

How Did the Anglo Saxon Struggle and Viking Invasion Impact Britain?

History and Geography Overview

The Anglo Saxons, from the 5th century AD to the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), inhabited and ruled territories that are today part of England and Wales.

In AD793 Vikings attacked and destroyed the monastery of Lindisfarne, this marked the start of a long struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings for control of Britain.



Significant Figures

Ethelred II (978-1016)

Alfred the Great (848AD -899)

Beserkers legendary

Viking warriors

Harold Godwinson last crowned Anglo Saxon King

William, Duke of Normandy 1066 first Norman King

Key Vocabulary

Anglo	Longhouse
Saxon	Longship
Beserker	Monastery
Danelaw	Mythology
Explorer	Norsemen
Invader	Pagan
Knarr	Rune

Core Knowledge

Civilisation: The Anglo-Saxon period in Britain spans approximately the six centuries from 410-1066AD.

Power: Anglo Saxon Kings were leaders of 'kingdoms' such as Wessex and Northumbria. Viking invasion created the Danelaw area.

Trade: Anglo Saxons built ships against Viking invasion, beginning the English Navy. Sutton Hoo ship burial of an East Anglian king. Historians draw inferences about kingship, religion, warfare, trade, craftsmanship from this archeological evidence.

Migration: The Vikings travelled thousands of miles across the sea from their homeland of Scandinavia where they were farmers, fishermen, seafarers and traders. Some historians believe the Vikings left their homes because of over crowding. There was not enough good land for everyone to share.

Legacy: Perhaps their greatest legacy is the trade route they established that connected England and China. Many English words are derived from Old Norse, the language spoken by the Vikings.

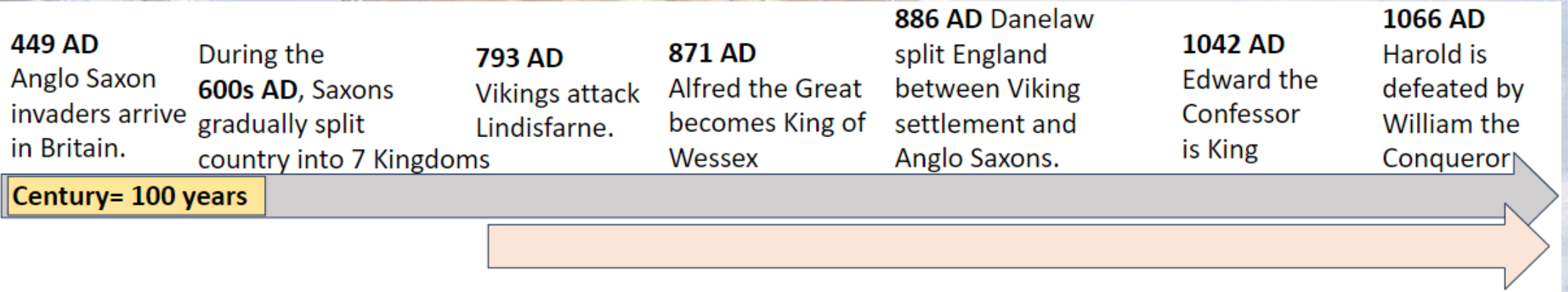


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KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 6 - Autumn Term 1

CHRONOLOGY



St Paul's World History Timeline

