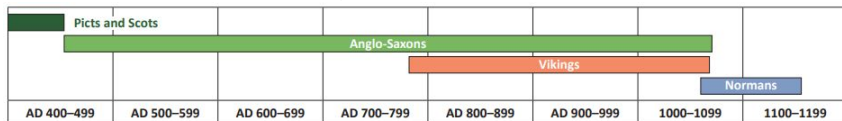




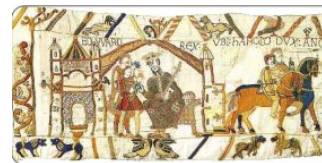
Year 4 History - Autumn Term 2: Invasion



1. During the period AD 410–1066, Britain came under attack from four groups of invaders, the Picts and Scots, the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings and the Normans.



2. Characteristics of a civilisation include cities, government or leadership, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures.
3. Historical artefacts can reveal much about the object's use or owner. Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk, England, is believed to be a royal Anglo-Saxon burial site. The craftsmanship, materials and function of the objects showed that the person buried was wealthy and important.



How did England change between AD410 - 1066?

4. In AD 793, the Vikings launched their first major attack on the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria. A small community of monks lived in the undefended monastery. The Vikings attacked the monks, damaged the monastery and stole precious and sacred objects.
5. Athelstan was the grandson of Alfred the Great. He was a successful leader who defeated Viking and Celtic kings during the Battle of Brunanburh. After this battle, Athelstan was the first king who became known as 'King of all England'.



Invasion	Anglo-Saxons	Vikings	Lindisfarne	Sutton Hoo	King Athelstan
Monastery	Artefacts	Religion	Longboats	Timeline	Battle of Hastings

6. The Norman invasion was caused by the death of Edward the Confessor. William was crowned king on Christmas Day 1066 and this ended the Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule of England.