

## Year Five Knowledge Organiser: Invasion and Rebellion

### British Settlements: The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons



#### Key Figures

**Aethelflaed (Lady of Mercia 870 – 12 June 918)** - was renowned for her military strength. She worked to extend and improve the fortifications that her father had constructed, and she built defences around many towns such as Stafford, Warwick, Runcorn and Tamworth.

**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).

**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 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 8<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 793 when it raided the monastery of Lindisfarne, an Island of the northeast coast of Britain

**7 Kingdoms, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex and Wessex.**



*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.

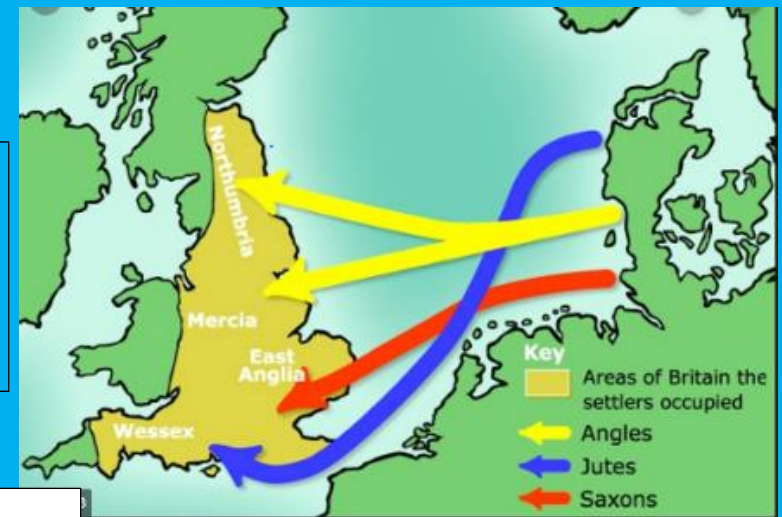
**Evidence** - a body of information or fact indicating whether a belief proposition is true.

## 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, especially weaving, 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.
- 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).



Where did the  
Anglo-Saxons and  
Vikings come from?



Viking Social Order

