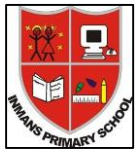


# Why did the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons battle for Britain?

## Year 4 Summer Term Knowledge organiser

### National Curriculum objectives:

The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor



### What should I already know?

- The Vikings came from Scandinavia
- Scandinavia is a large region of northern Europe. It contains the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland
- The Scandinavian countries are in Europe
- Europe is the same continent that the UK is part of
- The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain when the Romans left in AD 410.

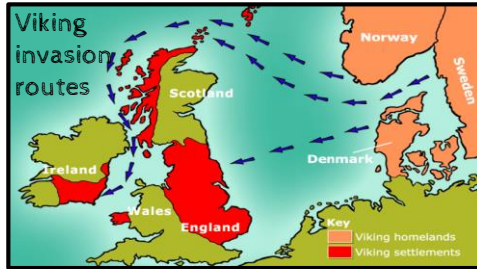


### Key vocabulary

- 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
- Longship** - a Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids.
- 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
- Norsemen** - the name given to people living in Scandinavia at the time of the Vikings. It means 'men of the North'.
- Pagan** - someone who believes in many Gods and Goddesses. Each God controlled a particular part of everyday life.
- Picts** - ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
- Plunder** - take loot during a raid, often causing damage at the same time.
- 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
- Valhalla** - the place Vikings believed they would go to after death if they died fighting bravely in battle.
- Viking** - the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland - Viking translates to pirate
- Wergild** - a payment system used to settle disputes between the criminal and the victim or the victim's family

### Historical skills and enquiry:

- I can explain the impact of the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons on Britain.
- I can identify a change and something that has remained the same.
- I can place the Vikings within a chronological narrative and compare this to what I already know about Anglo-Saxon Britain.
- I can analyse a source from the past and explain why it is either reliable or unreliable.
- I can explore a reason for a historical event happening and place this within the Viking or Anglo-Saxon period.



### Knowledge:

- The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out on an 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.
- There were lots of Saxon gods and the Vikings worshipped the same gods but gave them different names.
- The Pagans believe the countryside was inhabited by elves, goblins and dragons.
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the Vikings, (Known as the Danes) but then peace was agreed and the country was divided.
- The Kingdoms of 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.
- Anglo-Saxons were very superstitious. They believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic as they thought that these things could influence what happened in different aspects of their lives.
- There were many festivals throughout the year where Anglo Saxons made sacrifices to their Gods.
- William of Normandy was crowned the new king of England on 25th December AD 1066 after the Battle of Hastings. The Viking age in Britain and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end. In time, William became known as William the Conqueror.

AD 700-The Vikings begin to venture out of Scandinavia.

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

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

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

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 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 defeated by William of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings. King Harold is killed and the Vikings eventually stop raiding.

Which two houses fighting in the War of the Roses?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
York		
London		
Scotland		
Lancaster		

Which wife gave Henry VIII a son?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Catherine of Aragon		
Anne of Cleves		
Jane Seymour		
Anne Bolyen		

Which religion did Elizabeth I follow?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Protestantism		
Buddhism		
Catholism		
Elizabethanism		

Who was the famous writer who was alive during the Tudor reign?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Charles Dickens		
William Shakespeare		
Roald Dahl		

What was the battle that ended the War of the Roses?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Battle of Waterloo		
Battle of Bosworth		
Battle of Britain		
Battle of Hastings		

Why did Henry VIII have 6 wives?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

Why did Edward become King even though he was only 9 years old?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
He was very clever		
Mary didn't want to be Queen		
He was the only male heir		
The people voted for him		

What was the turning point for religion in England during the Tudor reign?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
William Shakespeare's plays		
The Battle of Bosworth		
The Spanish Armada		
The reformation		

Why did the Tudor period end?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

Explain why Henry VIII decided to become head of the Church of England.	
Start of unit:	End of unit: