



# The Anglo Saxons: Why did they come and what did they do?

Powerful knowledge		Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3
<p>The Anglo Saxons came from what is now Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. They arrived after the Romans left (410AD) until 1066AD.</p>			
<p><b>Why did they come?</b> Most Anglo Saxons were PUSHED and PULLED from their homelands.</p>			
<p><b>To fight</b></p> <p>Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors who enjoyed fighting. They thought the Britons were weak and easy to beat without the Romans around.</p>		<p><b>To farm</b></p> <p>Many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully to find land to farm. Their homelands in Scandinavia often flooded.</p>	
<p><b>To make a home</b></p> <p>Whole families set sail across the sea to live in Britain. They brought tools, weapons and farm animals with them and built villages with new homes.</p>		<p><b>Because they were invited</b></p> <p>With Picts and Scots attacking from the north, the Britons invited some Anglo-Saxons to help defend them. But they didn't leave! They took over.</p>	
		<p>Anglo-Saxon Britain wasn't ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different <b>tribes</b> and each took over different parts of Britain. Each group of Anglo-Saxon settlers had a leader or war-chief. A strong and successful leader became 'cunning', the Anglo-Saxon word for 'king'. Each king ruled a <b>kingdom</b> and led a small army. From time to time, the strongest king would claim to be '<b>bretwalda</b>', which meant ruler of all Britain.</p>	
		<p>The Anglo-Saxons were the forefathers of England as we know it today. They united regions as one country and gave us the beginnings of our language and law.</p>	

- BC
- AD
- Millennium
- Century
- Decade
- Push / pull factor
- Tribe
- Kingdom



# What was life like in Viking Britain?

Powerful knowledge			Vocabulary			
			Tier 2	Tier 3		
	The Vikings arrived in Britain in 793AD from Scandinavia (Sweden, Norway and Denmark)		Materials	Century		
	<b>Why did they come?</b> Most Vikings were PUSHED from their homelands.					
	PULL Wealth	PUSH Better land			PUSH More land	Decade
	The Vikings searched for treasure to make them rich. Britain was a good place to raid	Most Vikings wanted better land for their farms. Norway- too hilly Sweden- covered in forests Denmark- soil too sandy			There was not enough good land to share. In a Viking family, only the eldest son inherited so younger brothers had to make their living elsewhere	
Food		Religion		Local		
<p>The Vikings had to grow, catch or hunt their food.</p> <p><b>Plants</b> vegetables, wild nuts, berries, grains to make bread and porridge, herbs leaves.</p> <p><b>Animal</b> Wild animals, fish, domesticated animals and eggs.</p> <p><b>Insects</b> Honey from bees.</p>		<p>Like the Romans and Ancient Greeks, the Vikings worshipped many different Gods and Goddesses. Their religion was <b>very</b> important to their way of life. 3 important Gods:</p> <p>Odin- leader of the Gods</p> <p>Thor- God of thunder and protection</p> <p>Freyr- God of agriculture</p> <p>Vikings believed that men who died in battle went to <b>Valhalla</b>, a great hall where heroes feasted with the gods.</p>		Leader		
Houses		Clothing		Invade		
	<p>Built from local materials (wood, stone or blocks of turf. Walls made from wattle and daub. One big room with a central fire. Animals kept at one end in the byre.</p>			Trade		
		<p>Vikings made clothes from wool, linen and animal skins. They were skilful weavers. They used natural dyes to give them colour.</p>		Push / Pull factor		



## Where else did the Vikings go?

Powerful knowledge		Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3
	<p>The Vikings were among the greatest explorers in the ancient world. Their merchants shipped goods all over Europe and western Asia, and they made the first known voyages to Iceland, Greenland, and North America. They also plundered foreign coasts, especially in Britain, France, and northwest Europe.</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aRoOjNmp40U">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aRoOjNmp40U</a></p>	<p>Construct</p> <p>Navigate</p> <p>Expedition</p>	<p>Longship</p> <p>Watertight</p> <p>Reinforce</p>
	<p>Long, narrow and flat, longships were fast, durable and capable of navigating both choppy seas and shallow rivers. They were also light enough to be carried over land and double ended- no need to turn around!</p>		
	<p>To make a Viking longship which is historically accurate. It needed to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• watertight</li> <li>• able to float</li> <li>• balance</li> <li>• strong- it needs a reinforced deck frame</li> <li>• hold 10 men</li> <li>• attractive to look at with a sail, oars and shields.</li> </ul>		
<p>Cut out and fold as shown two sides to form the Longship</p> <p>Assemble two sides, deck frame, mast and two card triangles around cut milk bottle</p> <p>Most glues will not stick to the plastic used in milk cartons but a Glue Gun should succeed Alternatively, fix all together by pushing thumb tacks through into the wooden Deck Frame</p> <p>Glue Gun</p> <p>thumb tacks</p>			



# Were the Tudors the greatest explorers the world has ever seen?

## Powerful knowledge

## Vocabulary

### Tier 2

### Tier 3



Sir Walter Raleigh (1554 – 1618). He led many expeditions to America and brought back tobacco and potatoes to England. He set up the first English colony in America- Virginia.

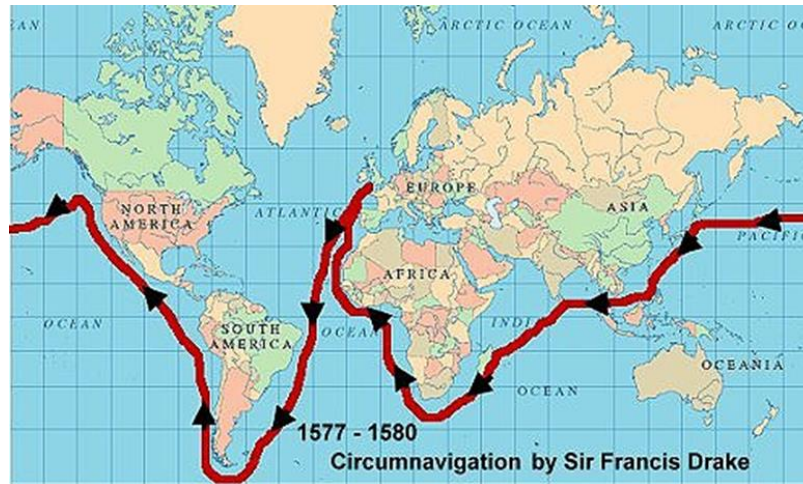


Sir Francis Drake (1540 – 1596). Made a fortune capturing Spanish ships (England and Spain were at war). He was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the world. (1577-1580)



### John Cabot

He was born in Italy, but came to live in England in the reign of Henry VII. In 1497 he tried to find a quicker way to Asia. On the way, he discovered an unknown land which he called 'new found land'. Today, it is known as Newfoundland in Canada.



Navigate  
Expedition  
Capture

Colony  
Circumnavigate