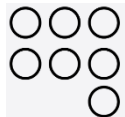
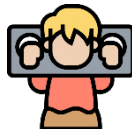


History Key Knowledge

1. 410 A.D Roman soldiers left Britain 449 A.D Angles and Saxons arrived in Britain 600 A.D Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity 793 A.D The Vikings invaded Lindisfarne 878 A.D Danelaw (Viking territory) established after the Battle of Edington 878 – 1066 A.D Continued struggle for power over the land 1066 A.D Battle of Hastings Anglo-Saxon rule ended in Britain			2. The Roman empire collapsed because of debt, religious issues, no slave labour and multiple invaders. 
3. The first Saxon warriors were invited to Britain to defend its borders. 	4. The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. 	5. The Anglo-Saxons built settlements near rivers and coasts for resources and farming. 	
6. When Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain they split Britain into 7 kingdoms. 	7. Sutton Hoo revealed that the Anglo-Saxon craftsmen used animal motifs, gold and garnet. 	8. Anglo-Saxon punishments included mutilations and trials by ordeal with the aim to restore peace. 	
9. The Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity, built many churches and organised monasteries. 	10. The Vikings first raided Britain to pillage gold and other valuable loot. 	11. Alfred the Great prevented the Vikings conquering Britain at the Battle of Edington. 	
12. Alfred the Great and Boudicca both wanted to protect their land and people from invaders. 	13. Conflicts continued over 200 years which led to changes in law, the army and language. 	14. Edward the Confessor led significant religious changes in Britain but he left no heirs to succeed the throne. 	
15. In 1066, the Norman invasion brought an end to Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule.			

History Key Vocabulary

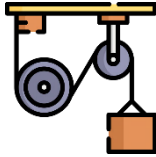
Burh		A fortified town built in Anglo-Saxon times for protection.
conversion		Changing from one belief or religion to another.
Danelaw		The part of England once ruled by Viking laws and customs.
manuscript		A handwritten document, made before printing was invented.
monastery		A place where monks live, work, and pray together.
monk		A man who lives a religious life, often in a monastery.
ordeal		A difficult or painful test used to decide guilt or innocence.
pagan		A person who follows a religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
Sutton Hoo		An important Anglo-Saxon burial site with treasure found in England.
transform		To change something so it looks or is completely different.

Design and Technology Key Knowledge

16. A successful Viking longboat has a narrow design, large sail for speed and a fearsome pattern to scare enemies.



17. A pulley is a simple mechanism that is used to make it easier to lift a load.



18. Enhancing the appearance and function are the final touches to make the final product better than the prototype.



19. Justifying your choices includes giving reasons for why something is the most suitable e.g. the ingredients you have chosen to show continuity in British recipes.



20. Healthy recipe choices provide the nutrients the body needs to stay strong and function well.


Design and Technology Key Vocabulary


appeal		When something looks interesting.
function		The job something is meant to do.
hygiene		Keeping yourself and surroundings clean to stay healthy.
nutrients		Helpful substances in food that keep you healthy and strong.
prototype		The first try or model of a product.