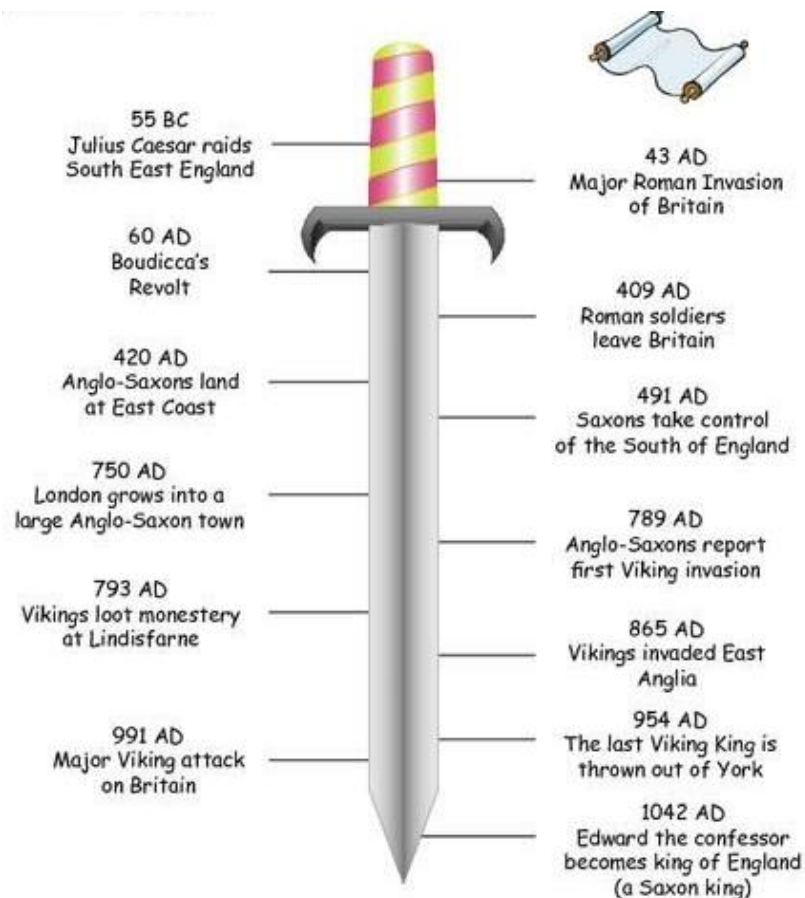


# Knowledge Organiser

## Year Five

### Scots, Anglo-Saxons & Vikings



#### By the end of this topic I will be able to:

- Use timelines effectively to compare time periods of Scots, Anglo Saxons and the Vikings.
- Explain what life was like for the Scots, Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings and how it is different to life now.
- Locate countries and regions named and founded by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Scots</b>	The Irish Scots invaded and claimed land in Scotland in the 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
<b>Anglo-Saxons</b>	Invaders whose two biggest invading tribes were the Angles and the Saxons.
<b>Vikings</b>	Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in north west Europe.
<b>Raiders</b>	Someone who attacks an enemy in their territory.
<b>Settlers</b>	Someone who moves with a group to live in a new area.
<b>Warrior</b>	A brave or experienced soldier or fighter.
<b>King Ethelred</b>	King Ethelred tried to stop the Vikings from invading by giving them gold and land. This money was called Danegeld.
<b>Danegeld</b>	A land tax in Anglo-Saxon England during the reign of King Ethelred to raise funds for protection against Danish invaders.
<b>Danelaw</b>	The northern, central and eastern parts of Anglo-Saxon England in which Danish law and custom were observed.
<b>Invade</b>	To enter as an enemy by force.
<b>Long ship</b>	A long, narrow warship powered by both oar and sail with many rowers.
<b>Alfred The Great</b>	King of Wessex (871AD – 899AD).
<b>Athelstan</b>	Grandson of Alfred the Great. Became King of Kent and then King of the English (927AD – 939AD).
<b>Region</b>	An area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.
<b>Wattle and Daub</b>	A material formerly or traditionally used in building walls, consisting of a network of interwoven sticks and twigs covered with mud or clay.
<b>Monastery</b>	A building occupied by a community of monks.
<b>Lindisfarne</b>	Also known as Holy Island, was one of the first landing sites of the Vikings.
<b>Battle</b>	A fight between two armed persons or forces during a war.
<b>Conversion</b>	Changing your beliefs or religion or the action of persuading someone else to change theirs.
<b>Saint</b>	A person acknowledged as holy and regarded in Christian faith as being in heaven after death.

### I need to know:

- The Scots invaded Britain from the North in 400AD.
- The Anglo-Saxons were not one united nation, but were made up of different tribes. They often fought against each other and they divided England into several kingdoms. The Anglo-Saxons successfully invaded England in 450AD.
- The Anglo-Saxons settled near rivers and seas and named towns to include their word for town 'burh' e.g Peterborough. They named villages after the chieftain and often ended in 'ing' or 'folk' e.g Hastings. County names were also influenced by them e.g Essex (East Saxons).
- The Vikings were largely from Denmark, Norway and Sweden and began to raid land and settlements in England in 793AD when they attacked Lindisfarne and its monastery.
- Vikings settled near farmlands and named towns endings with 'by', 'thorpe' and 'ay' e.g Derby.
- The Viking age was a period of religious change as the Vikings came into contact with Christianity through their raids and adopted the religion quickly.
- By 884AD, after years of battles, a treaty was agreed that left Vikings ruling over 'Danelaw' in the North and East of England and the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex remained in the South.
- The Anglo-Saxons most famous King was Alfred the Great, who fought the Vikings and made peace so that the English and Vikings settled down to live together.
- In 1066, a new age of Normal Rule started in England, which brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.