



History – Vikings and Anglo-Saxons



Year 5
Spring Term

Timeline

410 Roman army leaving Britain

601 King Ethelbert of Kent converts to Christianity

827 Egbert of Wessex conquered Mercia

927 Kingdom of England created

597 St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome

793 Monastery at Lindisfarne raided by the Vikings

878 Alfred the Great of Wessex fought back against the Vikings

973 Edgar received the allegiance of the Kings Of Britain

Key Vocabulary

Danelaw	An area of land ruled by the Vikings where they settled from York down to the east of England.
Danegeld	"Paying the Dane". King Etherred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in Danegeld altogether.
Helmet	Helmets were made from iron with a bowl and nose guard and leather within. They did not have horns!
Long boat	Long, narrow ships that could travel fast, in shallow waters for incredibly long distances.
Longhouse	Made of wattle and daub, wood or stone with an open fire in the centre of one single room.
Outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
Pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses were worshiped.
Upheaval	A violent or sudden change or disruption to something.
Allegiance	Loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause.
Valhalla	Brave warriors were believed to go to Valhalla in the afterlife – a great hall, feasting alongside Odin.
Wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.



The Viking Shield



The Viking Longship



Anglo-Saxons map of Britain

When? Key Events and Dates

410 -	Roman army leaves Britain	The Romans had invaded England and ruled over England for 400 years but in 410, the Romans left England because their homes in Italy were being attacked by fierce tribes and every soldier was needed back in Rome.
597	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome	Gregory wanted to convert the pagan Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, and so he dispatched to England a group of about 40 missionaries, led by Augustine, along with books, relics and other materials. The missionaries arrived in Kent in 597 and were greeted by King Ethelbert.
601	King Ethelbert of Kent converts to Christianity	Ethelbert was the first English king to be converted to Christianity, which proved to be a crucial event in the development of English national identity. In 597 a Roman monk called Augustine arrived in Kent as leader of a group of missionaries sent by Pope Gregory the Great.
793	Monastery at Lindisfarne raided by the Vikings	'Northmen' (as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle calls them) attacked the Christian monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The monastery was on a small island off the coast called Holy Island, making it an easy target for the Viking longships.
827	Egbert of Wessex conquered Mercia	Ecgbert defeated Beornwulf of Mercia, ended Mercia's supremacy at the Battle of Ellandun, and proceeded to take control of the Mercian dependencies in southeastern England.
878	Alfred the Great of Wessex fought back against the Vikings	Led by their king, Alfred, the West Saxons defeated the Viking leader Guthrum at Edington in Wiltshire in 878. Alfred later negotiated a peace settlement with the Vikings, which gave them control of all the land in England north and east of an imaginary line running from east London to Chester.
927	Kingdom of England created	The kingdom of England - with roughly the same borders as exist today - originated in the 10th century. It was created when the West Saxon kings extended their power over southern Britain.
973	Edgar received the allegiance of the Kings Of Britain	Edgar was King Edward the Confessor's great nephew and the only surviving blood relation of the King. Edgar was only a young boy when the King died, only twelve or thirteen years old. This made him a weaker choice for the throne than if he had been older.