



Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry Question: What effect did the Vikings have on Anglo-Saxon England?

History Focus

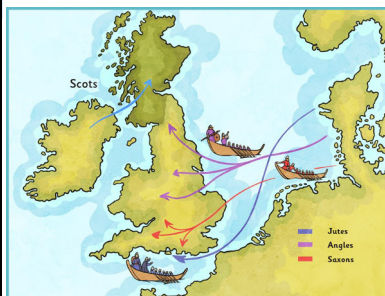
Year 5

Key Concept: Monarchy
Invasion

Autumn 1

What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age. (Y3)
- The Bronze Age began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain. These settlers brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze). (Y3)
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron. (Y3)
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410. (Y4)
- William I came from France. He killed King Harold in 1066 and took over England, becoming known as William the Conqueror. (Y1)
- A monastery is a building occupied by monks. (Y1)



Key Information Learnt by the End of the Topic

- The Romans leave Britain and return to Rome in 388-410 because their homes in Italy were being attacked by fierce tribes and every soldier was needed back in Rome.
- After the last Roman soldiers left Britain, new people then came in ships across the North Sea. Historians call them Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxons were the various groups of Germanic speaking people who inhabited England from the 5th to the 11th century. They consisted of a mix of Jutes, Angles and Saxon tribes.
- In 597AD, Pope Gregory the Great from Rome sent a Roman monk called Augustine (early 6th century – 604AD) to Britain to tell the Anglo-Saxons all about Christianity, and persuade them to become Christians.
- Those who escaped retreated mainly to Wales and Cornwall. The rest of Britain divided into seven kingdoms (Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex and East Anglia)
- In 795 AD there was the first invasion by the Vikings. They raided monasteries on the coast including Lindisfarne.
- Edward the Confessor was an Anglo-Saxon king. When he died in 1066, Harold Godwinson took the throne.
- Harold Godwinson fought the Normans led by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
- The Bayeux tapestry is a tapestry created by the Normans, showing the story of the Battle of Hastings.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Long ships	Long ships were seagoing vessels made and used for trade, exploring, and raiding
Raids	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops or other armed forces.
Settlements	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
Monastery	A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
Century	A period of 100 years.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
Jutes	People from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
Pagan	A person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism.
Anglo-Saxons	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410.
Invasion	To try and take over a place by force.
Scots	People from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
Monk	A member of a male religious community.

Vikings and Anglo-Saxons
793 AD

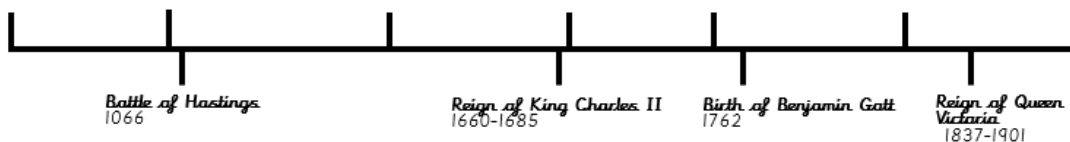
Reign of William the Conqueror
1035-1087

Christopher Columbus Visited America
1492

Great Fire of London
1666

Leeds Industrial Revolution
1760

Invention of first Steam Locomotive
1804



Alfred the Great



William the Conqueror



St Augustine