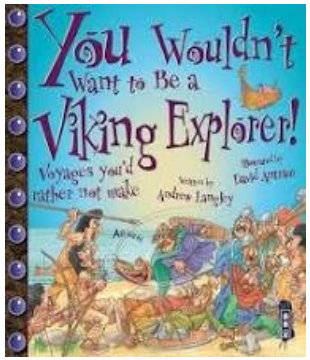
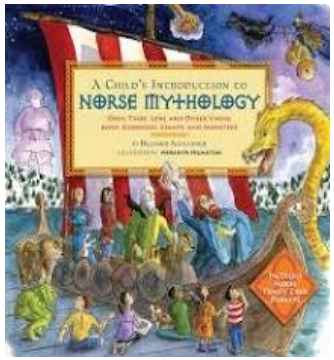
Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser—Vikings and Anglo Saxons—Year 4,5,6

What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age. The Bronze Age began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain. These settlers brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze). The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
- The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain when the Romans left in AD 410.
- Scandinavia is a region that consists of five countries.
- England and Scotland as we know it, didn't exist. They were areas of land with continually changing rulers. England means land of the Angles.

Book Suggestions





Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Describe and explain the causes and consequences of the Viking invasion.
- Use more than source to find out what life was like in Britain at this time. Compare the accuracy of these sources.
- Describe different accounts of the Viking settlement from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
- Explain how Britain changed with the Viking settlement..
- Describe how Britain changed over time from the Stone Age through to 1066, looking at different aspects (e.g. settlements, technology, communication, food, warfare) .
- Compare Anglo-Saxon and Viking leaders.
- Compare the Anglo-Saxon settlement to that of the Vikings.
- Explain how the events at the Battle of Hastings brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.

Key Knowledge

- The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to raid and settle in Britain.
- The Vikings were great traders and skilled seafarers. They were skilled at farming, fishing, craft work and hunting.
- The Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and riches, particularly from monasteries as they had easy riches and were not well defended.
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the Vikings, also known as the Danes, but then peace was agreed and the country was divided. Wessex and Danelaw were created to eventually be united into a united English kingdom.
- As a result from the conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, two new kingdoms grew and Scotland and England became firmly established.
- England was ruled by Anglo-Saxon kings as well as Danish kings.
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.

Timeline

AD 700: The Vikings begin to venture out of Scandinavia.
AD 789: First recorded raids of British monasteries from the Vikings.
AD 829: Wessex becomes the Supreme Kingdom of England and the English King Alfred.
AD 850: After many raids, Vikings begin to settle. Picts defend the north.
AD 866: The Vikings, led by Ivar the Boneless, capture York, which becomes the Viking capital of England, and then other large parts of Britain. The city becomes Jorvik, the Viking capital of England.
AD 878: Wessex is overrun by Vikings and King Alfred goes into hiding.
AD 886: Peace was made and Danelaw was created. This means the English and Vikings were equal in law. Viking territory to the east and Saxons to the west
AD 901-937 Eastern England (Danelaw) is conquered by the English.
AD 954 Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking King of Jorvik, is thrown out of York.
AD 1014: King Cnut (or Canute) takes control of Britain.
AD 1066: England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Goodwinson is crowned king of England. His throne is challenged by King Harald Hardrada of Norway and Duke William of Normandy. His army is eventually defeated by William of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings. King Harold is killed and the Vikings eventually stop raiding.

Vocabulary

causation	The action of causing (making) something happen
Danegeld	King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking.
Danelaw	an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the AngloSaxons
extortion	getting something you want, such as money, by using force or threats
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
longship	A Viking ship with sails and oars, also called a dragon ship
marauder	a way to describe unpleasant and dangerous people who want to rob or kill others
Medieval Age or Middle Ages or Dark Age	A time after the Romans left Britain (5th century) up to about the 15th century. When there were lots of invasions and not much scientific progress.
monastery	a building or collection of buildings in which monks live
Norse	a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia
pagan	A person who believed in many gods
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
ransack	means 'to search through a house' from the Old Norse word, rannsaka
runes	Name of the Viking alphabet
settler/ settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
source	Something that informs us about history
Viking	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.

