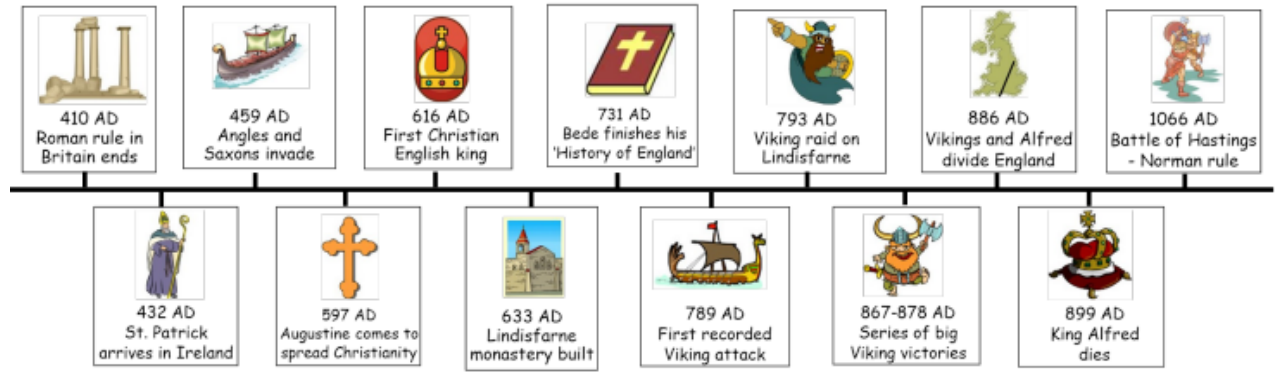


They came from across the sea...



Vikings and Anglo-Saxons – Acorns year 3/4

Danegeld	"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 Danegeld altogether.
exile	To be sent away.
Invade	To enter and occupy land.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king.
longship	A long, wooden, narrow boat
outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped
pillaged	To violently steal something
raid	A surprise attack
wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.



Key Figures:

Alfred the Great: became King in 871AD. One of the only kings in British history to be called 'Great'. He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.

King Athelstan: Athelstan was king from AD 924 - 939. During his reign he drove the Vikings back more and more and was able to claim control over a greater area of land

King Ethelred 'the unready' - In AD 978, a young boy called Ethelred became king. Ethelred came to be known as 'The Unready' because he was believed to be 'unwise'.



Vikings

- Viking age in Britain was AD 793-1066
- Many Vikings left their homelands in Scandinavia.
- They travelled by longboat to other countries like Britain and Ireland
- They mostly settled in the Danelaw- Northern East of England



Longships



Viking invaders



Sutton Hoo



King Alfred the Great

Anglo-Saxons

- Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was AD 410-1066
- The biggest tribes were Angles, Saxons and Jutes
- The tribes were from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands
- They mainly settled in Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Kent and East Anglia

Vikings used whatever natural resources were available to make their houses. Typically, this might have been stone or wood for the walls, a thatched (straw) roof and wattle and daub (stick and mud/dung) on the inside walls to keep in heat.



Viking metal workers made objects from a wide range of different materials, from iron to gold.



Vikings wrote using characters from an alphabet called the Futhark.



Jewellery was worn to show off how rich a person was.



Assessment:

- To explain when and where the Vikings came from and why they raided Britain.
- To compare the significance of Anglo-Saxon kings during the Viking period.
- To compare the similarities and differences between the Anglo-Saxon kings.
- To explain who King Ethelred II was and say when and why Danegeld was introduced.
- To identify and explain key aspects of Viking life.
- To explain how the legal system worked in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
- To explain how the last Anglo-Saxon kings shaped Britain.

Types of Punishments

Here are some typical Anglo-Saxon punishments...

Stoning



Paying a fine (if a person could not afford their fine, they could be put into slavery)



Hanging



Drowning



Whipping



Mutilation (bits of the body cut off)



Branding (burned with a hot iron rod)



Stocks



Exile (being sent away)



Most punishments were carried out in public to make an example of the guilty person and to deter others from committing the same crime.