

Caroline Haslett Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Anglo Saxons and Vikings

Autumn Year: 5

Movement:
Migration / Invasion / Settlement

Knowledge

New Vocabulary

Prior Knowledge:

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.

New Knowledge:

The Vikings had left Scandinavia to raid and settle in Britain. They 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 of 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. Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.

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

Extortion - getting something you want, such as money, by using force or threats

Marauder - a way to describe unpleasant and dangerous people who want to rob or kill others

Monastery - a building or collection of buildings in which monks live

Norse - a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia

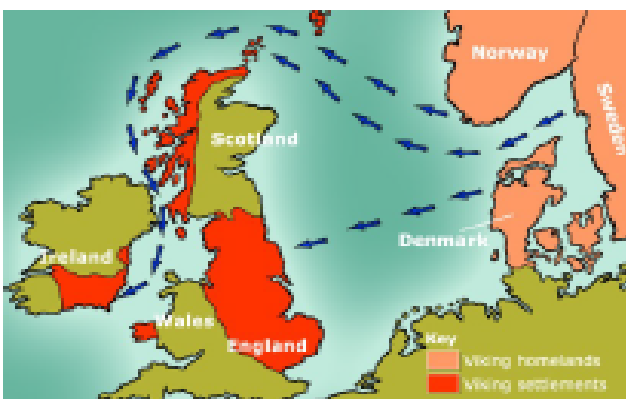
Ransack - means to 'search through a house' from the Old Norse word, *rannsaka*

Viking - the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland

Possible Activities

- Describe and explain the causes and consequences of the Viking invasion.
- Use more than one source to find out what life was like in Britain, and compare accuracy.
- Describe different accounts of the Viking settlement from different perspectives.
- 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 the Anglo-Saxon settlement to that of the Vikings, and compare their leaders.
- Explain how the events at the Battle of Hastings brought an end to Anglo-Saxon/Viking rule.

Key Resources / Images



Map of Britain in 878:



Historical Skills	
Chronological understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.
Historical knowledge and understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change. • Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. • Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural). • Give some causes and consequences of the main events, situations and changes in the periods studied.
Historical interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.
Historical enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. • Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.
Historical organisation and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, and legacy. • Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past. • Use original ways to present information and ideas. • Plan and carry out investigations independently and in groups, showing awareness of sources.