

Year Five Knowledge Organiser: Invasion and Rebellion

British Settlements: The Scots, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings



Key Figures

Vortigern - A 5th-century CE English ruler best known for inviting the Saxons to Britain to defend Britain from stop invading Picts and Scots.

King Alfred the Great - Famous for successfully defending his kingdom against Viking invaders,

King Athelstan - King of the Anglo-Saxons from AD 924 to 937 and King of the English from 927 to 939 when he died.

Edward the Confessor - Was known for his religious faith (he is known as 'the Confessor' because of his life was characterised by piety and religious belief).

Goodwin of Essex - Tried to defeat Edward between AD 1050 - 1052

Harold II - Harold II, last Anglo-Saxon king of England. A strong ruler and a skilled general, he held the crown for nine months in 1066 before he was killed at the Battle of Hastings by Norman invaders.

William the Conqueror - The first Norman King of England, reigning from 1066.



National Curriculum Learning Intentions:

- To investigate Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.
- To investigate the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.

Key Numbers

When the Anglo-Saxons settled they developed **7** Kingdoms, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex and Wessex. Do you recognise any?

For **300** years, from the 8th to the 11th centuries, the Vikings, raided all across Europe.

Key Events

<p>AD 449</p>  <p>Anglo Saxon invaders arrive in Britain.</p>	<p>AD 600</p>  <p>Anglo Saxons gradually take over England.</p>	<p>AD 793</p>  <p>The vikings attack from Norway.</p>
<p>AD 871</p>  <p>Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.</p>	<p>AD 924</p>  <p>Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex.</p>	<p>AD 937</p>  <p>Athelstan defeats rebels in battle.</p>
<p>AD 939</p>  <p>The vikings invade England and take back the north.</p>	<p>AD 1042</p>  <p>Edward the Confessor becomes king.</p>	<p>AD 1066</p>  <p>King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings.</p>

Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands - The homeland of the Anglo-Saxons.

Scandinavia (made up of Denmark, Sweden and Norway) - the homeland of the Vikings.

Sutton Hoo - Famous site of burial of an East Anglian King. Its archaeological findings tell us much of what we know today

Lindisfarne - The Viking Age in Britain began on June the 8th 793 when it raided the monastery of Lindisfarne, an Island of the northeast coast of Britain



A replica headdress of one that was found at Sutton Hoo.

Key Vocabulary

Invasion - attacking and conquering another country.

Rebellion - strong resistance to an established government.

Burg (burgh) - a Saxon town

Christinaity - a religion based on Jesus Christ

Paganism - an alternative to the main religion, with more than one god.

Hoard - items buried and left, possibly for safekeeping.

Conquest - to invade and take control.

Matyr - a person who dies for something that they believe in.

Missionary - a person who goes to a different country to spread a religion, usually Christianity.

Raid - to take something from a place.

Chronology - to arrange events or dates in the order that they happened.

Archaeology - the study of history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and physical remains.

Evidence - a body of information or fact indicating whether a belief proposition is true.

Key Information

- **The Romans left Britain around 410AD** leaving Britain to defend itself against the Picts, Scots and Saxons.
- It is unsure why the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain but many say they were invited by Vortigern to defend against the Scots and Picts. Others say it was to find new places to settle.
- **The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain before the Vikings.**
- The Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain, although they never took control of Wales, Scotland or Cornwall.
- Anglo-Saxon women were skilled at making everyday things and were not dependent on their husbands; many chose not to marry at all.
- **It is thought that Vikings simply invaded for better lands to farms.** Some invaded because Britain was a good place to raid and make them rich.
- The Vikings mainly settled in the north and east of Britain.
- Much archaeological evidence of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings have been lost. However, important sites, such as Sutton Hoo, tell us much of what we know today.
- The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings wrote using letters called **runes**.
- **Vikings travelled across the sea in ships called longboats.**
- Christianity reached Britain during Roman times.
- **Both the religion of Anglo-Saxons and Vikings when they first settled in Britain was Paganism** but later converted to Christianity.
- **Did you know that the Vikings introduced measuring and counting in base 12 (1dozen) and is responsible for naming many days of the week** (Tuesday-Tiw, Wednesday- Woden etc)?
- Many place names come from the Anglo-Saxons (ley, ham, ton i.e. Kingston) and Vikings ('by' i.e. Derby).



