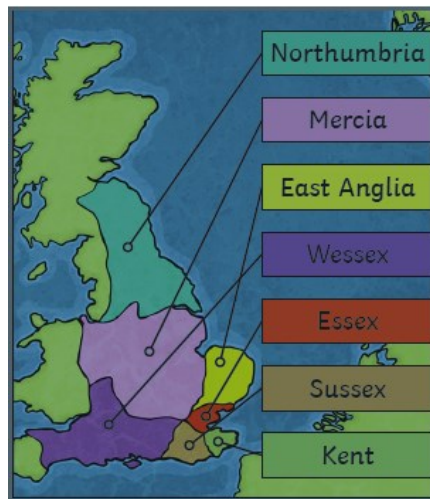
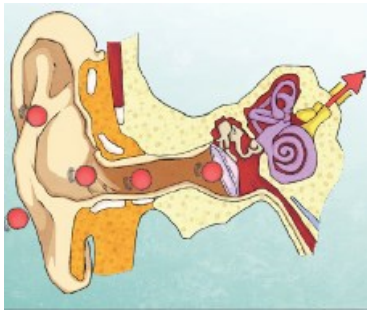


The Anglo-Saxons & The Vikings

This is a vocabulary bank that shows key vocabulary that we will be sharing with your child over the next term. Our topic is the Anglo Saxons and the Vikings and we will be investigating the question "What were their greatest achievements?"

Please go through the words on this vocabulary bank with your child to help to familiarise them with the vocabulary. We will also share this with the children throughout the term and during the relevant lessons.

Thank you for your continued support.



History—The Anglo-Saxons & The Vikings

Key Vocabulary

Angles	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
missionary	A person from a religion sent to spread the faith.
Pagan	A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
Romans	The Romans invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.
Saxons	German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.
Scots	People from Ireland, who, like the Picts , were fierce and powerful fighters.

Key Vocabulary

Danegeld	"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 Danegeld altogether.
exile	To be sent away.
invade	To enter and occupy land.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king.
longship	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
pillaged	To violently steal something.
raid	A surprise attack.
wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.

Science - Sound

Key Vocabulary

vibration	A quick movement back and forth.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The size of a vibration . A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high a sound is.