



Topic: History (Vikings and Anglo-Saxons)

Phase: Lower KS2

Strand: The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for England

What should I already know?

History is looking back to specific periods in time and comparing how things have changed over time (houses and homes topic and the railways).
About events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally such as the great fire of London.
About the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements such as the Queen.
Significant historical events, people and places in our location such as Sir Robert Peel.
About Ancient civilisations such as the Shang Dynasty and the Maya and their achievements.

At the end of the unit I will be able to:

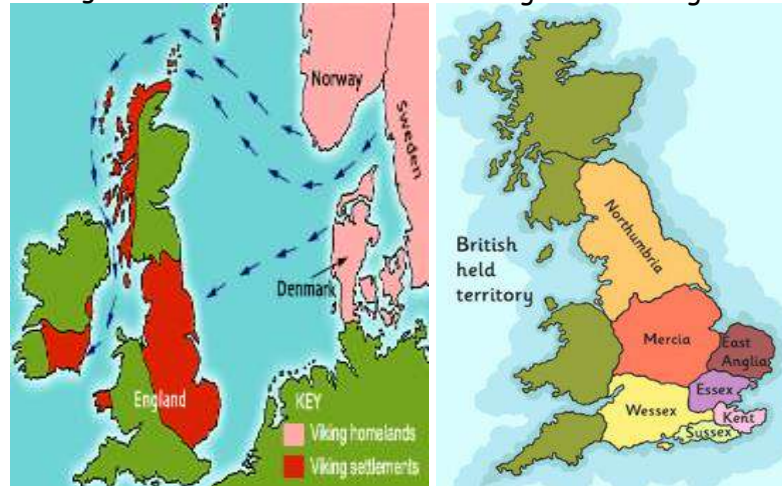
Describe events from the past using dates when things happened.
Understand and use historical vocabulary.
Understand and use chronology in different eras of British history.
Suggest why certain people acted as they did in history and describe how some things from the past have affected our lives today.
Use various sources of evidence to answer questions and ask historical questions based on evidence.
Develop an understanding of the key aspects of Viking life.
Discuss Anglo-Saxon laws and justice.
Recount significant events in history relating to the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings with interesting details.
Use historical sources to create written narratives, structured accounts and analysis.

Diagrams

Anglo-Saxon and Viking timeline



Viking homeland and settlements 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms



We are MANOR! As Historians we will ...

Manners

Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn about the significance of people, places, events, techniques, inventions and technology from the past and how they impact on our lives today.
Develop our own aspiration by learning about achievements of the past.

Nurture

Recognise about mutual respect and how to acknowledge the feelings of others from the past.

Open-Mindedness

Learn about the world around us, the people, lifestyles, stories about the past, see the world through sources of evidence and become independent thinkers.

Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the past and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through research investigations which stimulate and motivate us.



Manor Primary School Knowledge Organiser – KS2 Owls History



Vikings and Anglo-Saxons Quiz	
1) What year was the Battle of Hastings?	
2) When did the last Roman soldiers leave Britain?	
3) Where were the Viking homelands located?	
4) What is a raid?	
5) What is the name of one of the men who became king?	

Key information
<u>Anglo-Saxons</u> The last Roman soldiers left Britain in 410. Britain no longer had the strong Roman army to defend it from the invaders. New people came in ships across the North Sea: the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066. They were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England. Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors who enjoyed fighting. They thought the Britons were weak and easy to beat without the Romans around. Others came peacefully to find land to farm. Anglo-Saxon Britain wasn't ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain.
<u>Viking Raids</u> The Vikings were famous for sailing huge distances from their home in Scandinavia between AD 700 and 1066 to raid and plunder, but they also traded with people from other countries. The Vikings left their homeland because they were looking for better places to farm than the kind of terrain that Scandinavia had. Anglo-Saxon history tells of many Viking raids. The first Viking raid was around AD787. It was the start of a fierce struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. Over time, the Vikings took control of several Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Eventually the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings made a peace agreement, but the fighting continued for many years. The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons divided up Britain with the Anglo-Saxons living mainly in the west and the Vikings in an area to the east, known as the Danelaw. A few weeks before the Anglo-Saxons were defeated in the Battle of Hastings in 1066, they defeated Viking warriors near York, led by Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Key Knowledge and vocabulary	
Anglo-Saxons	The inhabitants of England from the 5th century up to the Norman Conquest.
Vikings	Seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in north-western Europe.
raid	A surprise attack
Scandinavia	An area including Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
monastery	A building where people worship and devote their time to God.
settlement	A place where people have come to live.
invade	An armed force enters a country or region in order to occupy it.
wergild	Wergild was a payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes between the criminal and the victim or the victim's family.
Viking longship	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids.
Danelaw	The area in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled over.
pagan	A person who believes in many gods.
trader	A person who sells goods.
freeman	A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for.
hoard	Items buried and left, possibly for safekeeping
burgh	A well-defended Saxon town.
missionaries	A person who goes to a different country to spread a religion, usually Christianity.
treaty	Written agreement between two states.
martyr	Someone who dies for what they believe in.
interpretation	One person's view of an event in history.