



The Last King

How can we **inform** our **community** about the **influence** of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings on Britain today?

Challenge Brief

In order to be successful in this challenge you will need to:

- Carefully use sources to gather facts
- Utilise technology to find and present information
- Use historical artefacts to inform your knowledge
- Consider the importance of geographical locations for settlements

CHALLENGE
ACCEPTED



Migration

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location.

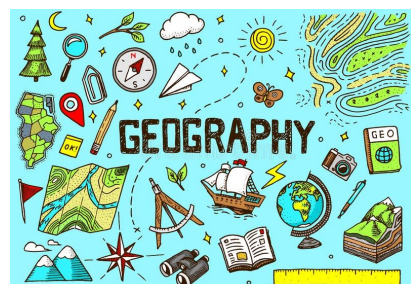
Heritage

Heritage is the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects, and culture. Most important, it is the range of contemporary activities, meanings, and behaviours that we draw from them.



Human / physical geography

Physical geography looks at the natural processes of the Earth, such as valleys and waterways. Human geography looks at the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world.



KILLER
QUESTIONS

- * What is the significance of artefacts for historians studying the Anglo-Saxons?
- * What made the Anglo-Saxons invade and settle in Britain?
- * What are the similarities and differences between immigration in Anglo-Saxon times and in the modern age?

Glossary

Invalidate	An invasion is the movement of an army into a region, usually in a hostile attack that's part of a war or conflict.
Folklore	Folklore is a collection of stories or customs believed by different communities around the world. They are generally passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth and their origins are often quite old.
Pagan	'Paganism' is used here as an umbrella term for a variety of traditions including Druidry, Wicca, Goddess spirituality, shamanism and animism. Reconstructionist groups such as Heathens
Runes	Runes are ancient alphabets. The word rune comes from an Old Norse term meaning a secret letter .
Heritage	Our heritage is what we have inherited from the past, to value and enjoy in the present, and to pre-serve and pass on to future generations.
Legacy	In historical terms, a legacy is something that is handed down from one period of time to another period of time.
Artefacts	An artefact is a man-made object, such as pieces of art or tools, that is of particular cultural, historical or archaeological interest.
Archaeology	Archaeology is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind. The goal of archaeology is to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived.
Resistance	A force that opposes or slows down another force.
Settlement	Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.
Economy	The management of the resources of a community, country, etc., especially with a view to its productivity.
Trading	The act or process of buying, selling, or exchanging commodities, at either wholesale or retail, within a
Migration	To go from one country, region, or place to another.
Estuary	that part of the mouth or lower course of a river in which the river's current meets the sea's tide.
Delta	a nearly flat plain of alluvial deposit between diverging branches of the mouth of a river, often, though not necessarily, triangular:
Tributaries	a stream that flows to a larger stream or other body of water.
Bayeux Tapestry	a strip of embroidered linen 231 feet (70 meters) long and 20 inches (50 centimeters) wide, depicting the Norman conquest of England and dating from around 1100.
Staffordshire Hoard	The Staffordshire Hoard is the largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver metalwork yet found. It consists of almost 4,600 items and metal fragments, amounting to a total of 5.1 kg of gold, 1.4 kg of silver
Anglo-Saxon Chronicles	The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is a collection of annals in Old English, chronicling the history of the Anglo-Saxons. The original manuscript of the Chronicle was created late in the 9th century, probably in Wessex,



Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.

Why did they invade and settle in Britain?

The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was about 410 to 1066 and Some historians say they were driven from their homes by rising floodwaters. They came to England to farm the land.

What did they leave as their legacy?

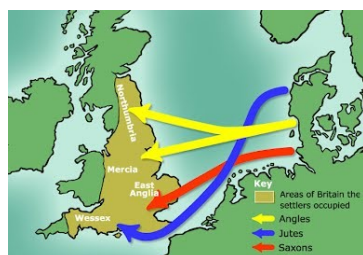
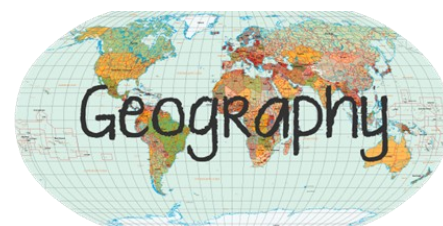
Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today. The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'. They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.

Where did the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings settle?

The Anglo-Saxons settled in many different parts of the country – the Jutes ended up in Kent, the Angles in East Anglia, and the Saxons in parts of Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Middlesex. However, the Vikings settled in East Anglia, the north of England and parts of the Midlands.

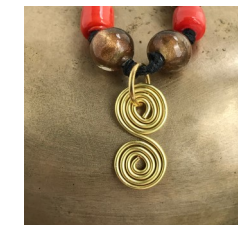
What makes a good location for an Anglo-Saxon and Viking settlement?

The Anglo-Saxons didn't like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so they built their own villages. They looked for land which had lots of natural resources like food, water and wood to build and heat their homes, and Britain's forests had everything they needed. Whereas the Vikings invaded York as it was in a great position for them geographically (near to the coast), and it also attracted merchants from many countries to trade with them.



What role did jewellery play in Anglo-Saxon fashions?

The Anglo-Saxons wore jewellery, including brooches, beaded necklaces and bracelets, made from gold, silver, bronze and copper. These adornments were important status symbols, worn to show their wealth and rank.



How can we cook like an Anglo-Saxon?

Using knowledge from history, we know that they were vegetarians. We can create an Anglo-Saxon menu and create a meal using our knowledge



Can I design and build a Viking Longship?

We will learn about Viking raids on places such as Holy Island. We will re-create these amazing vessels working collaboratively.



The Staffordshire Hoard is a remarkable treasure discovered in 2009 in Staffordshire, England. It consists of a collection of over 3,500 valuable Anglo-Saxon artefacts, including jewellery, weapons, and other decorative items.



The legend of Beowulf—Beowulf, a heroic warrior, battles the monster Grendel and its mother. Years later, he slays a dragon but dies from his wounds. His victories and sacrifice are celebrated, leaving a legacy of brav-