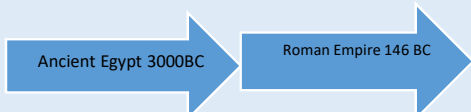
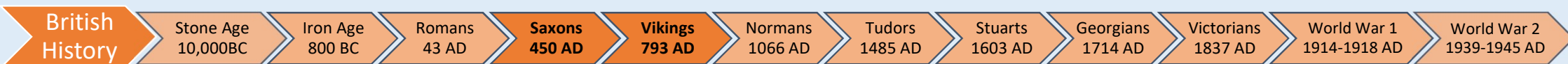


# Invaders and Settlers – Anglo-Saxons & Vikings



BC – Before Christ. A date like 250 BC means 250 years BEFORE Christ was born.

AD – Anno Domini. A date like 450 AD means 450 years after Christ was born.

When? Timeline of events	
<b>410 AD</b> Romans Leave Britain..	<p><b>Anglo-Saxon migration.</b></p>
<b>455 AD</b> Jutes conquer the kingdom of Kent.	
<b>500 AD</b> The Seven Kingdoms have been created (Kent, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Northumbria, Mercia and East Anglia).	
<b>597 AD</b> Augustine arrives to spread Christianity.	
<b>793 AD</b> The Vikings attack the island of Lindisfarne.	
<b>802 AD</b> Egbert becomes the King of Wessex.	<p><b>Map of Viking Homelands and Settlements</b></p>
<b>866 AD</b> The city of York (Jorvik) is established by Danish Vikings.	
<b>871 – 899 AD</b> Alfred The Great Rules. In 886 AD, he agrees to the Danelaw Act which divides England and allows the Vikings to settle in north and east England.	

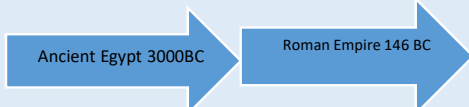
What ? Key Vocabulary	
<b>Anglo-Saxons</b>	People who travel to Britain from Germany and Southern Denmark and settled.
<b>Danelaw</b>	An agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons.
<b>Invasion</b>	To try and take over a place by force.
<b>Jutes</b>	People from the Jutland (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain.
<b>Migration</b>	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there.
<b>Picts</b>	Ancient tribes who lived in Northern Scotland.
<b>Raid</b>	A sudden armed attack against a place.
<b>Settler</b>	People who migrate to another place.
<b>Viking</b>	The name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.

**Who? Important people.**

Alfred The Great      Edward The Confessor      Eric Bloodaxe

- Key Learning**
- Know that Britain was invaded several times by different countries and understand who they were and where they came from.
  - Make links between Anglo-Saxons and Christianity.
  - Know that Anglo Saxons and Vikings were often in conflict.
  - Know the relevance of what Britain inherited from Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, such as place names, words and buildings.
  - Understand the chronology of invasions from Romans though to the Battle of Hastings.
  - Use evidence to reconstruct what life was like during these times.

# Norman Invasions



BC – Before Christ. A date like 250 BC means 250 years BEFORE Christ was born.

AD – Anno Domini. A date like 450 AD means 450 years after Christ was born.

When? Timeline of events
<p><b>5<sup>th</sup> Jan 1066 AD</b> England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies leaving no heir.</p>
<p><b>6<sup>th</sup> Jan 1066 AD</b> Harold Godwinson is crowned of England.</p>
<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> September 1066 AD</b> King Harald Hardrada of Norway invades England with more than 10,000 men in 200 longships.</p>
<p><b>25<sup>th</sup> September 1066 AD</b> King Harold Godwinson travels north to fight King Harald Hardrada at the Battle Of Stamford Bridge near York. He defeats and kills him.</p>
<p><b>27<sup>th</sup> September 1066 AD</b> King William of Normandy sets sail and land in Pevensey in the South of England. King Harold Godwinson travel south to fight him.</p>
<p><b>14<sup>th</sup> October 1066 AD</b> Battle of Hastings – King Harold dies.</p>
<p><b>25<sup>th</sup> December 1066 AD</b> William the Conqueror is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.</p>



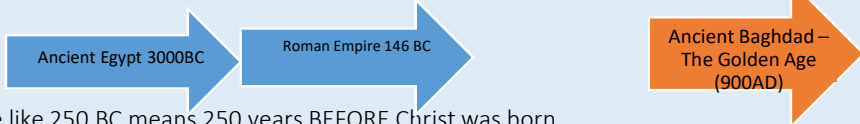
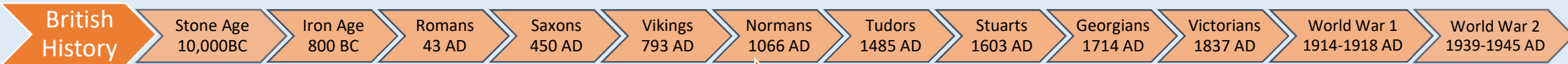
What ? Key Vocabulary	
<b>Bailey</b>	Flat area at the foot of the motte.
<b>Bayeux-Tapestry</b>	Embroidery which tells the story of the Battle of Hastings.
<b>Conquest</b>	Taking an area by using force.
<b>Descendant</b>	A person who is related to you and who lives after you.
<b>Domesday Book</b>	A record of all land and property. It showed the wealth of the country.
<b>Earl</b>	An important Norman Lord.
<b>Heir</b>	Next person in line to the throne.
<b>Keep</b>	Secure building where the Norman Earls or important people sheltered.
<b>Motte</b>	Large man-made mound on which a keep was place for defence.
<b>Normans</b>	Descendants of Vikings who came from Normandy in France.
<b>Pillage</b>	To steal from a place in times of war.

**Who? Important people.**

Harold Godwinson      William Of Normandy      Harald Hardrada

- Key Learning**
- Know where the Normans came from and understand their links with the Vikings.
  - Sequence the events leading up to the Norman Conquest.
  - Understand the significance of the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
  - Study the relevance and validity of the Bayeux tapestry to this period of historical enquiry.
  - Identify key Norman landmarks and features in Britain.

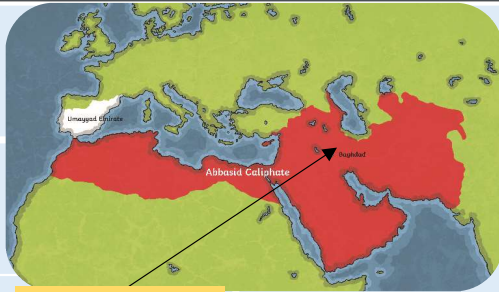
# Early Islamic Civilisation.



BC – Before Christ. A date like 250 BC means 250 years BEFORE Christ was born.

AD – Anno Domini. A date like 450 AD means 450 years after Christ was born.

When? Timeline of events
<p><b>637 AD</b> Islam spread to Persia.</p>
<p><b>725 AD</b> Baghdad is built to be the capital of the Islamic Empire.</p>
<p><b>786 AD</b> House of Wisdom founded.</p>
<p><b>900 AD</b> Islamic Civilisation becomes known as 'The Golden Age' and Baghdad becomes the largest city in the world.</p>
<p><b>936 AD</b> Al-Zahrawi is born. He refines the science of surgery and invents many surgical instruments.</p>
<p><b>1258 AD</b> Mongol invasion of Baghdad; House of Wisdom is destroyed.</p>



Baghdad



The Silk Road

What ? Key Vocabulary	
<p><b>Caliph</b></p>	<p>The ruler who led the Caliphate and was considered as the successor of the Prophet Muhammad.</p>
<p><b>Caliphate</b></p>	<p>The name given to the Muslim government which ruled the Islamic Empire during the Middle Ages.</p>
<p><b>Dinar</b></p>	<p>A gold coin used by the Islamic Empire.</p>
<p><b>House of Wisdom</b></p>	<p>This was a place which acted as a library, translation centre and school.</p>
<p><b>Mosque</b></p>	<p>A place of worship where Muslims worship.</p>
<p><b>Round City</b></p>	<p>Bagdad was named the 'Round city' as it was built as two large circles with a mosque in the centre.</p>
<p><b>Silk Road Trade Route</b></p>	<p>The route which traders used to carry goods. It was called Silk Road because it was first used to carry silk. It was 6400km in length.</p>
<p><b>Trade</b></p>	<p>The action of buying and selling good to make a profit.</p>

## Who? Important people.



Caliph Abu Bakr      Caliph Al-Mansur      Al-Zahrawi

## Key Learning

- The Ancient civilisation began in Mesopotamia (Ancient Baghdad).
- Recap on BC and AD terms and identify timeline.
- Islamic art and geometric patterns.
- Trade and the Silk route.
- Early Islamic Culture.