

Vikings Raids and Saxon Resistance

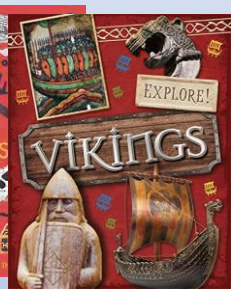
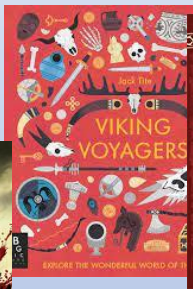
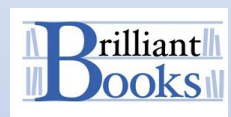


Sticky Facts

- Vikings were seafaring warriors from Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- No Vikings had horns on their helmet.
- In 793AD Vikings invaded and attacked Lindisfarne (an Island off the north-east coast of England) which started the Viking raids.
- They invaded to steal gold, take people as slaves and settle in new land.
- Vikings travelled on Longboats: narrow boats that land on beaches.
- Some Vikings were forced to leave Ireland and built farms and villages on the Wirral – including Tranmere, Meols and Wallasey.
- Vikings lived in Longhouses which were long rectangular houses made from timber. Walls were made of wattle (sticks and mud). They were often one room home with a cooking fire in the middle.
- Vikings spoke Norse and wrote using runes and gave us the names of the week.
- Alfred the Great was a Saxon King of England, who allowed Vikings to settle in an area called the Danelaw to keep the peace; the Saxon people did not want the Vikings to settle.
- A Viking became King of England in 1016 until Anglo-Saxon Edward the Confessor took power in 1042.
- The Anglo-Saxons kept power until 1066.

Key Vocabulary

raids	quick attacks where Vikings would steal treasure and food
seafaring	good at travelling by sea
invasion	when an army uses force to take over another country
Lindisfarne	a famous monastery in England
longboat	a long, narrow Viking ship
settlement	a place where people live
invaders	people who enter a land by force to take control
longhouse	a large wooden Viking house
Norse	language spoken by Vikings
runes	the letters used in the Viking alphabet
Danelaw	the part of England where Vikings settled

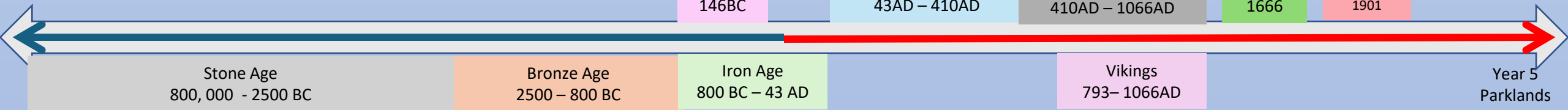


decade



century

BC



AD



The Tudors



Sticky Facts

- The Tudor era began in 1485 when Henry VII won the Battle of Bosworth. This was known as the War of the Roses.
- Henry VII created the Tudor Rose by joining the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York.
- There were six Tudor monarchs who ruled England from 1485 to 1603.
- Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth I were the most famous rulers.
- Religion was very important. Everyone had to follow the monarch's religion or face punishment.
- Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic church and created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife.
- Henry VIII had six wives and executed two of them.
- The Tudor era ended in 1603 when Elizabeth I died.
- Tudor houses were often black and white and made from wood, wattle and daub. Rich Tudors built brick houses with many windows.
- Chester is well known for its Tudor buildings.

10
Decade

100
Century

1000
Millennium

Key Vocabulary

Tudor	a royal family who ruled England a long time ago
monarch	a King or Queen
ruler	a person who leads a country
reign	the period of time when a king or queen is in charge
divorce	when two people who are married decide they do not want to be married anymore
executed	when someone is put to death as a punishment
treason	a very serious crime where someone tries to go against or harm their own king, queen, or country
Catholic	a type of Christian who follows the teachings of the Pope and the Catholic Church
Protestant	a type of Christian who does not follow the Pope and has different beliefs from Catholics



Henry VIII



Elizabeth I



Ancient
Greece
800BC –
146BC

Roman Rule in Britain
43AD – 410AD

Anglo-Saxons
410AD – 1066AD

Tudors
1485-
1603

Great
Fire of
London
1666

Victorians
1837 -
1901

BC

Tudor houses

AD

Stone Age
800,000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age
2500 – 800 BC

Iron Age
800 BC – 43 AD

Vikings
793– 1066AD

Year 5
Parklands