

# Vikings

## Key Vocabulary

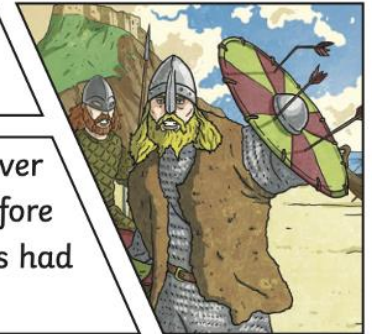
<b>Danegeld</b>	"Paying the Dane". King Etherlred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in <b>Danegeld</b> altogether.
<b>exile</b>	To be sent away.
<b>invade</b>	To enter and occupy land.
<b>kingdom</b>	An area ruled by a king.
<b>longship</b>	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
<b>outlawed</b>	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
<b>pagans</b>	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
<b>pillaged</b>	To violently steal something.
<b>raid</b>	A surprise attack.
<b>wergild</b>	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.

## The Early Vikings

The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings **raided** places such as monasteries and **pillaged** expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

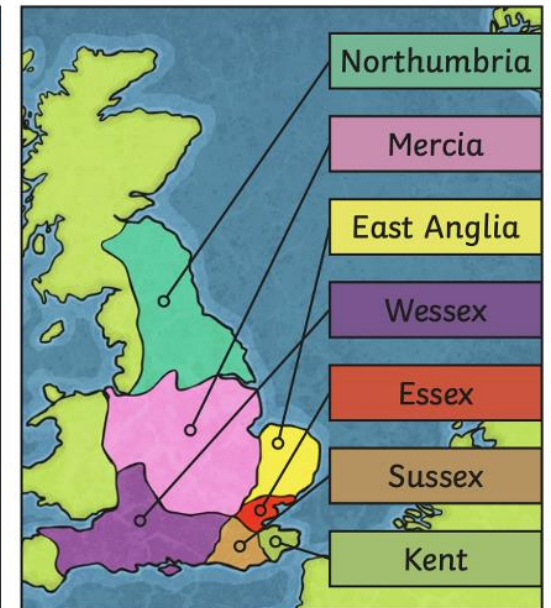


The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They **invaded** and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.



## Anglo-Saxon Kings

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own **kingdom** and the people in it. They fought to defend their **kingdom** or take control of other **kingdoms**. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven **kingdoms**, but by AD 878 there was just one **kingdom** left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



## Viking Life

**Farms** - Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.

**Houses** - Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls.

**Jewellery** - Worn to show off how rich a person was.

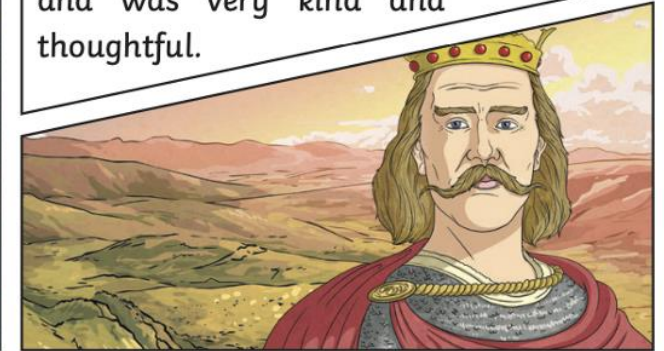
**Pagans** - Vikings arrived as **pagans** but eventually converted to Christianity.

**Sagas** - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.



## The Last Anglo-Saxon Kings

AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as 'the Confessor' because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.



## Anglo-Saxon Laws and Punishments

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and **exile** were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (**wergild**), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals.



AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

## Viking Laws and Punishments

Viking laws were not written down but passed on by word of mouth. Punishments could include fines, being semi-**outlawed**, fighting to the death, or revenge on someone who has killed a family member.

William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.

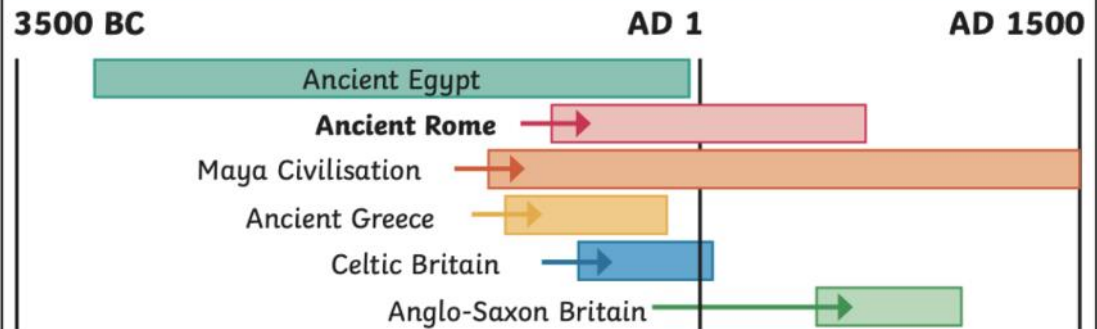


# The Roman Empire

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Celts</b>	People living in Britain in <b>tribes</b> , including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
<b>citizen</b>	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the <b>Roman Empire</b> , only <b>citizens</b> were able to vote.
<b>conquest</b>	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
<b>emperor</b>	The ruler of an <b>empire</b> .
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries controlled by one ruler ( <b>emperor</b> or <b>empress</b> ) or government.
<b>legion</b>	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
<b>rebellion</b>	An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
<b>Roman Empire</b>	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia.
<b>tribe</b>	A group of people who share the same culture and values.

## Timeline



The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**.



### Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to **conquer** Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the **Roman Empire** and punish the **Celts** for helping his enemies. His **legions** weren't able to overcome the **Celts** in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the **Celts** could continue to live as they were.



### Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43

In AD 43, **Emperor** Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to **conquer** the **Celtic tribes**. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

## Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61

The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni **tribe** after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a **rebellion** against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the **Celts**. Many people were killed in the **rebellion**.



## Hadrian's Wall in AD 122

In AD 122, **Emperor** Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Roman **legions** had tried to **conquer** Caledonia (Scotland), but the Picts would not give up their lands and they also raided land that the Romans controlled. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long. Around 15,000 troops lived at Hadrian's Wall so they could defend this northern border of the **Roman Empire**.



## Roman Roads and Towns

The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole **Roman Empire**. They boosted trade, communication with the **Emperor** and helped the **legions** to keep control of all the different provinces.



The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes; larger towns had an amphitheatre. Bath houses were elaborately designed and were popular places to relax and meet friends.



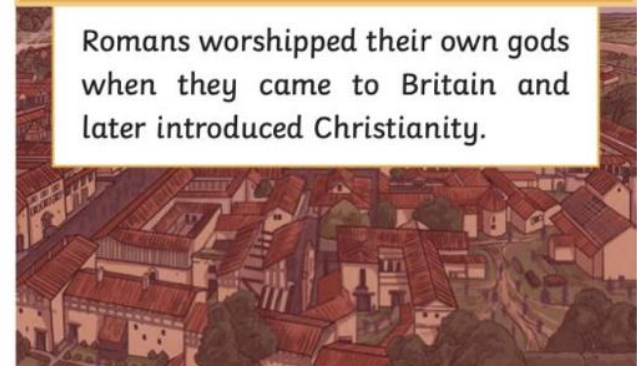
## Roman Villas

Wealthy Romans and some **Celts** built large homes in the countryside called villas. The land attached to these homes was used for farming as agriculture was an important business for the Romans. Countryside villa complexes included a main house, bath house, workshops and gardens.



## Did you know...?

Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.








Key Vocabulary	
<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
<b>drought</b>	A long period of time with little or no rain.
<b>jaguar</b>	A big cat, heavier than a leopard, with yellowish fur and black spots.
<b>scribes</b>	People trained to write things down, either as an official record or for someone else unable to write.
<b>codices</b>	Ancient handwritten texts. Maya <b>codices</b> could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex.
<b>maize</b>	Another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob. It can be made into a dough and baked into tortillas.
<b>cacao beans</b>	<b>Cacao</b> trees sprout pods directly from their trunks. When they are ripe, the pods can be broken open to reveal the beans, which can then be dried, roasted and ground.

### Maya Numbers

The Maya developed an advanced number system for their time. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero as a placeholder.

The number system used three symbols in different combinations.

-  = 0
-  = 1
-  = 5




The Maya built cities, pyramids and ornate sculptures in the rainforest.

### Food

The Maya people mainly ate **maize** (corn). **Maize** was very important to them as they believed that the first humans were made from **maize** dough by the gods.

The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from **cacao beans** that was enjoyed by the rich. It was used for medicines and in ceremonies. The **cacao beans** were highly valued and even used as a form of money.



### Writing

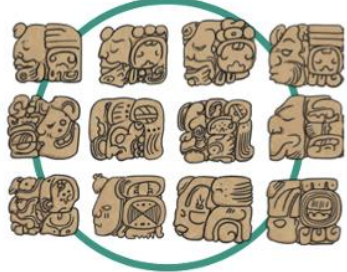
The Maya writing system was used to write several different Maya languages. It was made up of many symbols called glyphs.

Logograms are glyphs representing whole words.

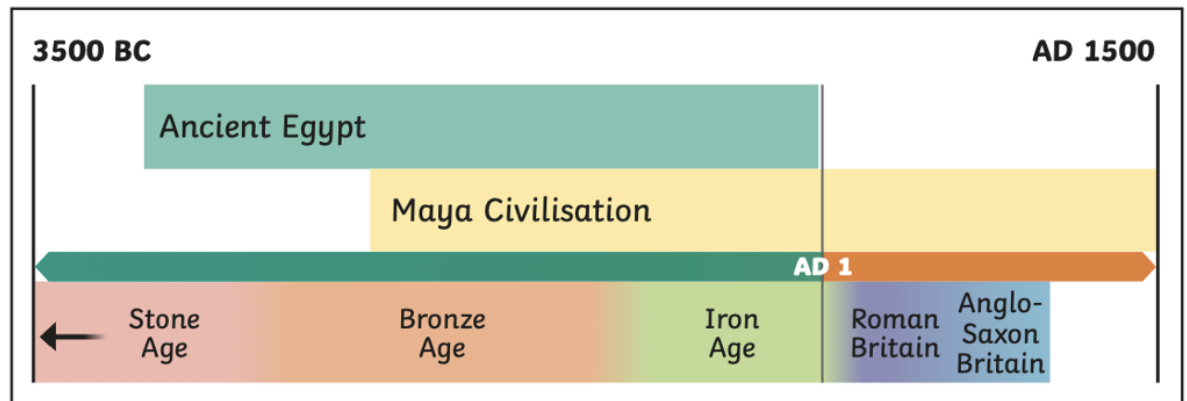
Syllabograms are glyphs representing units of sound (syllables).

The glyphs were carved on stone buildings and monuments and painted on pottery.

Maya **scribes** also wrote books called **codices**.



Key Dates (c. stands for circa, which means approximately)	
c. 2000 BC	The Maya <b>civilisation</b> comes into being in Central America.
c. 300 BC	Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.
AD 900	Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to a <b>drought</b> . People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatán.
AD 1000	Cities like Chichén Itzá (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.
AD 1500s (16 <sup>th</sup> century)	The Spanish arrive in South America and set out to destroy the remaining elements of Maya <b>civilisation</b> as part of their conquest.
AD 1839	American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens, and British artist, Frederick Catherwood, explore Copán and other cities including Chichén Itzá, reigniting interest in the Maya <b>civilisation</b> .
AD 2014	The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.



## Religion

The Maya believed in many gods and goddesses. They thought that the gods/goddesses had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them. The Maya people would dance, sing and make offerings to the gods/goddesses.



Maya priests were believed to be able to communicate directly with the gods/goddesses. As a result, they were very important in society.

## The Afterlife

**The Middleworld** – The Maya people believed that the Earth, which they called the Middleworld, was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature, such as a turtle or crocodile.

**The Upperworld** – The Maya believed this was in the sky or heavens and was connected to the Middleworld by the branches of a tree.

**The Underworld** – A tree connecting its branches to the Upperworld was also believed to grow its roots down to the Underworld.