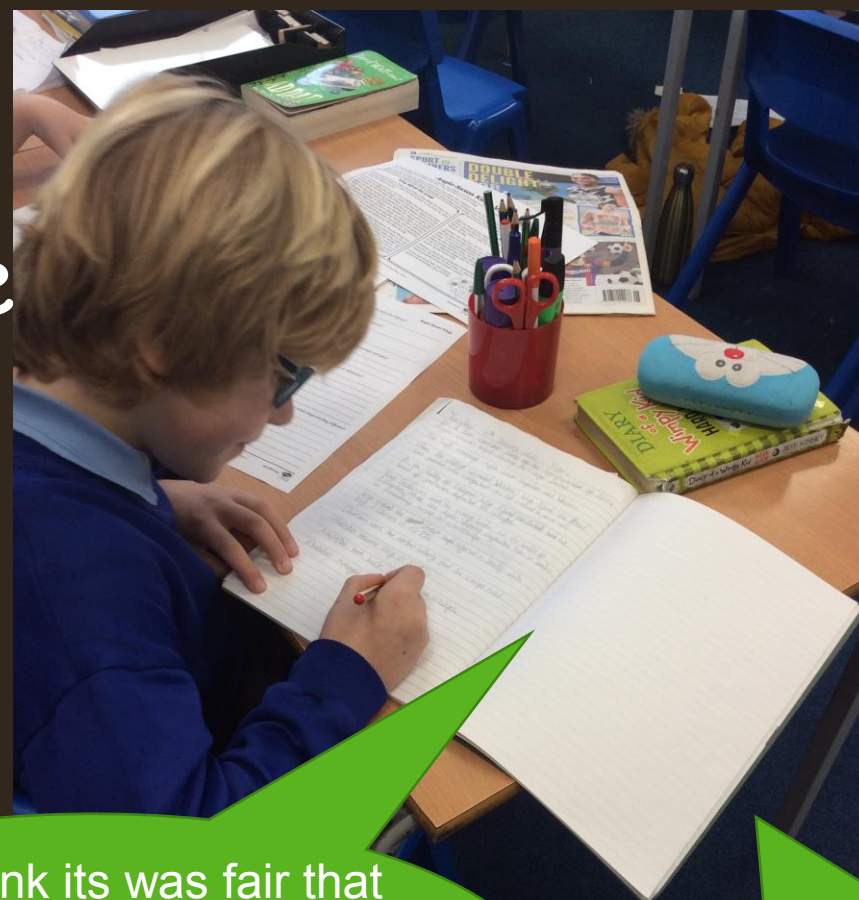
The Anglo-Saxons and the
Vikings

I can explain when and where the Vikings came from and why they raided Britain.



It was surprising to learn that the Vikings and Anglo- Saxons lived in Britain together – although they fought a lot!

I can compare the significance of Anglo-Saxon kings during the Viking period.



I don't think it was fair that King Alfred the Great was seen as 'Great' but I feel whereas King Athelstan achieved more.

King Alfred the Great's daughter in law should also be seen as a great leader as she fought back against the Vikings she was called Aethelflaed Lady of the Mercians.

I can explain who King Ethelred II was and say when and why Danegeld was introduced.

King Ethelred II The Unready

Read the information about Ethelred II The Unready, then discuss the questions below with your partner.

In AD 978, a young boy called Ethelred became king. His supporters had killed his older brother, Edward II, so that he could rule, even though he was only 7 years old at the time. Ethelred came to be known as 'The Unready' because he was believed to be 'unwise' or 'badly advised'.

Ethelred had a lot to deal with during his reign. His brother's supporters were a constant threat and Viking attacks were brutal. Ethelred was not a good soldier and Britain was struggling from all the Viking raids so he had to think of other ways to deal with the situation.

Do you think it is fair that King Ethelred is known as 'The Unready'? Why/why not?
Discuss with your partner.



Dane-Geld

A.D. 980 - 1016

It is always a temptation to an armed and agile nation
To call upon a neighbour and to say: –
"We invaded you last night—we are quite prepared to fight,
Unless you pay us cash to go away."

And that is called asking for Dane-geld,
And the people who ask it explain
That you've only to pay 'em the Dane-geld
And then you'll get rid of the Dane!

It is always a temptation for a rich and lazy nation,
To puff and look important and to say: –
"Though we know we should defeat you, we have not the time to meet you.
We will therefore pay you cash to go away."

And that is called paying the Dane-geld;
But we've proved it again and again,
That if once you have paid him the Dane-geld
You never get rid of the Dane.

It is wrong to put temptation in the path of any nation,
For fear they should succumb and go astray;
So when you are requested to pay up or be molested,
You will find it better policy to say: –

Pay any-one Dane-geld,
Now trifling the cost;
For that game is oppression and shame,
That pays it is lost!"



twinkl

We role-played the poem Danegeld and how the Vikings kept attacking so they got paid to go away by the Anglo-Saxons



The Vikings learnt that if they keep attacking they would be paid more silver to go away – this is paying the Dane. They had 22000kg by 1012 AD.



I can identify and explain key aspects of Viking life.

Viking Life Facts

Vikings used whatever natural resources were available to make their houses. Typically, this might have been stone or wood for the walls, a thatched (straw) roof and wattle and daub (stick and mud/dung) on the inside walls to keep in heat.



Viking metal workers made objects from a wide range of different materials, from iron to gold.



Vikings wrote using characters from an alphabet called the Futhark.



Jewellery was worn to show off how rich a person was.



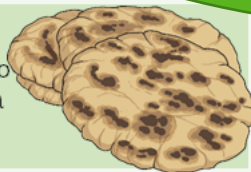
When the Vikings first came to Britain they were pagans, which means they worshipped many gods. Over time, many Vikings converted to Christianity.

Most Vikings wore clothes made from wool or linen. Men wore trousers and tunics which were fastened at the waist with a leather belt. Women wore long sleeved linen dresses under a woollen apron type dress.



The individual letters of the Viking alphabet were called runes. There were 16 runes in total.

The Vikings made their own bread by grinding wheat into flour and then mixing it with water to make a dough.



We looked at different areas of Viking life in order to understand how they lived.

They were incredibly resourceful and used what was local to them to make tools, clothes and even combs! That showed how skilled they were!

Tuesday 25th January 2022 Confidence/E for L
Lo: I can identify and explain key aspects of Viking life.

Religion and God

Vikings were originally pagans believing in lots of gods but after they converted to Christianity, their main God was Odin who had a wife whose name was Frigg Goddess of marriage. In a chariot pulled by goats, that God of thunder sent thunder and lightning across the sky. If you died bravely in battle, you went to Valkhalla home of Odin. People hoped in life after death so were looked with position needed in next life. ✓

House and food

They made these houses out of natural materials like stone or wood for walls & straw for roof and mud or dung for insulation. They lived on farms growing oats and wheat. They had cows, sheep and pigs that produced meat, milk and wool. They had a open fire above in these houses and smoked meat/fish above it. They made fat bread (flour & water) on the fire. They ate out of wooden bowls and used a knife but no fork. They drank beer out of hollowed out horns. ✓
Supply: ✓

I can explain how the legal system worked in Anglo- Saxon and Viking Britain.

The difference between the legal systems for the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings was huge. The Anglo-Saxons laws were brutal! The Vikings introduced a type of court and jury system like we have today called 'The Thing.'

Evolution and In Vocabulary

Read the words and then write one of the words in the space.

Key Vocabulary

Meaning (Start of Unit)

Version

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

Page

NO prisons
Punishments, stoning, drowning,
branding, hanging, stocks,
exile, mutilation, whipping, etc.

Broken tooth = 1 shilling
Nose = 10 shilling
lost finger = 6 shilling
lost thumb = 20 shilling
lost foot = 50 shilling
Went to court had jury
They had 3 punishments =
Cold water ordeal = if they
float there guilty if sink
innocent. A-G

Anglo Saxon

Low Speaker
Person remembered all
rules
A thing person like a
judge
The thing made a group
like jury to decide if
innocent or guilty
trial there say / public
trial

Punishments A-G

- Fine
- Being sent out of community
- Sent away forever

If you were sent away
you had nothing
they could have a judge

Types of Punishments

Here are some typical Anglo-Saxon punishments...



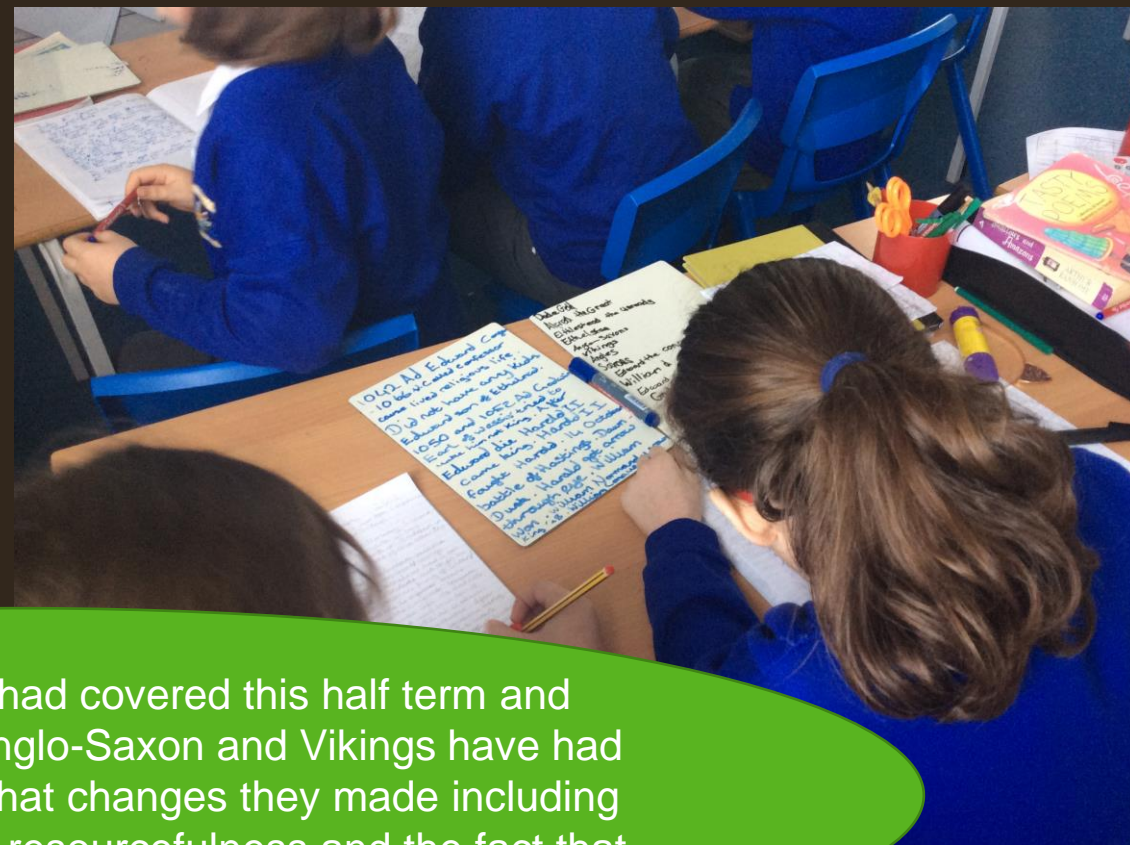
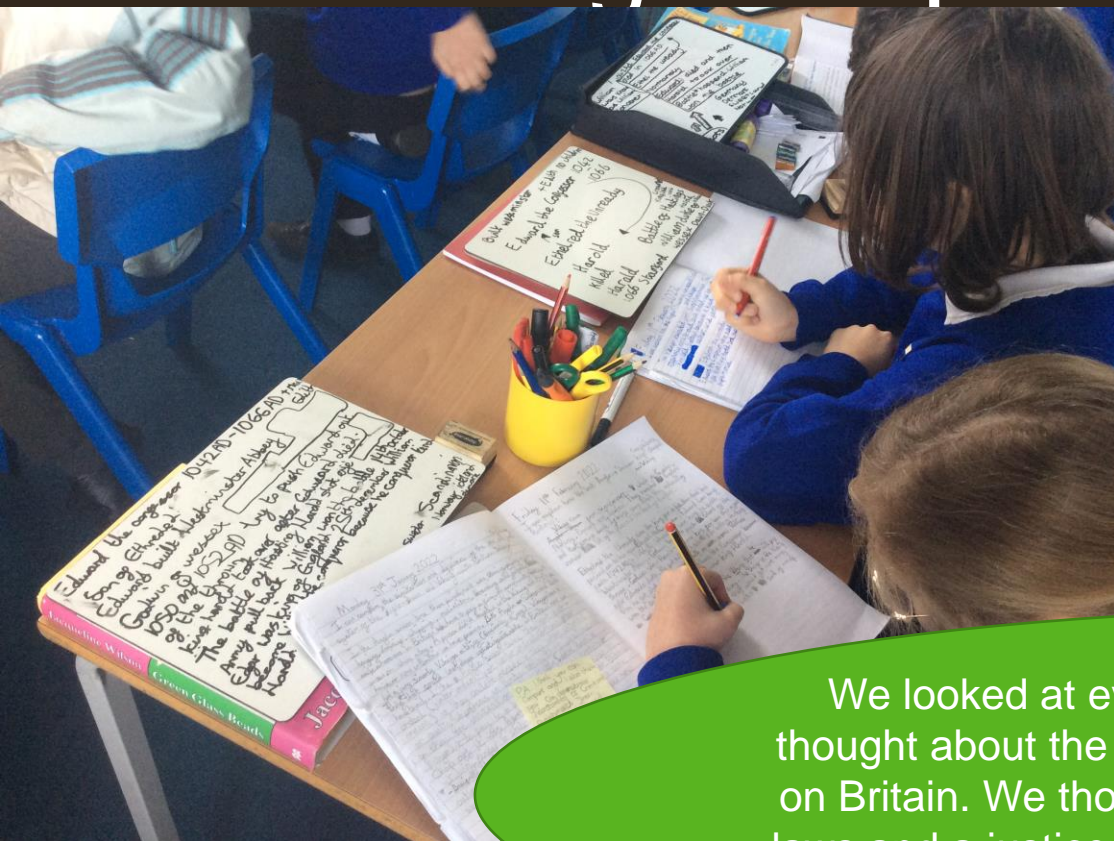
Most punishments were carried out in public to make an example of the guilty person and to deter others from committing the same crime.

Freedom of speech
We have prisons they didn't
a fine
being sent out of land or fully outlawed
Broken tooth = 1
Broken nose = 10
lost foot = 50
lost thumb = 20
they can fight to death
they have a lower
both go to court then a
sent away
hanging
drowning
being
all have law
get a speech

Viking Justice System



I can explain how the last Anglo-Saxon kings and Vikings shaped Britain.



We looked at everything we had covered this half term and thought about the impact the Anglo-Saxon and Vikings have had on Britain. We thought about what changes they made including laws and a justice system, their resourcefulness and the fact that we learnt from any mistakes – Danegeld!

What I have learnt before:

I have learnt about the Anglo-Saxon invasion

Cultural capital

The real-life knowledge that links is: The study of the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings fight for power will build on and enhance your current knowledge of Britain's story, from the Stone Age to the Romans and Celts, and help you to understand the impact they have had on Britain today. You can make links and compare eras. The jobs it can be used in are: Historian, archaeologist, curator.

**Skills**

I can order events from the time of the Vikings

I can compare the significance of some Anglo-Saxon kings during the Viking period

Be able to construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation

Forever Facts

King Ethelred II was known as 'the Unready'

The name Viking was not a noun, but rather a verb. To go raiding was to go Viking. The 'Vikings' would actually have been called Danes or Northmen.

Vikings sailed across most of the known world, trading, raiding and settling

The land the Vikings controlled was named Danelaw, because the rules of these lands came from the Danish (Danes) and Norse overlords

They originated from Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland).

They started raiding as farmland in Scandinavia was poor and the population was rising. From trading they knew Britain was wealthy and wanted land to farm and personal wealth. Raiding and pillaging was a good income when they weren't farming.

Exciting Books**Our Endpoint**

I can write a summary of the impact the Vikings had on Britain.

Subject Specific Vocabulary**Invade**

To attack, to enter with the intentions to take over.

Conquer

To beat an enemy and control them using force.

Jorvik

The Viking name for York (in North East England).

Danelaw

The Eastern area of England ruled by the Vikings.

Expel

To force (someone) to leave a place.

Defeat

To beat an enemy

Pillaging

To steal something with violence