



Year 4—Spring Term 2

History: Raiders and Traders

1066 – Britain and The Norman Conquest



### Key Vocabulary

<b>invader</b>	Someone who enters by force in order to conquer and settle.
<b>monarch</b>	A monarchy is a form of government that has a single person known as a monarch at its head. Monarchs use such titles as king, queen, emperor, or empress.
<b>monastery</b>	A place where <b>monks</b> live, work and pray.
<b>monk</b>	A man who lives apart from society and devotes his life to religion. Monks tend to live a simple life of prayer and work.
<b>peasant</b>	Common people, called peasants, were seen as the least important in their society.
<b>settle</b>	To come to a place to live and work there.
<b>trade</b>	To swap goods or money of similar value.



This half term, our Big Question is...  
Who invaded and settled in England after the Romans left?

### Key Facts

<b>Who were the Anglo Saxons?</b>	A mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England.
<b>Who were the Scots?</b>	A combination of two celtic-speaking groups, the Picts and the Gaels, both founded the kingdom of Scotland
<b>Why are Iona, Canterbury and Lindisfarne important?</b>	These were the places that some of the first Christian churches and communities were set up in England after the Romans left.
<b>Who were the Vikings?</b>	The Vikings were Norse (or north) people who came from an area called Scandinavia. The word Viking means 'a pirate raid' but they were also traders and settlers.
<b>Who was King Alfred?</b>	One of the most famous Anglo-Saxon kings. King of Wessex, he defended England from the Vikings and is famous for bringing various reform to England at the time.
<b>Who was King Athelstan?</b>	Another Anglo Saxon King. He is regarded by historians as the first King of England.
<b>Why is 1066 historically significant?</b>	In 1066 there were two invasions of England, a Viking and a Norman invasion. The Vikings were defeated but the Normans succeeded in conquering England, bringing to an end Anglo-Saxon England. This is known as the Norman Conquest and our current King is descended from

## Where does it fit in to the big story?



Your learning is represented by this section of our Key Stage Two timeline. Can you see any of the other themes you have already looked at? Did the Industrial Revolution take place before or after the Romans invaded Britain?



What do we already know?
So far...
So far, you have learned the story of Britain up to the times that the Romans left.
So far you have thought about how societies from the past shape

<b>Key Date</b>
<b>AD 1066</b>
The Battle of Hastings ends and a new Norman king called William is

