


# Year 4/5 Knowledge Organiser – Unit 3 Anglo-Saxons and Vikings









Vocabulary		
1	Anglo-Saxons 	the name given to the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, three tribes which came from North Germany, Denmark (shown) and the Netherlands
2	Picts 	people who lived north of Hadrian's wall
3	(Celtic) Britons 	people who lived in what is now England and Wales
4	paganism 	a religious practice where people believe in many gods
5	Christianity 	a religion that believes in one God, based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ
6	heptarchy 	The 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
7	kingdom 	a territory ruled by a king or queen
8	shire 	an area of local government, now called a county e.g. Leicestershire
9	Vikings 	people from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, also known as "Norsemen" or "Danes"
10	Danelaw 	the land which King Alfred agreed to give to the Vikings where they followed their own laws, not the Anglo-Saxon ones
11	Jorvik 	the Viking name for York, the most important city in the Danelaw
12	raid 	a surprise Viking attack with the aim of stealing things; not all Vikings were raiders
13	Danegeld 	money or silver paid to the Vikings to try and stop them invading and raiding. King Æthelred II introduced it.
14	longship 	long, narrow Viking boat used for raiding

Key people		
1	King Aethelbert	King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the 7 <sup>th</sup> century
2	King Offa	King of Mercia and most of England in the mid 8 <sup>th</sup> century
3	Alfred the Great	King of the West Saxons from 871 to c. 886 and King of the Anglo-Saxons from c. 886 until his death in 899.
4	Athelstan	first king to unite all of the English kingdoms in 927
5	King Cnut	King of England, Denmark and Norway. He ruled England from 1016-1035
6	Edward the Confessor	one of the last Anglo-Saxon English kings who ruled after King Cnut from 1042 to 1066; son of Æthelred the Unready
7	William the Conqueror	first Norman king of England. His victory marked the end of the Viking age

Key knowledge		
3	Heptarchy 	The 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent



Key knowledge		
1	Ecclesiastical History of the English People	Written in AD 731, Bede's work was one of the first major histories of the English. Its main focus was the conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity.
2	The Battle of Hastings	When Edward the Confessor died, several people wanted to claim the empty throne. Harold Godwinson (a Saxon) became king. Harold defeated the Viking, Harald Hadrada but he was then killed by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.

<b>410 CE</b>	<b>449-450 CE</b>	<b>470 CE</b>	<b>597 CE</b>	<b>757 CE</b>	<b>793-865 CE</b>	<b>927 + 1016 CE</b>	<b>1066 CE</b>
							
Last Romans leave Britain and the Picts begin to attack the Britons.	Angles, Saxons and Jutes begin to settle in Britain.	Heptarchy emerges in England.	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome.	Offa becomes king of Mercia and arguably, the first king of all England.	Viking attack on Lindisfarne, followed by more Viking attacks.	Athelstan unites the kingdoms.  King Cnut becomes King of England.	The Battle of Hastings. The Saxon and Viking ages end. Normans begin to rule Britain.