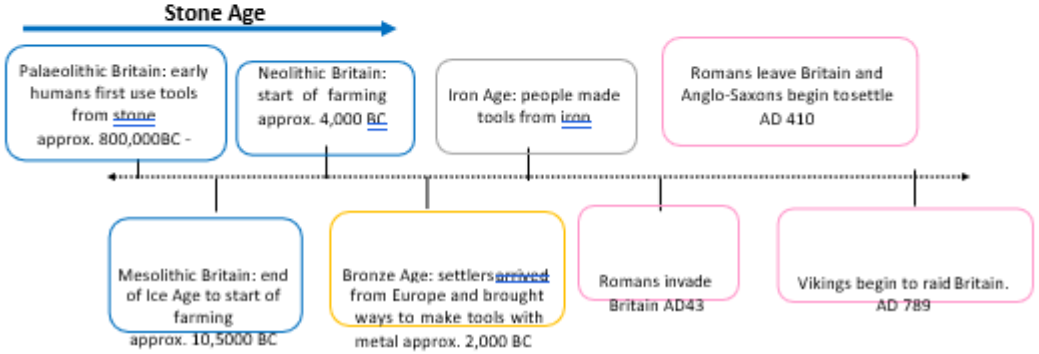
History Knowledge Organiser

Viking and Anglo-Saxon Struggle	Year: 4	Main Foci Movement (Settlement/Migration/Invasion)

What I should already know?

- 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.



Important Information

- The **Vikings** had left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to **raid** and **settle** in Britain.
- The **Vikings** 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 from 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.
- The **Viking** and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.

Vocabulary

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, alongside the Anglo-Saxons
extortion	getting something you want, such as money, by using force or threats
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
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
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
ransack	means 'to search through a house' from the Old **Norse** word, *rannsaka*
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a **settlement**
Viking	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.

Procedural Knowledge

- Describe and explain the causes and consequences of the **Viking invasion.**
- Use more than source to find out what life was like in Britain at this time. Compare the accuracy of these sources.
- Describe different accounts of the **Viking settlement** from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
- 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 Anglo-Saxon and **Viking** leaders.
- Compare the Anglo-Saxon settlement to that of the **Vikings**.
- Explain how the events at the Battle of Hastings brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.

Diagrams

Map of Britain in 878:

Timeline

AD 700: The **Vikings** begin to venture out of Scandinavia.

AD 789: First recorded **raids** of British **monasteries** from the **Vikings.**

AD 850: After many **raids, Vikings** begin to **settle. Picts** defend the north.

AD 866: The **Vikings**, led by Ivar the Boneless, capture York, which becomes the **Viking** capital of England, and then other large parts of Britain.

AD 901: King Alfred of Wessex fought the **Vikings** - peace was made and **Danelaw** was created.

AD 991: King Cnut takes control of Britain.

AD 1066: England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Godwinson is crowned king.
His throne is challenged by King Harald Hardrada of Norway and Duke William of Normandy.
His army is eventually his army is defeated by that of William of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings.
King Harold is killed and the Vikings eventually stop raiding.