



Somerset Bridge Primary School  
Aspire - Brave - Care - Collaborate

# History – Year 5

Key Vocabulary		✓
<b>Angles</b>	people from Germany who <b>invaded</b> Britain around AD 410.	
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and <b>settled</b> in Britain around AD 410.	
<b>Artefact</b>	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.	
<b>Invasion</b>	to try and take over a place by force.	
<b>Migration</b>	movement from one place to another in order to settle there.	
<b>Norse</b>	a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia.	
<b>Pagan</b>	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion.	
<b>Saxons</b>	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410 .	
<b>Viking</b>	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.	

## Key People

<b>King Alfred</b>	King of Wessex. He prevented England from falling to the Danes and promoted learning and literacy.	✓
<b>William the Conqueror</b>	He was the first Norman King of England, reigning from 1066 until 1087.	
<b>Edward the Confessor</b>	The last but one of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England, Edward was known for his religious faith.	
<b>Athelstan</b>	Alfred the Great's grandson. He reigned between 925 AD and 939 AD and was the very first 'King of all England'.	
<b>King Cnut</b>	A fierce Danish warrior king who ruled over England between 1016 and 1035.	
<b>Guthrum</b>	King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons.	

## Viking Life

The **Viking age** in **European history** was from about AD700 to 1100. During this period many Vikings left Scandinavia and travelled by longboat to other countries, like Britain and Ireland.

When the people of Britain first saw the **Viking longboats**, they came down to the shore to welcome them. However, the Vikings fought the local people, stealing from churches and burning buildings to the ground.

The Vikings also brought with them their way of life and beliefs. The Norse people **worshipped** many gods and loved to tell stories of magic and monsters.

The name '**Viking**' comes from a language called '**Old Norse**' and means '**a pirate raid**'. People who went off raiding in ships were said to be 'going Viking'. But not all the Vikings were bloodthirsty warriors.

Viking Gods		Anglo Saxon Days of the Week	
<b>Odin</b>	Father of the gods	<b>Monandæg</b>	Day of the Moon
<b>Frigg</b>	Odin's wife, the goddess of love	<b>Tiwesdæg</b>	Tiw's day
<b>Thor</b>	God of thunder and protected humans	<b>Wodnesdæg</b>	Woden's day
<b>Tyr</b>	God of war and justice	<b>Dunresdæg</b>	Dunor/Thor's day
<b>Loki</b>	The god of firelight- a sly and mischievous god who can change form.	<b>Frigedæg</b>	Freia's day (Woden's Wife)
		<b>Saeternesdæg</b>	Saturn's day
		<b>Sunnandæg</b>	Day of the Sun

<b>790- 799 AD</b> First Viking raids on Britain.	<b>793 AD</b> Attack on Lindisfarne (the first planned Viking raid).	<b>871 AD</b> Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex.	<b>876 AD</b> Guthrum (new leader of Vikings) attacks Wessex.	<b>924 AD</b> Athelstan becomes the King of Mercia.	<b>928 AD</b> Athelstan retakes York from the Vikings and becomes the first King of England.	<b>1042 AD</b> Edward becomes King, and becomes known as Edward the Confessor.	<b>1066</b> Battle of Hastings.
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