

The learning within this theme focuses on events in British history from the Fifth Century until 1066. This period of time includes Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans. Children will have studied Anglo-Saxon society in more depth as part of their learning in Year 5.

HISTORICAL FACTS:

- The Vikings were largely from Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- The Battle of Hastings took place on the 14th October 1066.
- The battle was fought between William of Normandy and King Harold (Godwinson).
- William of Normandy was also known as William the Conqueror.
- The Bayeux Tapestry depicts the events leading up to the Norman Conquest.

Viking longboats



PRIOR LEARNING:

Year 3- What the Romans did?

Year 5- United Kingdom

Bayeux Tapestry



CHRONOLOGY -TIMELINE

410AD	The Romans leave Britain.
450AD	The Anglo-Saxons invade Britain
516AD	The Battle of Mount Badon: Britons defeat the Angles and Saxons
793AD	First recorded Viking attack in Dorset
793AD	Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne, Northumbria
865AD	The Great Heathen Army arrives in England
866 AD	York is conquered by the Vikings forces
886AD	The Danelaw is formally agreed
1013AD	Swein Forkbeard, becomes the first Viking King of England
1042AD	Edward II becomes king of England
1055AD	Edward II dies and is succeeded by Harold Godwinson, earl of Wessex
1066AD	The Battle of Stamford Bridge
1066AD	The Battle of Hastings
1066AD	William of Normandy is crowned king William I of England

KEY VOCABULARY

Invader	a person or a group who attacks and enters into another territory.
Settler	a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country.
Warfare	activities involved in war or conflict.
Monastery	buildings occupied by a community of monks.
Treaty	a formally concluded and approved agreement/contract.
Danelaw	a part of England (mid and South East) where the Danes ruled.
Raid	a surprise attack on an enemy.
Conquer	overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
Bayeux Tapestry	embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall.
Norman Conquest	the invasion and assumption of control of England.
Pagans	people who hold religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions.
Monks	a member of a religious community of men typically living under vows.