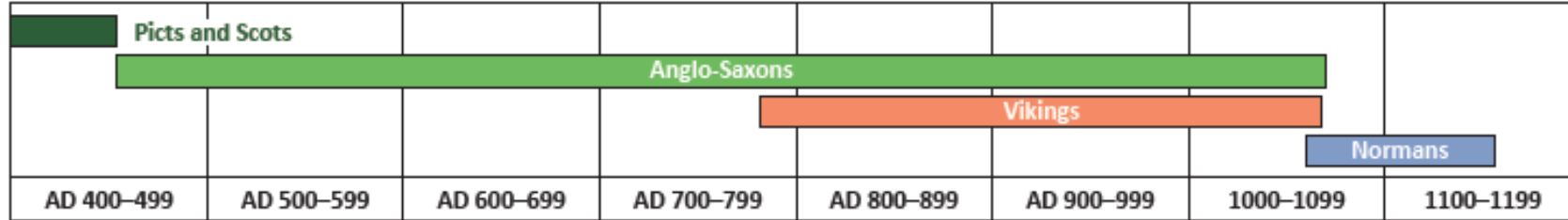


Year 4: Invasion

Invasion

From Anglo-Saxon and Viking invasions up to the Norman conquest.

WHEN?



WHAT?



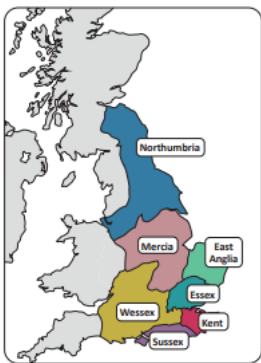
Invasion. When a large army of people leave their country to take over another, often with conflict.



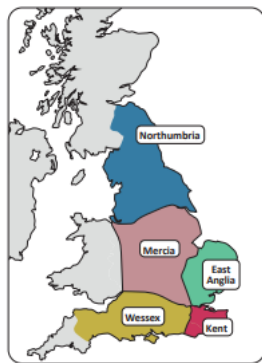
Longship. The ship that the Vikings travelled in, made from wood and had an ornate dragon head at the front.



Legacy There are still aspects of life in modern England that date back to the Anglo-Saxons, including the English language, the rule of law, place names, Christianity and even the layout of England itself.



The heptarchy



The five English kingdoms cAD 800



Settlement. A group of homes created by the Vikings such as dwellings, storage facilities and barns.



Alfred the Great. Alfred the Great was the King of Wessex from AD 871–899. He defeated the Viking leader, Guthrum, at the Battle of Edington in AD 876.



Great Heathen Army After 60 years of summer raids, a huge army of 3000 Vikings arrived on the south coast to invade England in AD 865. They conquered every kingdom other than Wessex and took control of Jorvik (York).



Monasteries. A building or buildings occupied by Monks or Nuns for religious purposes. They spread Christianity, promoted reading and writing and provided help for the poor.

GLOSSARY



Christianity A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.



Conquer Overcome and take control of a place or people.



Danegeld A tax collected from the Anglo-Saxon people paid to the Viking invaders in exchange for peace.



Monk A member of a male religious community who lives in a monastery.



Pagan A person who believes in many gods, or does not follow one of the world's major religions.



raid A sudden attack, which aims to cause damage.

