

Year 3 Magpies

History

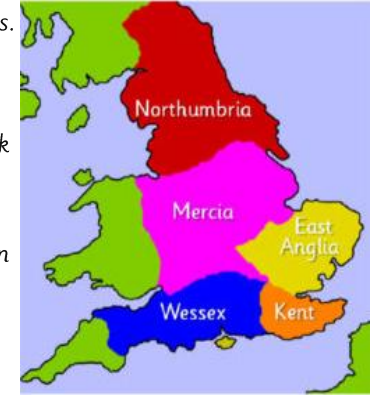
Summer 2

Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Anglo Saxon	A mix of people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands who came to live in England during the 5th Century. The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.
Danegeld	Money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places
Danelaw	The area of northern and eastern England ruled by the Vikings
invasion	To enter a country or place by force with the intention of taking over.
kingdom	A country or place ruled by a king or queen
migration	Where people move from one place to another.
Pagan	A word used to describe people who believe in many gods and goddesses.
Picts	Early settlers in Scotland who fought with the Romans.
raid	An unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal and or destroy
Scots	People who lived in Scotland (previously thought to have migrated from Ireland).
settlement	A place where people live and sometimes
trade	Buying and selling goods or services.
Viking	People of Scandinavian origin who travelled by sea and raided, invaded and settled in Europe from the 8th century

Anglo Saxon England

The last Roman soldiers left Britain by AD410. New people came to Britain in ships across the North Sea; the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066. The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. Anglo Saxon England was divided into seven kingdoms, known as the heptarchy. Each group of Anglo-Saxon settlers had a leader or war-chief. A strong and successful leader became 'cyning', the Anglo-Saxon word for 'king'.

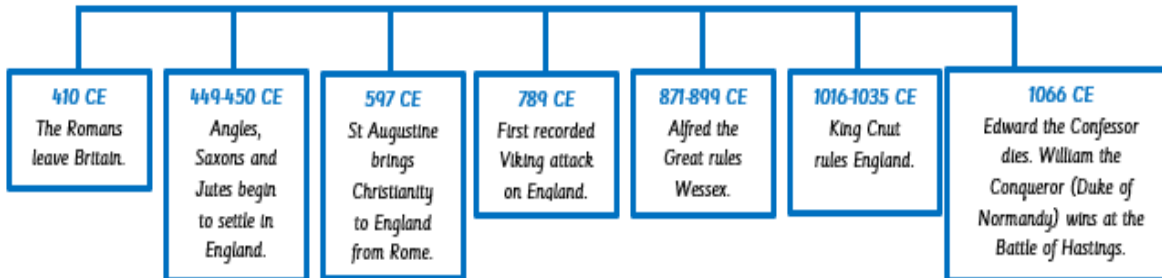


Viking England and Danelaw

In 865 AD, a large Viking army invaded England. Danelaw is an 11th-century name for an area of Northern and Eastern England that was under the control of the Viking empire from the late 9th century until the early 11th century. In these areas, the laws of the 'Danes' dominated those of the Anglo-Saxons. There were 5 most important towns under Danish Law. These five crucial locations included Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stamford and Lincoln. The city of Jorvik (known now as York) was the most important city and a centre for trade.



Timeline



The Battle of Hastings

At the Battle of Hastings, William, duke of Normandy, defeated King Harold II to win the English throne. The battle took place on October 14, 1066. It marked the beginning of the Norman Conquest of England. The Bayeux Tapestry tells the story of events before, during and after the Battle of Hastings.

