

Y4-Knowledge Organiser –The Anglo-Saxons, Scots and Vikings

BIG QUESTION-How do the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings compare?

Enquiry

Sources and Evidence

Interpretation

Key Skills

Cause and consequence

Similarity and difference

Chronology

Continuity and change

Key Concepts

Civilisation-the way in which a group of people live, how they are organised and what they believe in where they live.

Invasion-movement of an army or large group of people into a region usually held by another.

Cultural Change-changes occurs when a pattern of behaviour shared by a society or group alters environment or innovation.

Revolution and Change-overthrow of a political system.

Trade-buying and selling of goods (objects people grow or make e.g. food, weapons) and services.

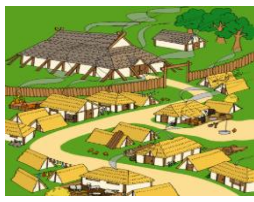
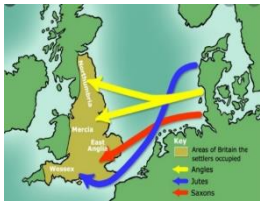
Afterlife-continued existence in some form after physiological death.

Settlement-places where people live and sometimes work.

Agriculture- farming; growing crops or rearing animals

Key Vocabulary

- **Angles:** tribe from Europe that settles in Britain
- **Anglo-Saxons:** The group of people who ruled Britain between the 5th and 10th centuries.
- **Danelaw:** area in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled.
- **Invade:** To invade a country means to enter it by force with an army.
- **monastery:** place where people who have dedicated their lives to religion, such as monks or nuns live.
- **Pagan:** person who believes in many gods.
- **raiders:** group of people who launch surprise attacks to steal treasure or take people.
- **Saxons:** tribe from Europe that settled in Britain.
- **thatched:** roof covered in straw
- **Viking:** person from Scandinavia who raided countries across the sea.
- **wattle-and-daub:** weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horsehair and dung.

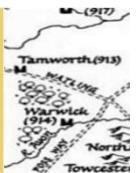


Key Facts

- The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats. They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).
- The Anglo-Saxons built small wooden huts with straw roofs and walls made from wattle and daub.
- Most Anglo-Saxons were pagans, believing in lots of different gods, until 597AD, and slowly, the country became Christian.
- Anglo-Saxons enjoyed huge feasts. They ate bread, meats such as pork and lamb, vegetables such as carrots and parsnips, and drank milk and beer!
- Clothes in Anglo-Saxon times were made of wool or linen, and often decorated with patterns. Shoes were made of leather.
- The Vikings came from the countries we now call Norway, Sweden and Denmark (Scandinavia.) in longboats.
- In time, Vikings settled and drove the Saxons out of part of Britain taking it for themselves and calling it Danelaw, despite King Alfred's best efforts.
- When they first arrived, most Vikings followed pagan religions, but soon converted to Christianity as they became settled in England.

Timeline of events

- 410 A.D.- Romans left Britain unprotected.
- 497 A.D.-The kingdom of Wessex was formed.
- 586 A.D.-The Kingdom of Mercia was formed.
- 597 A.D.-St. Augustine introduced Christianity
- 793 A.D.-Vikings attacked Lindisfarne.
- 871 A.D.-899 A.D. Alfred the Great ruled.
- 876 AD - Vikings settle permanently in Britain.
- 910 A.D. –Battle of Wednesfield
- 1016-1035 AD – King Canute ruled
- 1066 AD- Battle of Hastings took place and William the conqueror is crowned King.
- 1939-One of the largest and best preserved archaeological finds of the Saxon period discovered at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.
- 2009- The Staffordshire Hoard, a collection of Anglo-Saxon treasures and artefacts was found in Hammerwich, near Lichfield



King Alfred

King Canute



