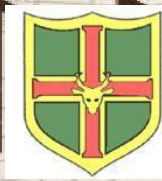


LET BATTLE COMMENCE ANGLO-SAXONS AND VIKINGS



Knowledge Organiser

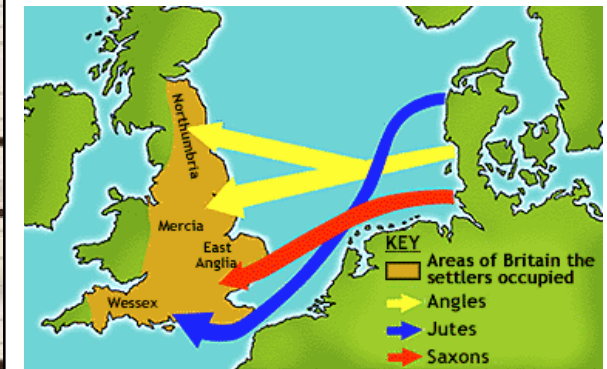
KEY VOCABULARY

- **Primary sources of evidence** – evidence created during the time
- **Secondary sources of evidence** – evidence created by other people based on primary evidence
- **Angles, Saxons and Jutes** – Germanic tribes which settled in Great Britain, forming the collective name Anglo-Saxons.
- **Heptarchy** – Seven kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England (5th to 10th Century when they unified to become England).
- **Futhorc** – Anglo-Saxon alphabet formed by runes.
- **Bede** – An Anglo-Saxon monk and historian, known for recording early English history.
- **Freeman** – a person who was not a slave and owned land.
- **Pagan** – a person who worships many gods.
- **Sutton Hoo** – a site in Suffolk of an Anglo-Saxon ship burial.
- **Alfred the Great** – influential Anglo-Saxon king who established many laws and believed education was important.
- **Viking** – a Scandinavian seafaring pirate
- **Dane/Norseman** – a native or inhabitant of Denmark or Norway
- **Invade** – attack to try to take land
- **Raiders** - people who attack then try to take what they find
- **Pillage and plunder** – steal goods for personal gain.

KEY FACTS

- The Anglo-Saxons began to settle in the British Isles once the Romans left around 450AD, from their original homes in what we now know as Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands
- They settled in many parts of the country – the Angles in East Anglia, the Saxons in Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Middlesex (which mean East, South, West and Middle Saxons). Many place names we know today originate from the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
- The country became divided into the Heptarchy (Seven Kingdoms – see map) before eventually becoming England (*land of the Angles*).
- The Vikings started invading around 700AD (famously at Lindisfarne in 793AD) and settled until around 1050AD.
- They originated in Scandinavia and came in search of better land and resources.
- The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings struggled to live side-by-side for many years until eventually, after the Battle of Ethandun (878AD), a boundary was established between both called the Danelaw.

DIAGRAM



KEY QUESTIONS

What do I know about this already?

How might this knowledge help me?

What do I want to find out more about?

How could I find out more?

How could I present what I know?

Which parts of this do I need to try harder to understand?