

# ANGLO SAXONS AND THE SCOTS

A ST MARGARET'S ACADEMY TEAR 4 HISTORY COLLECTIBLE

By around 410 AD, the last of the **Romans** had returned home and left Britain vulnerable to invasions. Irish **Scots** invaded Scotland. The **Picts** and **Scots** were a constant threat to Britain especially without the **Romans** for support.



The **Picts** and **Scots** were powerful fighters so the British king asked his two brothers to come over from modern day Denmark to help keep the **Picts** and **Scots** out. Hengest and Horsa were happy to help and successfully avoided any invasions.

Hengest and Horsa brought over more warriors and began to settle in Britain, pushing the British out. Other tribes also invaded Britain including the **Angles** and **Saxons**, known as the Anglo-Saxons. In about 600 AD, many of the British people were taken as slaves or were forced to escape.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Angles</b>	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
<b>Christianity</b>	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
<b>missionary</b>	A person from a religion sent to spread the faith.
<b>Pagan</b>	A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
<b>Romans</b>	The <b>Romans</b> invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.
<b>Saxons</b>	German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.
<b>Scots</b>	People from Ireland, who, like the <b>Picts</b> , were fierce and powerful fighters.

## KEY SKILLS

**Describe** the main changes in a period in history.

Use evidence to **describe** what was important to people from the past.

**Describe** how some of the things they have studied from the past

## KNOWLEDGE

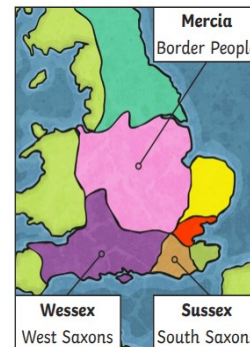
To understand the various invasions of Britain at this time.

To understand the way these people lived and the

## OUTCOMES

To write a letter recounting an Anglo-Saxon invasion. (English)

To design and create a Viking artefact based on



Many areas, towns and villages in Britain are named after the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.



# ANGLO SAXONS AND THE VIKINGS

A ST MARGARET'S ACADEMY TEAR 4 HISTORY COLLECTIBLE

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Danegeld</b>	"Paying the Dane". King Etherlred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in <b>Danegeld</b> altogether.
<b>exile</b>	To be sent away.
<b>invade</b>	To enter and occupy land.
<b>kingdom</b>	An area ruled by a king.
<b>longship</b>	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
<b>outlawed</b>	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
<b>pagans</b>	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
<b>pillaged</b>	To violently steal something.
<b>raid</b>	A surprise attack.
<b>wergild</b>	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.

## The Early Vikings

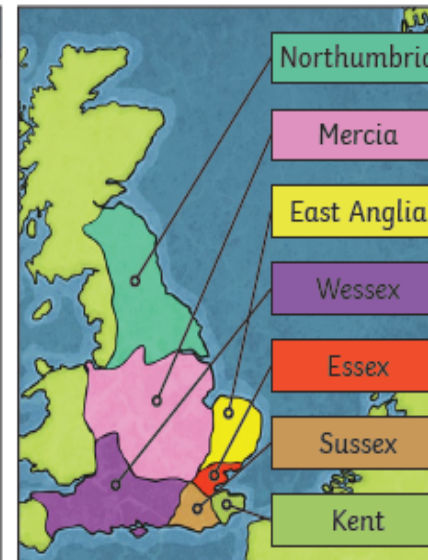
The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings **raided** places such as monasteries and **pillaged** expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.



The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They **invaded** and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.

## Anglo-Saxon Kings

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 AD 878 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. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



## KEY SKILLS

**Offer a reasonable explanation** for some events.

**Demonstrate understanding** of the fact that people in the past represented events or ideas in a way that persuades others.

**Use evidence** to reconstruct life in the period of time studied.

## KNOWLEDGE

To understand why the Vikings came to Britain and how it impacted on the culture there.

To know what led to the eventual conquering of the Vikings.

## OUTCOMES

To write a diary entry following a hard-fought battle (English)

To create a stop-frame animation of a Viking



# THE VIKINGS AS ARTISAN'S AND ARTISTS

A ST MARGARET'S ACADEMY TEAR 4 ART COLLECTIBLE

## VOCABULARY

**sketch** - a rough drawing to help with ideas for a final piece



**line** - a mark longer than its width. It can be straight or curved



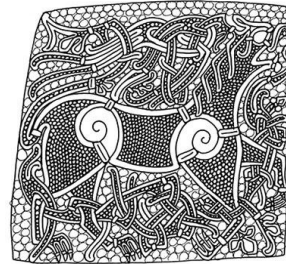
**tone** - how light or dark an area is



**shape** - a flat area created by a closed line



**observation** - to look at something for ideas



Vikings loved elaborate decorations and they decorated many of the things they used: weapons, jewellery, rune stones, ship woodwork and even their common, everyday items.

Vikings loved elaborate decorations and they decorated many of the things they used: weapons, jewellery, rune stones, ship woodwork and even their common, everyday items.

Animals in S shapes and inter-twined became very common in Viking art.

## CONTINUOUS SKILLS

Collect information, sketches and resources.

Adapt and refine ideas as they progress.

Explore ideas in a variety of ways.

## SPECIFIC SKILLS

Investigate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers.

Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others.

## OUTCOMES

To design a Viking artefact based on what you have learnt about Vikings as Artists.

