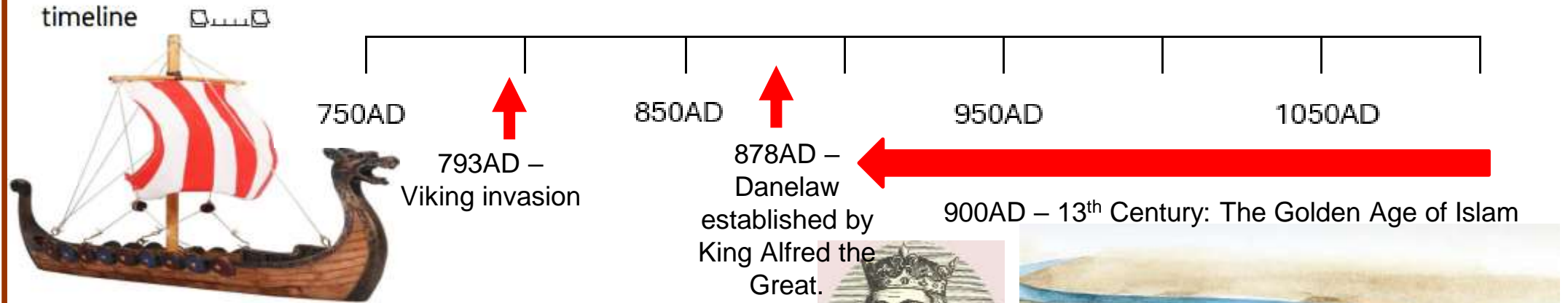


Year 5 – Autumn – How did the power struggle between the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons in Britain compare to life in the Early Islamic Civilisation?



What I need to know by the end of this unit:

- The Lindisfarne Monastery was raided in 793AD by Vikings.
- The Vikings were raiders and invaders.
- The Vikings were skilled sailors and navigators.
- The Oseberg ship is a significant Viking archaeological find.
- Some Anglo-Saxon kingdoms resisted the Viking invasion.
- King Alfred of Wessex helped bring peace to Britain.
- The Vikings named places where they settled.
- Danelaw was territory in Britain that belonged to the Vikings.
- The empire of the Early Islamic civilisation stretched from Spain to India.
- There are similarities and differences between the Early Islamic civilisation and Viking Britain.
- The Golden Age of Islam was from 8th to the 13th Century.
- The Viking invasion of England continued into the 11th Century.
- Aethelstan was the first King of England.
- Anglo-Saxon England ended in 1066.



Key Vocabulary – Top 5!

- **raid** – a sudden, surprise attack.
- **Danelaw** – the part of England under the rule of Danish invaders.
- **Dark Age** – the time in Britain from the Roman departure to the settlement of the Vikings, so called because of intellectual and cultural decline.
- **conquer** – to take control of a place or people by force.
- **Viking** – raiders from Scandinavia. Word origin meaning: a pirate raid.

