



Anglo-Saxons KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



ESSENTIAL ANGLO-SAXONS VOCABULARY	
monarch	A king or queen who is the leader of the country.
Danelaw	The area of England where the Vikings settled after the invasion.
rune	Symbols used as an alphabet in the Anglo-Saxon writing system.
weaponry	The weapons that a group or country has.
paganism	A religion that involves the worship many different gods.
Christianity	The religion based on the life and teaching of Jesus Christ.
medieval	The period of history from 500 AD to 1500 AD.
jewellery	Small, decorative items worn for personal decoration.
coin	A piece of metal with a stamp used as money.
helmet	A protective covering for the head worn during battle.
divided	Splitting an area or object into different parts.
conquered	Gaining or acquiring by force.
invaded	Entering an area by force in order to take over.
religion	A set of beliefs held by a group pf people, usually involving worship or prayer.
voyage	A journey to a distant or unknown place.

AD 449	AD600	AD 793	AD 871	AD 924	AD 937	AD 939	AD 1042	AD 1066
Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain	Anglo-Saxons take over England	Vikings attack from Norway	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex	Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex	Athelstan defeats rebels in battle	Vikings invade England and take back the north	Edward the Confessor becomes king	King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings

Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

The Anglo-Saxons were a group of people made up from tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. They sailed across the North Sea and invaded different parts of Britain.

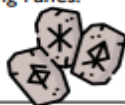


Historians don't know exactly why the Anglo-Saxons invaded, but it may be because their land often flooded. This meant that they needed to find new places to settle down and farm.

Fun fact! For many years, England wasn't really one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of little kingdoms across the land!

Runes

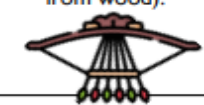
When the Anglo-Saxons became Christians, they began to use the alphabet that we still use today. Before that, they wrote using runes. Each one had a name, such as 'joy'. They were made from straight lines to make them easier to carve and they were often carved on precious objects.



Fun fact! Anglo-Saxons once worshipped lots of different gods, but many converted to Christianity around the 7th century.

Weaponry

Anglo-Saxon warriors fought on foot. They carried spears, swords, axes, bows and arrows. They wore helmets and carried shields (that were often made from wood).



Craftsmanship

The Anglo-Saxons were skilled at crafts and traded a lot with other countries. They used gemstones (such as amber and amethyst) and glass beads to make necklaces and bracelets. Their cloaks and dresses were fastened with brooches and belt buckles.

MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

The Romans	The Romans conquered Britain.
The Romans	The Roman invaded Britain looking for riches, land, slaves and metal.
World Religions	There are many world religions which influence wars, politics and culture.
The Romans	The Romans embarked on a voyage across the sea to Britain.

Alfred the Great

Alfred the Great was the monarch who made a peace treaty with the Vikings. The Vikings would remain in the eastern of England in the Danelaw area and the Anglo-Saxons would stay in the western side.





Vikings KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



ESSENTIAL VIKINGS VOCABULARY

Valhalla	In Norse mythology, it is the heavenly hall that slain warriors go to.
weaponry	The weapons that a group or country has.
paganism	A religion that involves the worship many different gods.
Danelaw	The area of England where the Vikings settled after the invasion.
rune	Symbols used as an alphabet in the Anglo-Saxon writing system.
medieval	The period of history from 500 AD to 1500 AD.
jewellery	Small, decorative items worn for personal decoration.
helmet	A protective covering for the head worn during battle.
monastery	A building occupied by a community of monks.
settlement	A place (often previously uninhabited) where people settle to live.
raid	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy.
conquered	Gaining or acquiring by force.
invaded	Entering an area by force in order to take over.
religion	A set of beliefs held by a group of people, usually involving worship or prayer.
voyage	A journey to a distant or unknown place.


AD 793	AD 866	AD 871	AD 878	AD 886	AD 900	AD 954	AD 1042	AD 1066
The Vikings attack the island of Lindisfarne	The Vikings capture York	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex	The Vikings settle in England	King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings	The Vikings rule the north of Scotland	The last Viking king of Jorvik is forced out of York	Edward the Confessor returns from Normandy	King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings

Who Were the Vikings?

The Vikings were Norse people who came from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark). The word Viking means 'a pirate raid'. They travelled to countries like Britain and Ireland, where they fought the local people, stole from churches and burnt buildings to the ground.


Viking Longships

- Brightly coloured shields- hung over the sides of the ship to intimidate locals
- Brightly coloured sails- made from sheep wool and covered with animal fat and tar
- Prow- front of the ship carved with a dragon-like figure
- Stern- back of the ship carved with the dragon-like figure
- Keel- the Vikings were the among the first to use a keel on their ships.



Runes


Runes make up the Viking alphabet. It did not have a set direction of writing, which meant sounds could be read in any direction!



They are made from straight lines because they are easier to carve with a knife.


Fun fact!

Although Viking helmets are often shown with horns, it is very unlikely that they really had them!



Viking Life

- Vikings lived in stone or wood houses with a straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud) was used for the inside of the walls. They lived on farms and kept animals for milk, wool and meat.
- The Vikings arrived as pagans, but eventually converted to Christianity.
- They wore jewellery to show off wealth.



MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

The Anglo- Saxons	The Romans conquered Britain.
The Anglo- Saxons	The Roman invaded Britain looking for riches, land, slaves and metal.
World Religions	There are many world religions which influence wars, politics and culture.
The Anglo- Saxons	The Romans embarked on a voyage across the sea to Britain.

Danelaw

In 886, a peace treaty called the Treaty of Wedmore was signed. King Guthrum and the Vikings agreed to leave Wessex alone. In turn, it was agreed that the Vikings would live in the north east of England, which became known as the Danelaw.

As part of the agreement, the Vikings had to agree to convert to Christianity. After the agreement, Alfred the Great became king of all areas of England except the Danelaw.

