

# Grange Park Primary School Year 5 Autumn 2 History

## Striving for Civilisation: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings 449 AD - 1066 AD

Timeline		Key People/Places		Key Vocabulary	
410 AD	Last Romans withdraw from Britain	Edward the Confessor	Penultimate Saxon King of England	Dark Ages	A term used to describe the Middle Ages due to the lack of written sources about the time.
450 AD	Angles and Saxons invade Britain	Alfred the Great	One of the greatest Anglo-Saxon kings. After years of fighting, Alfred made peace with the Vikings.	kingdom	An area of land ruled by a king or queen.
455 AD	Kingdom of Kent formed	Athelstan	Alfred the Great's grandson. Reigned between 925 and 939 AD and was the very first 'King of all England'.	monastery	A place where monks live, work and pray.
477 AD	Kingdom of Sussex formed	Lindisfarne	The location of one of the first land Viking sightings where many monks were attacked.	paganism	The religion of early Anglo-Saxon people. Paganism is a polytheistic religion.
495 AD	Kingdom of Wessex formed	York	The Vikings had a large settlement here and named it 'Jorvik'.	polytheistic	Worshipping and believing in more than one god.
527 AD	Kingdom of Essex formed	Sutton Hoo	The burial sight of an unidentified Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk, England.	longship	A fast, light and easy-to-move ship used for raiding.
547 AD	Kingdom of Northumbria formed	<b>Who were the Anglo-Saxons?</b>		Danegold	A tax imposed in Anglo-Saxon England during the reign of King Ethelred to stop Vikings from attacking the coast and invading.
575 AD	Kingdom of East Anglia formed	The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Denmark, Northern Germany and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.		pillage	Using violence to steal and loot from a place of interest.
586 AD	Kingdom of Mercia formed	Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors who enjoyed fighting. They thought the Britons were weak and easy to defeat once the Romans withdrew. Others came peacefully to find land to farm.		treaty	An agreement between two or more countries or kingdoms.
787 AD	First recorded Viking raid (on Dorset)	They lived in small village communities, farmed the land and left limited historical sources (which is why this period is given the name 'The Dark Ages').		migration	Movement of people from one location to another to stay there.
793 AD	Vikings attacked Lindisfarne monastery	<b>Why did the Vikings raid Britain?</b>			
1066 AD	Battle of Hastings - Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons	The Vikings were famous for sailing huge distances from their homeland in Scandinavia to raid, plunder and find farming land.			

