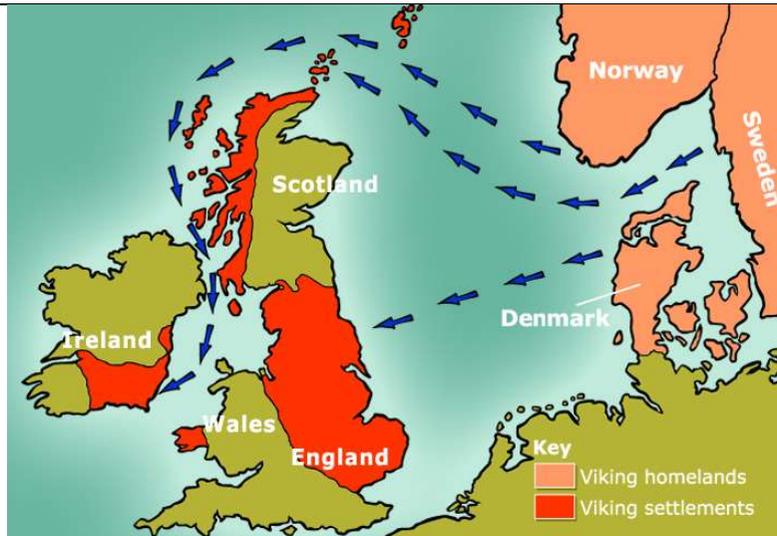


Lower Key Stage 2 - Forest Academy
 Knowledge organiser – The Vicious Vikings

(The Vikings and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor)

Who? Anglo-Saxons
 What? Successful invaders
 Where? England
 When? AD 459 - 1066
 Why? The Romans left England in AD

Who? The Vikings
 What? Invaders from Scandinavia
 Where? Mostly the East of England, Danelaw
 When? From 793 AD until around 1000 AD
 Why? Flat land, easy for farming



Chronology (The order events took place)

| | |
|------------|---|
| 401-410 AD | The Romans withdrew from Britain. |
| 450 AD | Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain. |
| 600 AD | Anglo-Saxons gradually take over Britain. |
| 787 AD | Vikings first arrive in Britain, raiding places such as monasteries. |
| 793 AD | To Vikings attack and capture the city of York (Jorvik). |
| 871 AD | Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. |
| 886 AD | The Vikings and King Alfred divide England. |
| 1014 AD | King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark becomes King of England. |
| 1042 AD | Edward the Confessor becomes king. |
| 1066 AD | King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings. William 1 (the conqueror) crowned King of England. |

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| AD | Anno Domini – used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. |
| Anglo-Saxons | The people living in England from the 5 th century up to the Norman Conquest. |
| conquer | Get something by force. |
| Danelaw | The area in Britain ruled by the Vikings. |
| invade | To enter an area in order to occupy it/take over. |
| Jorvik | The kingdom of Jorvik was the Viking name for YORK |
| kingdom | A country whose ruler is a king or a queen. |
| Lindisfarne | An island off the coast of North East England known as ‘Holy Island.’ |
| long ship | A long, wooden ship used by Vikings for raids. |
| monastery | A building where people worship and devote their time to God. |
| pagan | A person who believed in many gods. |
| raid | A surprise attack. |
| Scandinavia | The area made up of the countries Denmark, Sweden and Norway. |
| settlement | A place where people come to live. |
| treaty | A written agreement between to states. |
| Vikings | Seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in north-western Europe. |



Society

Warfare

Both Anglo-Saxons and Vikings came to Britain to invade, and then they settled here, hoping for a better life. They would use swords, shields, axes, spears, javelins and bows and arrows when fighting.



The Anglo-Saxons had different kings who ruled their own kingdoms. By 878AD there was only 1 kingdom left, Wessex, which was ruled by Alfred the Great. The other Kingdoms had been overrun by the Vikings. After years of fighting Alfred the Great and the Vikings made a peace agreement, however they did still fight. They created an imaginary dividing line through England with the Anglo-Saxons to the West and the Viking lands (Danelaw) to the East.



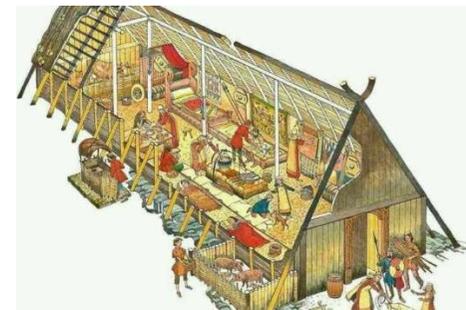
Agriculture

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were farmers and kept animals and grew crops. They were also craft workers who made objects from wood and metal.

Family life

Anglo-Saxons usually had their homes near forests so they had a good source of wood and water. Their houses were made from wood with thatched roofs and had only one room where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.

Viking families lived together in a longhouse, which were also made of wood and had a thatched roof. There would be a central fire in the room used for heating and cooking.



Beliefs

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were pagans, they believed in many gods who were in charge of different parts of life. Vikings believed that if they died bravely in battle they would be taken to Valhalla, a great feasting hall in the afterlife where they could eat and drink with the gods.



