

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

Vocabulary	
Anglo-Saxons	the name given to the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, three tribes which came from North Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands
paganism	a religious practice where people believe in many gods
Christianity	a religion that believes in one God, based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ
kingdom	a territory ruled by a king or queen
Vikings	people from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, also known as "Norsemen" or "Danes"
Danelaw	the land which King Alfred agreed to give to the Vikings (after he defeated them) where they followed their own laws, not the Anglo-Saxon ones
Jorvik	the Viking name for York, the most important city in the Danelaw
raid	a surprise Viking attack with the aim of stealing things such as the raid on the monastery at Lindisfarne; not all Vikings were raiders
Danegeld	money or silver paid to the Vikings to try and stop them invading and raiding
longship	long, narrow Viking boat used for raiding

Key people		
1	King Æthelberht	king of Kent, he welcomed Augustine and his message of Christianity to England
2	Augustine	sent by the Pope to convert the people of England to Christianity
3	Alfred the Great	king of the Anglo-Saxons from around 886 until his death in 899; he successfully defended England against the Danes
4	Harald Hardrada	the king of Norway and a claimant for the throne of England upon the death of Edward the Confessor
5	Harold Godwinson	an Anglo-Saxon, chosen by the Witan to rule after the death of Edward the Confessor
6	Edward the Confessor	Anglo-Saxon king (1042 to 1066 CE) who died without leaving an heir
7	William the Conqueror	the first Norman king of England

Key knowledge		
1	The Battle of Edington 878 CE	the Anglo-Saxon king, Alfred the Great, defeated the Great Heathen Army led by the Dane, Guthrum
2	The Battle of Stanford Bridge 1066 CE	the Anglo-Saxon king, Harold Godwinson, defeated the invading Norwegian army led by their king, Harald Hardrada
3	The Battle of Hastings 1066 CE	Immediately after defeating Harald Hardrada, Harold Godwinson marched his army south to fight William, Duke of Normandy. He was defeated and killed. William became known as William the Conqueror.

Key knowledge		
4	Heptarchy	The 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent
5	the Witan	men who advised the Anglo-Saxon kings

