

LET BATTLE COORDINATE ANGLO-SAXONS AND VIKINGS



Knowledge Organiser

- Where do the Anglo Saxons fit in history?**
- Who were the Anglo Saxons?**
- Where did the Anglo Saxons settle?**
- How did settlements change over time?**

Anglo-Saxons was the period of history which followed the Roman occupation of Britain. Different tribes arrived on the shores of Briton from different areas of Germany and Denmark. They were not invading as a united front – actually, they were warring with each other and so settled in very different areas. You will explore the **chronology** of the period and how this fits into the chronology of world history. Following this you will understand how Saxon settlements changed and developed across the period of history.

- What is a source and what makes it reliable?**
- Why might sources be contradictory?**

In this section you will explore sources of evidence. You will be able to think about what the evidence shows us and how it can be used to understand what life was like as an Anglo Saxon. You will visit West Stow and think about what evidence was used to re-create the settlement. Some evidence from the past can appear to contradict each other. You will demonstrate how they are different and begin to offer justifications for this.

- What was life like in an Anglo Saxon settlement?**
- What evidence of the Anglo Saxon period do we still see today?**

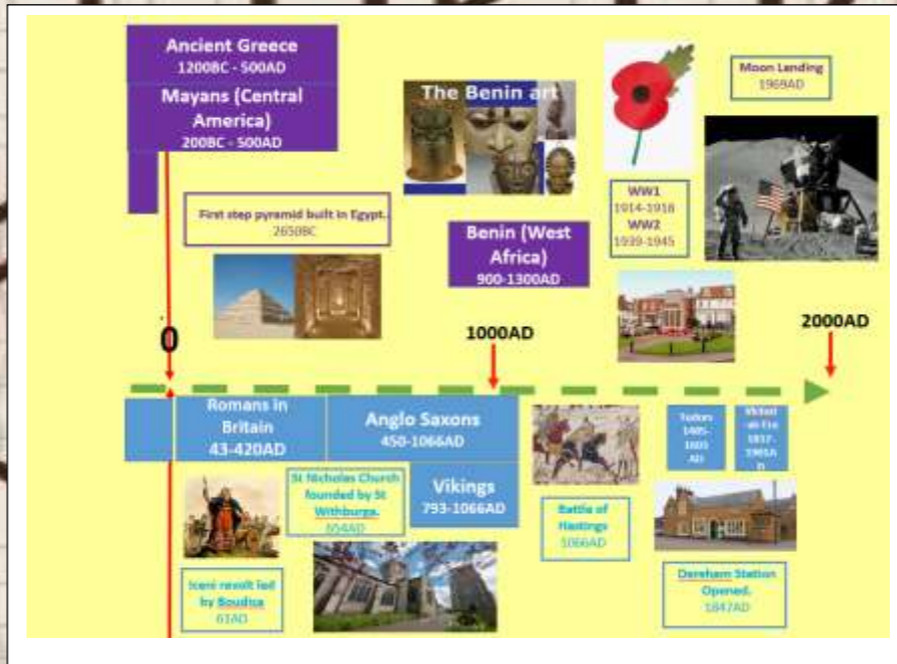
Following your visit to West Stow, you will begin to think about what life was like for the Anglo-Saxons in a settlement. You will explore day to day life and consider beliefs of the people. What role did different people have within the settlement? Exploring the **legacy** of the period, you will explore Saxon settlement which can be identified today and begin to understand and use the language and writing of the period.

- Why would a design help me?**
- How can I make a 3D textile product?**
- How can I join materials to make a 3D garment?**

The Anglo Saxon people dyed and made their own clothes. In this section you will understand the importance of **designing** an item, thinking about how you will measure, cut and join pieces. You will change the colour of your material in techniques similar to those used by the Anglo-Saxon people and **make** a piece of clothing which will fit a doll.

- Who were the Vikings and where did they come from?**
- How did the arrival of the Vikings change Britain?**

We will discover who the Vikings were and how their arrival changed Britain. What was the **Legacy** of the Vikings? We will explore interactions between the Vikings and the Anglo-Saxons and understand why this period came to an end.



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.

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.