

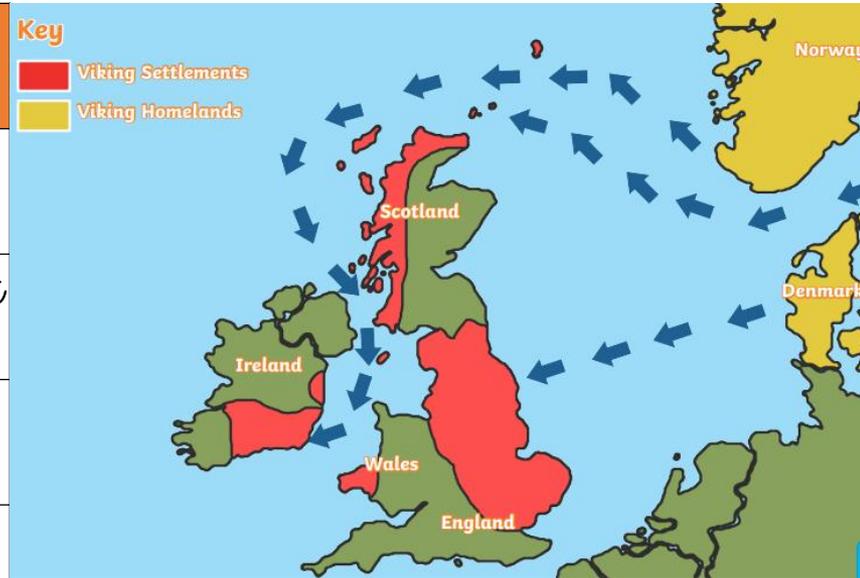
Vikings and Anglo-Saxons Crucial Curriculum Content

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Invalidate		To enter and occupy land.
Longship		A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
Pagan		A person who believed in many gods.
Pillage		To violently steal something.
Raid		A surprise attack.
Settlement		A place where people have come to live.
Valhalla		Where the Vikings believed warriors went after death.
Conquer		To gain something by force.
Kingdom		A country whose ruler is a king or queen.

Key

-  Viking Settlements
-  Viking Homelands



Anglo-Saxons Settlements

Northumbria
 Mercia
 Wessex
 East Anglia
 Essex
 Sussex
 Kent



449 AD -
The Anglo-
Saxon
invaders
arrive

600 AD -
Anglo Saxons
gradually take
over Britain.

793 AD - Viking
attack from Norway.

871 AD - Alfred the
Great becomes the
King of Wessex.

939 AD -
Vikings invade
England and
take back the
north.

1066 AD - King
Harold is killed
in Battle Of
Hastings.

450 - 1066 AD (CE) - AD stands for Anno Domini, which is Latin, and CE stands for Common Era. The years that we count in now are AD/CE.

Warfare

Both the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings came to Britain to invade, then they settled here, hoping for a better life. They would use swords, shields, axes, spears, javelins and bows and arrows when fighting.

Location

Anglo-Saxons came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands and settled in Angle-land or England. The Vikings came from Scandinavia (the countries Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Beliefs

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were pagans, they believed in many gods who were in charge of different parts of life. Vikings believed that if they died bravely in battle they would be taken to Valhalla, a great feasting hall in the afterlife where they could eat and drink with the gods.